1938

30.24-833

30.24-833

NOT MET, BUT POLISH PRESS AND RADIO WERE URGING USE OF "HITLER TALK" TO BACK THEIR DEMANDS. POLISH HINTS OF ACTION WERE IN CONTRAST WITH PACIFIC SENTIMENTS OF OTHER WORLD CAPITALS.

THE CRY OF PEACE, ETC FIRST GRAPH

OCT 1-1938

W1202AES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD INTERNATIONAL AT-A-GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN--THE VANGUARD OF GERMANY'S GREY-CLAD TROOPS ENTER CZECHOSLOVAKIA SOON AFTER MIDNIGHT; FURTHER PENETRATION OF KRUMAU DISTRICT EXPECTED AFTER DAWN SATURDAY; HITLER AND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN FRIDAY SIGN AGREEMENT DECLARING WILL OF THEIR PEOPLES "NEVER TO GO TO WAR WITH ONE ANOTHER AGAIN."

PRAGUE--CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECEIVES POLISH NOTE ASKING IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO POLAND'S DEMANDS FOR TERRITORY INHABITED BY POLISH MINORITY.

OCT 1-1938

LONDON--CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., SECOND GRAPH.

W1054PES

Sudetenland Hails Hitler's Army, He Enters in Triumph Tomorrow; Czechs Bow to Poles at Last Hour

OCT 2-1938

Sudetens Greet 'Liberators'

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 1 (AP).—Thousands of Sudeten farmers, with their wives and plump-cheeked children, turned out today to line the narrow dirt roads of the Bohemian forest region near Krumau (Cesky Krumlov) and welcome the "peaceful invasion" of the German army. The Germans met no opposition, fired not a single shot and saw only a few Czechoslovak soldiers.

"Sudetenland greets its liberator" was the slogan everywhere. It was shouted and it appeared on triumphal arches through which the soldiers rode and marched in their symbolic occupation of Sudeten Zone No. 1. Mountain girls and old men and women, walking with canes and puffing long-stemmed pipes, tossed autumn flowers to the steel-helmeted, gray-uniformed troops. Houses were decorated with flowers and festoons were draped across roadways and village streets.

The only incident reported at headquarters occurred at Neuhof, a small village, where a Czech lieutenant and ten men barricaded themselves in a house and covered the road with machine-guns. Villagers told the advancing Germans that the lieutenant had sworn he would stay there and "die honorably." He was still there tonight and German officers said they hoped he would retire voluntarily before the Germans marched on tomorrow.

OCT 2-1938

Army Reaches River Bank

By tonight the army of occupation had advanced to the bank of the Moldau (Vltava) River, investing one-third of Zone 1 and penetrating former Czechoslovak territory from two and one-quarter to nine miles, depending upon the course of the river. The remainder of Zone 1, which runs for sixty miles along the Bavarian-Austrian border, will come under German domination tomorrow. Three more zones along the border are to be occupied by October 8.

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Commanded by Colonel General Ritter von Leeb and estimated to number 30,000 men, the main force of occupation crossed the border precisely at 2 p. m. (8 a. m. New York time). However, clocks in the city hall of Aigen, Germany, had sounded only the first stroke of midnight (6 p. m. Friday, New York time) when the first small "token" contingent of 600 men started into the Sudetenland.

[In Berlin, it was revealed that Konrad Henlein's Free Corps, members of which had sworn revenge for "every drop of Sudeten German blood" spilled in the border fighting that preceded the Munich dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, had been denied the triumphal entry it longed for. The Free Corps was held at its headquarters at Bayreuth, Germany, to let its passions cool, and even Sudeten refugees wishing to return from Germany to their abandoned homes were required to obtain permits from the secret police.]

Czechs Withdrawing Rapidly

The army occupying Zone No. 1 consisted of mountaineer infantry troops, machine-gunners, signal corps and armored cars. No aviation was in evidence, but anti-aircraft batteries had been stationed on the German side of the old Czechoslovak border. Elsewhere along the frontier other troops were bivouacked for marches into Zone No. 2 (along the northern Czechoslovak border) tomorrow and Monday; Zone No. 3 (the largest of the districts in Western Czechoslovakia) on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and Zone No. 4 (along the northeast Czechoslovak border) on Thursday and Friday.

[In Prague, it was disclosed that Czechoslovak forces already had begun withdrawing from Zone No. 3, although not required to do so until Monday. By dawn today both Eger (Cheb) and Franzensbad (Frantiskovy Lazne) had been abandoned, the few remaining Czechoslovak civilians and officials leaving with the troops.]

The mountainous section of the Bohemian Forest taken over today was the setting which Schiller chose for his famous play, "The Robbers." Engineers were busy tonight clearing away abandoned Czechoslovak machine-gun nests and barricades, reminders of hasty preparations of the mobilized Czechoslovaks for war. Power saws were used to cut through the "fortresses" of pine logs. Anti-tank barriers of concrete and steel were blown up by the advancing Germans.

A reconnoitering detachment reported it sighted a small band of Czechoslovak soldiers and gendarmes along the border of Zone No. 1, but said they disappeared promptly.

The Mayor of one town of 400 population appeared in his Sunday black suit and white collar and literally jumped up and down with joy at the sight of the passing column. Swastika flags flew from all houses in each town five minutes after the Germans took over.

The twenty foreign newspaper men accredited to the occupation force were cautioned against straying for independent observation, but assured of an opportunity to see "everything." No photographers were permitted to enter Sudetenland.

This writer toured one section of the zone today in a party escorted by a captain Morowski of general staff headquarters. We crossed over the Bavarian mountains into the Bohemian forest, driving upward more than 3,000 feet from the Danube valley town of Passau, headquarters of the occupation force.

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As we went up the mountains our backs were to the River Inn. Not far down this river lies Braunau, birthplace of Adolf Hitler. Passing through the fringe of German Austria, our party was saluted in Nazi style. The people, added to Germany last March, called out "Heil Hitler!" The unpaved mountain roads leading to the Sudetenland frontier had been widened recently.

We crossed into Sudetenland at Sarau and progress thereafter was difficult. Several hundred inhabitants from the village streamed up the road to greet the soldiers. Three elderly men approached a German commander and begged him to send his men down the road into Sarau. "We shall be there in due time," the officer reassured them, "do not worry."

Then the Mayor, Josef Schwarzbauer, told the newspaper men how he felt about the coming of the Germans.

"As on old fighter with Hindenburg," he said, "I can say that my people are overjoyed. We did not know the German Army was coming until last night—the Czechs had taken away all our radios. Then the Czech soldiers brought the radios back and consigned them to me. 'We are going to leave for good,' they said. 'That is how I found out what was in the wind.'"

An auto load of newspaper men drove into the no-man's land separating the advancing Germans from the retiring Czechoslovak forces and found Czech soldiers still occupying some machine-gun pillboxes. The men were preparing to go, however. Further along the road were trucks loaded with men and equipment for evacuation.

Joint Board Plans Withdrawal

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP).—A five-man international commission met today to discuss the withdrawal of Czechoslovaks from Sudeten German zones No. 2 and 3, as determined in the four-power Munich agreement for ceding parts of Czecholovakia to Germany. The commissioners met yesterday to plan the occupation of zone No. 1, being carried out today,

British Send Observers

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP).—New technical arrangements designed as "safeguards against incidents" were disclosed today by informed sources, for the occupation of Sudeten German areas.

The arrangements were:

1. Czechoslovaks have accepted a British proposal to send six additional British military observers to Czechoslovakia to watch developments. Two observers already are there.

2. Provisions have been made for a neutral zone one to one and a half miles wide between the advancing German troops and the retreating Czechoslovak soldiers.

3. Czechoslovak and German liaison officers have been appointed.

OCT 2-1938

TROOPS DEPART FROM EGERLAND 5 DAYS EARLY

German Army Approaches Frontier and Delays Entry in That Zone.

ANOTHER UNIT CROSSES LINE

Forces Put Military Law Into Effect in Sixty Miles of Area Near Krumau.

EGER, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Czechoslovak troops and police withdrew today from Egerland — the northwest corner of the Sudeten rim—though under the Munich agreement they were not required to do so until Wednesday. The early withdrawal took place while German troops were entering the Krumau area, according to the Munich arrangements.

The German army encamped on the frontier in mobilized divisions refrained, however, from entering the Eger region, the largest ceded

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at once to Germany under the four-Power accord. It was not expected to do so until the appointed date of October 5.

The Sudeten Germans peacefully established a provisional government. In Eger the fire department made up of Sudeten Germans took over the policing of the city, aided by volunteers.

The departure of the Czechoslovaks was orderly and Eger, for months the hot spot of the Sudeten region, was quite calm.

OCT 2 1938

Military Law Rules Zone.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, PASSAU, Germany, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Military law today ruled the first Czechoslovak zone occupied by the German Army.

Foreigners not attached to headquarters or accompanied by officers were subject to immediate arrest.

Strict military observation was also in force along the German side of the frontier.

A German army about 30,000 strong this afternoon occupied the mountainous Bohemian forest along a sixty-mile stretch paralleling the Danube River.

The first zone taken over from the Czechoslovaks stretched from the border town of Stubenbach through the towns of Rehberg, Wallern and Reasberg, curving downwards toward the frontier just outside of Krumau and outside Kaplitz to the frontier town of Unterhaid.

Kruman New Czech Base.

Krumau, the chief town of the region, and Kaplitz were not included in the German occupation. It was assumed at headquarters the Czechs had withdrawn to Krumau, using the city as a new frontier base.

Twenty foreign newspaper men were accredited to the army of occupation. They were warned not to stray from a group for the purpose of independent observation, but were assured of an opportunity to see everything.

Photographers were denied permission to enter the occupied territory.

Newspaper men traveling in private and army automobiles were accompanied by staff officers.

Reconnoitering units had preceded the main body of the occupation force across the border during the early morning. The main force was commanded by Gen. Ritter von Leeb. It planned to occupy about one-quarter of the first zone of the ceded territory today, going as far as Warmer and Moldau Rivers.

As the German troops advanced, they were separated from Czechoslovak forces by a neutral zone 3,000 meters (3,270 yards) wide, running roughly parallel to the new frontier.

OCT 2 1938

Advance Ten Miles.

AIGEN, Germany, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's artillery, anti-tank and anti-aircraft detachments rolled into Czechoslovakia at dawn today, following infantry which had begun the march for "liberation" of the Sudetenland shortly after midnight.

The army of occupation already had progressed about ten miles into Czechoslovakia at the time this dispatch was written without meeting any resistance. The Czechoslovak Army apparently had withdrawn from the territory—the first of four Sudetenland zones ceded by Czechoslovakia after the "big four" settlement at Munich on Thursday. The Sudeten German population everywhere welcomed the German soldiers as liberators and showered them with flowers. Nazi flags flew from many windows and houses along the whole line of march were decorated with greenery.

Nazi flags gayly decorated houses in all German frontier cities and towns in this region of upper Austria, part of greater Germany only since the annexation of Austria last March 13.

The German air force was expected to arrive this afternoon. An engineering corps with mules followed the German infantry into Czechoslovakia during the morning before the signal was given to start the motorized column across the border.

It was officially announced from army headquarters today that German troops under the command of Col.-Gen. Ritter von Leeb crossed the former Czechoslovak border at 2 P. M. today between Helfenberg and Finisterau in the Bohemian forest.

An official announcement today said the entry of private persons from Germany into Sudeten territories occupied by the German Army was not permitted, even for an outing.

Sudeten German fugitives who wanted to return to their homes were excepted, but they must obtain permits from the German police before returning.

OCT 2 1938

Commission Meets.

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—A five-man international commission met today to discuss the evacuation of the second and third Sudeten German zones by Czechoslovaks as determined in the four-Power Munich agreement for ceding parts of Czechoslovakia to Germany.

The commissioners met yesterday to plan the occupation of the first zone, being carried out today.

600 NAZIS CROSS BORDER JUST AS CLOCK TOLLS 12

OCT 2 1938

Thousands of Others Wait to Take Over Part of Area Czechs Ceded.

OCCUPATION IS AT KRUMAU

Free Corps Restrained From Entering in Line to Avoid Bloodshed.

OCT 2 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler sent his first steel-helmeted, goose-stepping soldiers today into part of Czechoslovakia given to him by France, Britain and Italy to keep peace.

Thousands more, with full equipment and the pride of the new Nazi motorized units, were poised along a 120-mile stretch of frontier and across from three other rich zones, ready to annex them in the name of greater Germany before October 8.

The triumphal entry was denied those to whom it may have meant the most—the thousands of Sudeten German natives who fled from Czechoslovakia into Germany last month and were formed into a voluntary free corps by the Sudeten German party leader Konrad Henlein.

The free corps men had threatened to take ten- and hundred-fold revenge for every drop of Sudeten German blood spilled in German-Czech disorders. Free Corps headquarters in Bayreuth, Germany, forbade members to cross the border singly or in groups without special permission.

Free Corps Held Back.

The instructions apparently were issued to hold the Free Corps back to let their passions cool and avoid risking bloodshed.

It will surely go down in future German history books as a symbolic demonstration of German unity that the liberation march of the stolid, highly-trained, gray-uniformed troops began from Aigen, in Austria, which less than seven months ago became a part of Greater Germany.

Clocks in city hall and church towers had sounded only the first stroke of midnight when the first small token contingent of 600 crossed into Sudetenland as the vanguard of a main force scheduled to follow them in several hours.

The movement of the vanguard was confirmed by a Propaganda Ministry spokesman in these words:

"Why should our army not march? The territory north of a line between Passau and Linz was decided at Munich as the first district to be occupied October 1."

Aigen at Edge of Zone.

Aigen, in mountainous Upper Austria province, is at the southernmost edge of the border of zone one, which a four-Power conference in Munich Thursday gave Hitler permission to occupy today and tomorrow.

Explanations were lacking for the nocturnal dispatch of the vanguard, but it seemed the German army, trained to absolute obedience, wanted the glory of reaching in the shortest possible time the zone's innermost demarcation line at Krumau, twenty miles from the old boundary.

Zone one extends in a triangular shape northwestward to Stubenbach on the Czechoslovak-Bavarian frontier near Straubing. The Krumau population is more than 90 per cent Sudeten German.

Other troops were bivouacked for marches into zone two (along the northern Czechoslovak frontier) on Sunday and Monday; zone three (the largest of the districts in western Czechoslovakia) on October 3, 4, and 5, and zone four (along the northeastern Czechoslovak border) on October 6 and 7.

(These are considered predominantly Sudeten German areas. The Munich agreement, reached by premiers of Italy, France and Great Britain and Chancellor Hitler, provides for plebiscites on the fate of other regions of lesser Sudeten German population.)

Await Arrival of Hitler.

As preparations for a quick and frictionless occupation of Sudetenland ended last night, Berlin started preliminaries for a regal welcome for the Fuehrer, who was scheduled to arrive from Munich shortly before noon.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels appealed to Berlin residents to line the streets from the station to the chancellory—a distance of about a mile—"to thank the Fuehrer for his peace work."

Berlin obediently became a sea of red swastika flags. Sudetenland also decorated itself for the soldiers with garlands, flags, green branches and flowers on houses, other buildings and hastily erected arches.

Hitler was understood to have delayed the entry of the main body of men to take over the first zone at the request of the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who feared a heavy nocturnal march might breed incidents.

30,000 May Cross Border.

Just how many soldiers would cross the frontier remained undisclosed early today, but the figure 30,000 was mentioned.

Knee-high Prussian officers' boots were lined up for polishing outside hotel bedroom doors of almost every hotel in the border regions last night. At the beginning, the Germans took it for granted that the Czechoslovak forces already had started to withdraw from the territory to be occupied.

Frontier towns opposite the Krumau district resembled large storehouses with quantities of canned goods, rice and flour for transport into Sudetenland to supply the army and needy inhabitants.

Observers in the district reported hectic activity before nightfall on the Czechoslovak side and it was reported that wooden bridges across the Moldau River were being destroyed. Farmers were ordered to place all available horses at the disposal of the army.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief, announced:

"The German army enters the relieved territory with proud joy to be the herald of German order and discipline, which from now on, as the instrument of its supreme commander, it will bring to the protection of our German brethren with the strong protection of German arms."

Newspapers devoted columns of praise to the Munich agreement and a separate Anglo-German friendship agreement between Hitler and Chamberlain.

"Now that the road has been paved," said Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, "it is an all-around feeling that the powers which heretofore opposed each other have found together in joint effort for a better future."

Many papers used the headline, "Never again war between Germany and England."

OCT 2 1938

Czech Troops Retire From Sudeten Areas

OCT 1 1938

Prague, Sept. 30 (delayed) (AP)—Dismembered Czechoslovakia, awaiting the arrival of the German army of occupation, remained silent tonight on Poland's territorial demands, the Government's most pressing problem now that the Sudeten dispute has been settled.

A few hours after the Cabinet announced acceptance of the four-power Munich accord and agreed to surrender the Sudeten district to Germany, it received a new note from Warsaw calling for an immediate response to Poland's demands.

If the Cabinet had acted on the Polish question, its decision had not been made known at 11.40 P. M. (5.40 P. M., E.S.T.).

Evacuating Sudeten Areas

Czechoslovak forces in the various border areas affected by the German occupation were being withdrawn during the night to make sure there would be no incidents.

Czechs, many of whom were saying "We have been sold out," paced the streets of the capital and collected in small groups to discuss the Government's decision.

It was unwise to speak in a foreign language on the streets of Prague, although principally because of the danger of being misunderstood. A Danish newspaper correspondent, Sven Nielson, was struck in the face while talking English.

"Crown Of Thorns"

A statement broadcast over the Government-controlled radio today declared "all that Prague and the Czechoslovak nation received was a crown of thorns" from the Munich agreement.

The declaration said "great injustice" was done to the nation, and added: "The Prime Ministers (of Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain), who after the Munich conference went to their homes, were welcomed as saviors of peace."

"Our Treaties Ignored"

"Not a glance was given to treaties of alliance and no recognition accorded to alliances of Czechoslovakia, and all obligations arising from her international contracts."

The populace, however, appeared to be heeding the admonition of President Eduard Benes, Premier Jan Syrovy and Gen. Ludwig Krejci, commander-in-chief of the army, to refrain from demonstrations. When Syrovy said in a broadcast that Czechoslovakia had been deserted by France and was making a vast sacrifice for peace, sporadic demonstrations started, but the crowds seemingly were impressed by Syrovy's assurance that the republic would live despite its dismemberment.

Some found encouragement in his remark that the state would be more cohesive and united and possibly happier because it would be relieved of the Sudeten problem—which had disturbed the republic since the depression of 1933.

Sudetens Appealed To

German-language broadcasts directed to the Sudeten population repeated pleas to keep order. In pauses between radio announcements, doleful chimes sounded from loudspeakers on the streets, emphasizing the nation's sorrow.

The Government's acceptance of the Munich accord followed an all-day Cabinet meeting. Many who did not have access to foreign radios did not know about the accord until the Government's announcement late in the afternoon.

Cabinet's Announcement

The communique said:

"The Government had this morning, under the presidency of Dr. Benes, a session where they talked about the situation created by decisions at Munich. The Government approved all details of the decisions after long deliberation of the situation and recommendations given by the Governments of France and England.

"The Government, in agreement with leaders of all political parties, decided to accept the decisions of Munich. The Government did that conscious that the nation had been preserved and that there was no other way, but the Government protests before the whole world against the decision as a one-sided decision made without our participation."

OCT 1 1938

Sudeten Reign of Terror In Carlsbad Reported

OCT 1 1938

Machine Guns on Housetops Turned on Fleeing Czechs

PRAGUE, Oct. 1 (AP).—An employee of the official Czechoslovak tourist office tonight reported Sudeten Free Corps members had started a reign of terror in the Carlsbad region of western Czechoslovakia which is to be ceded to Germany.

Declaring he had been forced to flee Carlsbad this afternoon, the tourist office employee said that the Sudetens had gained control of the famous spa and that fleeing Czechoslovaks were being fired on by machine guns mounted on Carlsbad buildings.

A traveler reported having run into a machine-gun ambush outside the resort city which resulted in two out of six persons in his car being injured.

East of Carlsbad Sudeten Free Corps men were reported to have derailed a train carrying refugees from Sudetenland into the interior of Czechoslovakia. A jammed switch caused the train to plow into the roadbed.

OCT 2 1938

'Sacrifice' Is Assailed By Archbishop of Prague

Cardinal Prays Forgiveness for Imposers of 'Injustice'

PRAGUE, Oct. 1 (AP).—Karel Cardinal Kaspar, the Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Bohemia, issued a statement tonight on the "terrible sacrifice" and "injustice" imposed upon Czechoslovakia by the Munich four-power terms.

"The land of St. Wenceslaus has just been invaded by foreign armies and the 1,000-year-old frontier violated," he said. "This sacrifice was imposed upon the nation of St. Wenceslaus by one ally and one friend.

"The primate of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia is praying to God Almighty that the peace efforts prompting this terrible sacrifice will be crowned with permanent success and should they not he prays to the Almighty to forgive all those who impose this injustice on the people of Czechoslovakia."

The head of the Czechoslavak Protestant Church made a similar statement.

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30.24—835

To Establish Commission.

PRAGUE, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovakia Government decided to work out details of Germany's annexation of the Sudetenland in co-operation with the five-nation commission appointed at Munich.

It was expected either Premier Jan Syrovy or Josef Sverma, Minister of Interior, would head the commission.

Prague was quiet today after angry but orderly demonstrations against the Munich pact last night.

OCT 2-1938

French Share Their Wine With Germans at Border

Exchange Cries of "Long Live Peace!" in Celebration

PETITE-ROSELLE, France, Oct. 1 (AP).—The strained atmosphere along the Franco-German frontier that accompanied the recent war threat gave way today to a spirit of international camaraderie.

In the Forbach mining region, German and French miners gathered on their own sides of the border to discuss news of the four-power Munich accord settling the Czechoslovak-German dispute.

They shouted "Long live peace!" and exchanged other friendly remarks at various points. Each side decorated its buildings with national flags. At one mining center French employers donated hundreds of bottles of wine to miners to celebrate peace. The miners shared it with workers on the German side of the frontier.

BERLIN WELCOMES HITLER IN TRIUMPH

Führer Hailed As Conqueror On Return From Bloodless Conquest

OCT 2-1938

[By the Associated Press]

BERLIN, Oct. 1—German troops marched into Sudetenland today behind evacuating Czechoslovak soldiery and citizen as Reichsführer Adolf Hitler returned from Munich to Berlin and received a conqueror's welcome.

It was a bloodless conquest which brought 500,000 heiling Berliners to the streets to salute the Führer.

German army headquarters announced that troops, under command of Col.-Gen. Ritter von Leeb, had crossed into Sudetenland at 2 P. M. (8 A. M., E.S.T.), completing the first troop movement across the border.

30,000 In Main Body

The main body entering Czechoslovakia consisted of an estimated 30,000 soldiers. They penetrated the first zone of Sudetenland to be occupied under the terms of the four-power Munich accord.

They marched and rode through the villages and valleys of the mountainous, forested southwest corner of the Czechoslovakia of yesterday.

Previously, the advance guard had moved into Czechoslovakia shortly after midnight last night.

An army communique issued at 7 P. M. (1 P. M., E.S.T.) said the objective of the first day's advance was the Moldau river, about seven miles into the Sudetenland fringe near Krumau.

Received Jubilantly

"German troops designated for entry into Zone 1," the communique said, "marched into this territory this afternoon on schedule.

"They were received jubilantly by the liberated population. The head of the German marching column is approaching the Moldau as the day's objective."

Meanwhile, the man directing this peaceful occupation received his second great tribute of the year from the Berlin populace.

In noise, jubilation and sheer hysteria, Hitler's return from Munich rivaled the welcome upon his return from annexed Austria last March.

Henlein Stands Beside Hitler

The roar was deafening when the Führer stepped onto the famous balcony of the Chancellery to face the packed crowd in Wilhelmplatz. Beside him stood Konrad Henlein, "Little Führer" of the Sudeten Germans, the minority now being joined to the Third Reich.

Looking up at the two Führers were many Sudeten Germans. Sudeten mothers and children who had arrived in Berlin shortly before, en route to Nazi mother homes as refugees, were given a place of honor.

Henlein Given High Post

Hitler lost no time in bringing Nazi administrators to the newly won Sudeten provinces by appointing Henlein Reichscommissioner for Sudeten territory effective October 2.

Making the "little Führer" responsible directly to Hitler, an official decree entrusted Henlein with political, governmental, economic and cultural "reconstruction" of Sudetenland as soon as the military administration ends following occupation.

The decree provided that Czech legislation would remain in effect throughout Sudetenland "so long as it does not contravene the spirit of occupation of these territories by the German Reich."

The Führer's bomb-proof train pulled into Berlin at 10.40 A. M. (4.40 A. M., E.S.T.) to the blare of brass bands and a thunder of "Heil, Führer!" from a multitude thronging the station square.

Over 100,000 Children In Crowds

Walls of the railway station covered with flags, foliage and flowers. Berlin was a sea of swastika flags. Planes roared overhead as Hitler rode away to the Chancellery between walls of Storm Troopers. More than 100,000 school children were out to shrill a greeting to the Führer.

Besides the estimated 30,000 soldiers forming the vanguard of the German army of occupation there were other thousands, under full equipment, along with motorized units, ranged along a 120-mile stretch of frontier.

Like the long gray line of troops that filtered into Zone No. 1 today, the others will move forward by stages into three other zones before October 8 and annex them in the name of the Third Reich.

Free Corps Denied Entry

Henlein's Free Corps, the irregulars he organized after flight from Czechoslovakia and Prague's warrant charging him with treason, were denied the triumphal entry they had longed for.

These Sudetens had vowed to have revenge for "every drop of Sudeten German blood" spilled in the border fighting that preceded the Munich dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

But they were held back, to let their passions cool. The Free Corps headquarters at Bayreuth, Germany, forbade members to cross the old German-Czechoslovak border singly or in groups without special permission.

An official announcement in Berlin said no private persons might enter Sudetenland—even for an outing. Sudeten refugees wishing to return from Germany to their abandoned homes were required to obtain permits from the secret police.

HITLER IN TRIUMPH RETURNS TO BERLIN

Crowd of Half a Million Cheers Fuehrer.

OCT 2-1938

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (A. P.). — A crowd estimated at 500,000 gave Adolf Hitler a triumphant, thankful welcome today on his return from four-Power peace conferences in Munich.

The Fuehrer's special bomb-proof train arrived exactly on schedule at 10:40 A. M. (4:40 A. M. Eastern standard time) while brass bands blared and tens of thousands in the station square thundered "Heil Fuehrer!"

Leading men of the Nazi party, Government and armed forces, headed by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, awaited the Chancellor on the platform. During the night almost every inch of the station walls had been covered with flags, foliage and flowers.

Airplanes roared overhead as he rode to the chancellory through streets guarded by shoulder-to-shoulder lines of storm troopers, and more than 100,000 school children yelled themselves hoarse in greeting.

The reception was like the one given him when Herr Hitler returned from Austria after annexing the Austro-German union last March.

Thousands of Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia crowded into the square before the chancellory to hail Herr Hitler as their "rescuer."

Prague was quiet after angrily but orderly demonstrations against the "crown of thorns" forced on the twenty-year-old war-born republic.

A few hours after the Cabinet anounced acceptance of the Munich four-Power accord and agreed to relinquish Sudetenland to Germany, it received a new note from Warsaw calling for immediate response to Poland's territorial demands.

OCT 2-1938

A statement broadcast over the Government-controlled radio declared "all that Prague and the Czechoslovak nation received was a crown of thorns" from the four-Power Munich agreement.

The declaration pointed out "the great injustice" done to the nation by the accord and added:

"The Prime Ministers (of Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain) who after the Munich conference went to their homes were welcomed as saviors of peace.

"Not a glance was given to treaties of alliance and no recognition accorded to alliances of Czechoslovakia and all obligations arising from her international contracts."

The departure of the Czechoslovaks was orderly and Eger, for months the hot spot of the Sudeten region, was quite calm. Thousands of Czechoslovak troops entered the city last night from their military defense lines outside it and were packed into trains and auto trucks for the eastward retreat. The few remaining Czech civilians in Eger, mostly government employes, went with the soldiers.

The Sudeten German population, warned by its leaders to make no demonstrations, watched the departure with quiet satisfaction.

The Czechoslovak troops took with them all railway rolling stock and all private automobiles commandeered during the general mobilization, possibly to return them to their owners later. There was no looting.

The last bloodshed of the Czechoslovak-Sudeten struggle in the Eger region occurred yesterday just before the Czechoslovaks abandoned the resort town of Franzensbad. Three Czech soldiers, one gendarme and two Sudeten Germans were killed in an exchange of shots.

Stores were open in Eger, but the city was cut off from rail, telegraph and telephone service. Money of the Prague Government still was in circulation.

German railroad officials arrived and took possession of the station, which though on Czechoslovak soil was part of the German railways system. They closed the station to the public.

Prague Yields to Poles' Demand

Czechs Announce That They Will Cede Land Demanded in Ultimatum.

OCT 2-1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia yielded today to Poland's demands for a slice of her territory.

The Cabinet's "painful" decision, in face of Polish threats of force, came even as Czechoslovak troops were retiring from Sudetenland to permit German soldiers to occupy the first of four zones Germany reluctantly was ceded.

A communique said:

"The Government of the republic met this morning under the President of the republic at the Chateau of Prague.

"During this meeting it examined carefully the note of the Polish Government dated September 30, containing the ultimatum to cede part of the territory of Teschen.

"After detailed deliberations on this demand, envisaging the difficulty of the international situation and constrained by circumstances resulting from the decision at Munich, the Government could only resolve to accept Poland's proposition.

"The government took this painful decision in full accord with responsible persons of the political parties. 'It took it concious of the fact that any other decision would have provoked new and painful complications.'"

The Polish note was handed to Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta by Dr. Casimir Papee, Polish Minister to Prague, and was considered at great length before the decision was reached.

Czechoslovak forces evacuated the Bohmerwald Mountains sector, directly south of Prague and north of the German cities of Linz and Passau. The area included particularly the towns of Wallern, Honan, Furt and small villages along the Vltava River.

Warsaw Announces Settlement.

WARSAW, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia accepted Poland's territorial demands in full today, thereby averting a threatened invasion. Under terms of the demands, the part of the city of Teschen on the Czechoslovak side of the border will be transferred to Poland before 2 P. M. tomorrow, 8 A. M., Eastern standard time.

Within ten days Czechoslovakia

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Warsaw Joyful as Prague Cedes Teschen Silesia to Stave Off War

Troops Will March Across Bridge Into Czech Half of City of Teschen Today; 300 Square Miles Held Since 1919 Contain 100,000 Poles

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By The Associated Press

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—The Polish government announced today that Czechoslovakia had capitulated completely to Poland's ultimatum demanding cession of Teschen Silesia, and that the Czech part of the City of Teschen itself would be handed over to Poland by 2 p. m. Sunday (8 a. m. New York time).

Czechoslovakia apparently accepted the Polish demands just a few moments before expiration of a deadline Warsaw had set in an ultimatum threatening invasion of the area, which had been held by Czechoslovakia since 1919.

As a result of the capitulation, Poland will receive within the next ten days an area of about 300 square miles with a population of about 1,000,000 Poles. (Teschen is the German name for the area, but it is Tesin in the Czech tongue and Cieszyn in Polish).

Crowds poured into the streets of all Polish towns today to cheer, wave flags and demonstrate their joy at the acceptance by Czechoslovakia of Poland's territorial demands.

Continuous celebrations took place all over the country, but were most enthusiastic in villages and towns adjoining the Czechoslovak border. In Polish Teschen, where the Olsa River has divided the town between Poland and Czechoslovakia for nearly twenty years, all white and red cloth disappeared from the shops. Everybody wanted to have a Polish flag for tomorrow, when Polish troops will start across the bridge to occupy the Czechoslovak part of the town.

Barricades erected by the Czechoslovaks on the bridge already had been removed, and a Czech general was on the scene to superintend withdrawal of the Prague government's troops.

(A dispatch from Prague said will transfer to Poland the remainder of the Teschen district and the entire district of Freistadt. Matters of other territories and plebiscites will be settled in direct negotiations between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia also agreed to release immediately all persons of Polish nationality from the Czechoslovak Army and to free all Poles imprisoned for political reasons.

A Government communique announcing the settlement stated that "the Polish Government meets with great joy the news of the conclusion of a painful quarrel between the two nations and a settlement corresponding to the peaceful intentions of Poland."

Czechoslovakia, after asking and receiving a one-hour extension on the time limit set by Poland, sent her acceptance in reply to Warsaw's final note.

Warsaw People Celebrate.

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News of the Czechoslovak acceptance caused spontaneous celebration in Warsaw.

Polish flags blossomed on nearly all buildings a few minutes after the news was broadcast at 2 P. M. (8 A. M. Eastern standard time), and newspaper extras were soon on the streets.

Poles expressed particular satisfaction because, they said, Poland not only had gained her demands but had done so without the aid of an international conference. Previously they had stressed that Poland was acting independently of the Munich conference which agreed on the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia at Germany's behest.

Beck Speaks To People.

A huge crowd gathered in the square named for Poland's hero,

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Joseph Pilsudski, and cheered so much for Foreign Minister Joseph Beck that he was compelled to appear on the Foreign Office balcony and speak briefly.

Recalling the memory of Pilsudski who, he said, always desired a dignified Poland, he continued: "It is not our nature to harm any one. But justice and right must be respected. An important problem has been settled today. It is not a superficial victory over an adversary of yesterday, but a solution of a matter of national importance."

Czech General Arrives.

At 4 P. M. a Czechoslovak General arrived in Polish Teschen to arrange the technical details of tomorrow's transfer.

At Teschen the news of acceptance by Czechoslovakia of Poland's demands also caused wide rejoicing.

Huge crowds gathered on each side of the Olsa River which divides the town between Poland and Czechoslovakia and cheered loudly. Polish railway men crossed to the Czechoslovak side and began repairing the track that had been torn up. When they returned they brought with them the stone that had marked the frontier. The stone was set up in the middle of the market place.

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Three Points in Demand.

The official Government organ, Gazeta Polska, made public three points which it said determined Poland's action in forwarding the categorical demand to Prague:

1. "Poland can not tolerate any longer the shedding of Polish blood in the area.

2. "Poland does not recognize the separation of Europe into countries of second and third classes, and especially will never permit Poland to be treated as a second class country.

3. "Since Poland was not invited to the Munich conference, Poland can not be bound by decisions of that conference."

The agency also issued a communique saying the Polish Government was "obliged to draw the consequences and place responsibility on the Czechoslovak side."

That the situation was heading for a climax was further indicated by posters which appeared in streets of the Polish part of Teschen, a city which straddles the frontier.

These appeared in large headings to "Our Brothers of Osla Land" (across the border) to hold out.

"The polish Army brings you freedom," the posters stated. "The historical moment is close!

"Not hours but only minutes separate us from each other. Should Czechoslovakia refuse to return Olsa Silesia of its free will, the Polish Army will make the decision!"

Reply Amazes Warsaw.

A previous Polish note demanded evacuation of Czechoslovak troops from Teschen territory as a condition for negotiations on Polish demands for the same treatment of its minority as Czechoslovakia accorded Sudeten Germans. The Czechoslovaks replied to that note yesterday and the Polish Government was said to have been amazed that it "dealt only in generalities."

An alleged border violation, called a "provocation that would entail serious consequences," was said to have occasioned the latest sharp communique to Prague. Newspapers called the newest note a last warning!"

American, German, Italian, British and Rumanian ambassadors and Hungarian and Belgian ministers called on the Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, ostensibly for information on the situation.

Controversy over possession of Teschen has raged since the ninth century and, more recently, since Poland and Czechoslovakia became independent States under the Versailles Treaty. In June, 1918, Polish and Czechoslovak representatives tried to agree on ownership of the district, but Czechoslovak troops occupied a part of the duchy in January, 1919. The conference of ambassadors induced Poland and Czechoslovakia on July 28, 1920, to divide the duchy. The Czechs obtained the Karvinna mining area and the Poles got all, except the western suburb, of Teschen.

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U. S. Joined General Appeal.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Authoritative quarters understood today the United States joined international representatives to Warsaw asking moderation in the Polish-Czechoslovak dispute over Polish minorities.

The representations were believed to have amounted to a virtual warning and were understood to have been a contributory factor in a reported Polish-Czech understanding.

Informed sources indicated the British Ambassador in Warsaw yesterday urged the Poles not to march into the Teschen area, where most of Czechoslovakia's 100,000 Polish minority lives.

It was understood the United States, French and German Ambassadors made similar representations.

Hull Discloses Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull disclosed today the United States had urged Poland to shun force in its dispute with Czechoslovakia. Mr. Hull said that Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle at Warsaw had been instructed yesterday to express to the Polish Government President Roosevelt's hope that Poland would make a contribution to the cause of peace by refraining from the use of force.

Dispatches reported the same request was made at Warsaw by the envoys of Great Britain, France and Germany.

In response to questions, Mr. Hull told his press conference President Roosevelt had sent no message direct to the President of Poland. He said the instruction to Ambassador Biddle was a suggestion that the envoy advise restraint in the course of any conversation he might have with the Foreign Office.

(Continued from page one)

Czechoslovak troops already were being withdrawn.)

The popular demonstrations broke loose soon after 2 p. m., when the government announced Czechoslovakia's surrender.

Remaining parts of the Teschen and Freistadt districts would be surrendered to Poland by October 10. Questions concerning delimitation of further territories and a plebiscite are to be settled by agreement between the two governments, it was announced.

A further settlement included the release of Poles in the Czechoslovak Army and of Polish political prisoners from Czechoslovak jails.

Czechoslovakia's answer was delivered after she had asked and obtained an hour's extension of Poland's deadline of noon for satisfaction of her demands, set forth in a Polish note of yesterday.

The official government organ, "Gazeta Polska," made public three points which it said had determined Poland's action in forwarding the categoric demand to Prague:

"1. Poland cannot tolerate any longer the shedding of Polish blood in the

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"2. Poland does not recognize the separation of Europe into countries of second and third classes, and especially will never permit Poland to be treated as a second-class country.

"3. Since Poland was not invited to the Munich conference, Poland cannot be bound by the decisions of that conference."

The American, German, Italian, British and Rumanian Ambassadors and the Hungarian and Belgian Ministers had called on Foreign Minister Josef Beck for information on Poland's demands.

In the afternoon a huge mass meeting was held at Warsaw in Pilsudski Square. Beck told the throng:

"It is not our nature to harm any one. But justice and right must be respected. An important problem has been settled today."

The crowd then marched to the residence of Field Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, who said: "The same joy that you feel and manifest also fills my heart." He finished with the shout, "long live Poland!" a cry which was taken up by the crowd filling all the streets surrounding his home.

Rival Envoy Man Details

Russians Calm as Czechs Yield to Polish Demand

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But Communist Paper Warns Poland Itself May Be Next

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP).—News of the Czechoslovak capitulation to Poland's territorial demands was accepted calmly in Soviet Russia today.

Once Prague's Sudeten areas had been relinquished to Germany, it had been expected generally at Moscow that the Czechoslovak government would bow in the issue over Poland's Teschen claims.

PARIS REASSURED ON UNITED FRONT

Continued Support Pledged By Britain Despite New Anglo-German Pact

Word Fortifies Daladier For Tuesday's Test In Parliament On Czech Crisis

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 1—The Foreign Ministry announced today that Great Britain had assured France of continued support despite the Anglo-German anti-war agreement, thereby fortifying Premier Edouard Daladier for his test on the Czechoslovak crisis before Parliament's extraordinary session Tuesday.

Announcement that Britain still held to her engagements to aid France in case of war with Germany served to quiet some suspicions aroused in France by the four-power Munich pact and the subsequent Hitler-Chamberlain agreement that their two peoples desired to avoid war with one another.

New Ovations Given Daladier

Daladier, who received new ovations tonight while rekindling the flame over the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, was expected to outline before Parliament France's foreign policy for the future as being based firmly on alliance with Britain.

The Foreign Office, in the face of discontent over the Hitler-Chamberlain accord, undertook to minimize its importance.

Hitler proposed the joint declaration, a spokesman said, and Chamberlain accepted it more to wipe out any traces of animosity in his earlier talks with the Reichsführer than to contract any new formal obligations to Germany.

Labor Group Expresses Fear

Discontent over the Munich conference was reflected by a communique of the powerful General Confederation of Labor expressing fear that "these accords, limited to some powers, may create a preface to constitution of a four-power pact condemned by public opinion of all democratic countries."

The confederation, nevertheless, accepted the Munich accord for "suspending recourse to war."

It also indorsed President Roosevelt's suggestions "for peaceful settlement of all economic and political causes of conflict by calling of an international conference to which all countries interested would be called."

Demobilizes Over 1,000,000

With peace agreed upon and the war threat ended, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, chief of the general staff of the national defense forces, today ordered demobilization of more than 1,000,000 reservists, called to the colors in stages during the recent crisis.

The first reservists to be demobilized are expected to return to their homes during the week-end. Measures have been taken to release vehicles and animals requisitioned for defense during the war scare.

A clear-cut indication of the course the Government intended to take was expected to come from Tuesday's session of Parliament.

Political sources said the declaration by the Government probably would be followed by a general debate on foreign policy.

Daladier, however, continued to ride the crest of the new wave of popularity.

Le Temps Expresses Views

The newspaper *Le Temps*, which often reflects the opinion of the Government, insisted that the Hitler-Chamberlain agreement did not affect Britain's obligations to aid France in case of a French-German conflict.

"The Anglo-German joint statement," the newspaper said, "is nonetheless important for a general reorientation of European policy, and it could be taken as an inspiration to establish as far as possible more confident relations between France and Germany.

"It is evident that changes made in the Central European situation by the Munich accord among the four principal powers imposes a revision of a number of doctrines which have prevailed up to now. Notably, it takes much of the practical value from the French-Polish alliance and the French-Russian mutual assistance pact."

MOBILIZATION COST RUNS INTO MILLIONS

Nations Wonder Where They Can Raise Money To Foot Huge Bill

Special Tax Upon Foreign Residents And Business Proposed In France

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 1—Coming out of their war scare, European nations are suddenly confronted by the realization that it has cost them many millions of dollars.

The question beginning to bob up now is, "Who is going to foot the bill?"

The unique proposal has been advanced in France that foreign residents and businesses be subjected to a special tax over a period of years to meet the expense of mobilization.

French Cabinet Drafts Bill

The proposal has been put forward by a group in the Chamber of Deputies. At all events, the Government is understood to be drawing up a special financial bill to cope with the situation.

France's share of the general expense is expected to run into hundreds of millions of francs. Britain having mobilized her fleet and special sections of her army is similarly under a burden running into high figures.

In like situations are Germany, Czechoslovakia and some other smaller countries which took special military measures.

An idea of the tremendous cost entailed can be derived from the fact that a survey of budgets and complementary information recently gave rise to an authoritative statement that the world was spending $14,000,000,000 yearly on armaments even before the war scare arose.

France Called Up Over 1,000,000

Millions of reservists were called to the colors in various countries involved during the crisis. France alone is estimated to have called up more than 1,000,000 men to supplement her standing forces of about 700,000.

Germany was popularly reported to have had 2,000,000 men under arms even before the crisis started. Britain called up a relatively small number of men, but spent large sums in concentrating her fleet and sending it to strategic points.

Czechoslovakia's mobilization brought new troops to the colors by the hundreds of thousands. Even such countries as Norway, Belgium and Denmark either called up reservists or held over classes of conscripts which had been due for release.

Defensive Moves Expensive

In addition to the cost of transportation of reservists and their upkeep, the governments had to meet the expense of moving vast stocks of war materials to strategic centers and of speeding up production to meet what might become urgent needs.

Passive defense measures also cost huge sums. These included in Paris, for instance, the carting of thousands of tons of sand from the seashore to Paris and other exposed cities and towns for use in the eventuality of being obliged to build sandbag protective walls or put out fires from incendiary bombs.

Extra Burden On Private Firms

Private persons and business concerns similarly were put to large expense, since in some capitals they were called on to provide special blue, glareless lights and heavy materials to screen windows so that light would not shine through and give a target to air bombers.

All this, together with the huge cost of gas masks distributed to the public in London and other cities, of digging safety trenches in public parks, and rushing to completion bomb shelters, mounts into a bill that an already heavily-taxed public will have to foot, directly or indirectly.

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French Demobilize Million Men

Army Orders Mark Nation's Jubilant Return to Normal Life—Statesmen Still Wary.

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PARIS, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, chief of the general staff, today ordered the demobilization of more than 1,000,000 reserves called to the colors at various stages during the Czechoslovak crisis.

The first reservists to be demobilized following the four-Power Munich accord are expected to return to their homes over the week end. At the same time measures have been taken to free vehicles and animals requisitioned for national defense purposes. The partial mobilization marked France's jubilant return to normal, peace-time life on a day it had feared it would be at war.

Tie With Britain Stands.

A Foreign Office spokesman announced tonight that France had received assurances from Britain of fidelity to their united front in spite of the joint declaration of friendship by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Reichsfuehrer Hitler. After Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had conferred with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, the spokesman said that Great Britain would keep all her engagements to aid France in the event of a conflict with Germany.

In answer to suggestions in the press and from political quarters that France should seek an accord with Germany similar to the Chamberlain-Hitler declaration, the spokesman replied. "There is no question of a Franco-German declaration."

Statesmen, however, kept a wary eye to the future as they examined the shifts in European relations already apparent from the Munich conference that brought that peace.

None could doubt that a vast majority of Frenchmen were genuinely relieved that war had been averted. There were spontaneous outbursts all over France, among Army reservists who had been called for preparedness and now were being discharged, as well as civilians.

It was equally evident, however, that a growing number felt uncertain that peace brought by the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia would bring an era of security to Europe.

New Pact of First Concern.

The Anglo-German friendship statement, virtually a non-aggression pact, announced by Chancellor Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain was of first concern to this group.

Czechoslovakia's future as an independent nation was the second.

Many newspapers echoed opinion of Government circles that the new friendship between Britain and Germany did not affect French-British co-operation, which has become the one basis of French foreign policy.

Less optimistic observers, however, recalled Hitler's dictum in "Mein Kampf," his autobiographical statement of his creed, that a cardinal point of German policy must be to isolate France.

These observers, therefore, saw the Rome-Berlin axis being extended to London, like a fence shutting France from the rest of Europe.

Expect France to Be Admitted.

Some other commentators took a middle course, with a belief that France would be admitted to a new European concert of powers by agreement with Germany and Italy, the price on which might be insurgent victory in Spain.

Even Leon Bailby, one of the leading advocates of a "peace at any price," declared in an editorial in Le Jour and Echo De Paris that the price paid at Munich would prove costly, and that France must prepare herself so she would not again have to submit to a threat of force she was badly prepared to meet.

Despite this undercurrent of apprehension, there seemed little likelihood any attack would be made on the Government in the special session of Parliament called for Tuesday.

Situation Still Delicate.

Until a settlement of the Czechoslovak partition is effected, observers considered the international situation would remain too delicate for any organized attack except, perhaps, from communists, whose campaign against Premier Daladier has been increasingly bitter.

That could be cut short, if necessary, by the Government's power to end the session at any time. Also, with senatorial elections in the offing, it was said a wave of personal popularity for Premier Daladier could discourage a bitter political campaign against his Government.

Daladier, at the request of French veterans of the last war, makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at dusk today, replenishing the flame which burns under the Arc De Triomphe. An aid of the Premier last evening quietly laid on the tomb all the flowers Premier Daladier received during the day.

Daladier and Chamberlain were heroes of the hour in many French towns, which telegraphed appreciation of their work for peace made them honorary citizens and named streets for them.

Among the cities that decided to name streets for Chamberlain were Paris, Versailles and Strasbourg.

DEMOBILIZATION NOW CHAMBERLAIN'S GOAL

Premier Hopes Germany And France Will Get Men Out Of Uniform This Month

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 1—Great Britain left Czechoslovakia to the mapmakers today and steered a course toward what Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hoped would be peace in Europe for years to come.

Immediate steps were aimed at getting Europe's armies out of the trenches they didn't use.

Chamberlain was said by informed quarters to have asked Adolf Hitler and Premier Edouard Daladier of France for gradual demobilization of German and French armies as a prelude to settlement talks.

Britain To Send Troops

It was said Germany probably would not demobilize until the Sudetenland was fully occupied, but after October 10, when occupation is to be completed, Britain expects Germany to start getting her soldiers out of uniform and France, with demobilization plans already drafted, to follow suit.

Reliable sources in London said six battalions of British troops would be sent to Czechoslovakia soon to aid in police duties involved in the partition.

The British detachment would become a part of the international force provided in the Munich agreement to police areas where plebiscites are to determine ultimate ownership.

"Safeguard Against Incidents"

New technical arrangements designed as "safeguards against incidents" were disclosed today by informed sources for the occupation of Sudeten German areas.

The arrangements were:

1. Czechoslovaks have accepted a British proposal to send six additional British military observers to Czechoslovakia to watch developments. Two observers already are there.

2. Provisions have been made for a neutral zone one to one and a half miles wide between the advancing German troops and the retreating Czechoslovak soldiers.

3. Czechoslovak and German liaison officers have been appointed.

Another Accord Expected

In diplomatic circles there was talk that Chamberlain and Premier Benito Mussolini, of Italy, were near an agreement on one barrier to full harmony in their relations—the Spanish situation.

Any substantial withdrawal of Italian soldiers from Spain probably would bring into effect the British-Italian friendship pact under which Britain would recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

First negotiations among Britain, France, Germany and Italy on a general European settlement were expected to be through regular diplomatic channels. Final details could then be worked out at another meeting of Chamberlain, Hitler, Daladier and Mussolini.

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Political Fight Expected

Popular admiration of Chamberlain's Munich achievement continued high, but there were signs that his political opponents were preparing a barrage of criticism for Parliament sessions next week.

A minority of the Premier's own Conservative party, as well as Liberals and Laborites, indicated they would take the position that Czechoslovakia had been sacrificed by Britain and France.

Pledge To Egypt Revealed

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, meanwhile, was disclosed to have assured Egypt at the height of the crisis that Britain would defend the land of the Nile with "all the resources at her command."

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Chamberlain left for a week-end at Chequers, his official country residence, early this afternoon.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ORDEAL AWAITS

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Hero of Hour in England Has Battle Ahead.

ATTACK IN COMMONS IS DUE

Labor, Churchill and Lloyd George Will Ask Questions.

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LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain joined the ranks of Britain's heroes today—the popular idol of this undemonstrative land.

In the hours since he brought back from Munich yesterday the four-Power Czechoslovak peace pact and his friendship agreement with Adolf Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain has been compared to Disraeli, has been nicknamed "the peace maker," praised by the King, and photographed with the Queen.

Many of those who took part in the tumultuous reception for the home-coming Premier, however, only a week ago were yelling for him to resign.

And even though today Britain's newspaper writers paraded their Sunday adjectives in his praise, he must face a different reception Monday.

Ordeal Comes in House.

Then he will go before the House of Commons to hear what the opposition has to say, not only about his peace, but what he paid for it and the reasons why he thought it was necessary.

When the House met last Wednesday after Mr. Chamberlain had declared there was only a scant hope of averting a war, the opposition prepared speeches in support of the Government. His announcement that negotiations had been reopened through Herr Hitler's decision to hold a four-Power conference, brought riotous cheering.

Now, however, he must face the criticism of labor, of Winston Churchill and of his old enemy, Lloyd George. It appeared certain that he would have tremendous support and it may be that the opposition, in view of his present popularity, may postpone its criticism.

After Herr Hitler's annexation of Austria, March 13, Mr. Chamberlain had to fight for his political life on the issue of his policy of dealing with dictators. When the Commons was in session he listened almost daily to opposition demands for strong declarations against Nazi and Fascist chieftains, for a pledge to fight for Czechoslovakia and for support for the Spanish Government.

Policy Is Unchanged.

"Chamberlain must go" was shouted at him from the floor and galleries of Commons, strung along the top of liberal papers, plastered on subway escalators and chalked on East End sidewalks.

He has changed his policy in no material way. He has continued talking to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, and the outcome of those talks was the cause of Britain's celebration yesterday. He has stayed out of Spain.

Now he has offered to guarantee the borders of the new and smaller Czechoslovakia, but it has become a weak, neutral State.

His followers now argue that his policy has been more than rewarded—by peace and the hope of a general settlement that would keep Europe out of war in the years to come.

Chamberlain's Problems Become More Normal

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—While Germany's Army marched forward in "peaceful conquest" of Sudetenland, Prime Minister Chamberlain's servants today searched his 10 Downing Street residence from cellar to garret for his umbrella.

The umbrella, which accompanied Chamberlain on his three historic flights to Germany, eventually was found by the Prime Minister's chauffeur under a rug in his automobile.

Britain's "peacemaker" had left it there last night during the confusion of the public celebration which greeted his return from Munich.

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a generation. They are wholly mistaken. We have not achieved peace for a generation. We have achieved it only for six months."

Says Premier Missed Opportunity

Mr. Nicolson, who was Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's landlord when the flyer lived in England, resigned the vice-chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Government Supporters in April when he disagreed with Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy.

The National Labor member declared Prime Minister Chamberlain "was offered one of the greatest opportunities that ever befell the lot of any British statesman. He missed that opportunity. Had he taken a firm line at Munich he would have established perhaps forever the superiority of the democratic faith over Fascist conception."

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Asserts Premier Was Ill Advised

Mr. Nicolson contended Chamberlain had been ill-advised by Sir Horace Wilson, adviser to the Foreign Office, and should have listened to Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser of

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The Hon. Harold Nicolson is a son of Baron Carnock, was born in Teheran, Persia, fifty years ago,

Na... Laborite Charges ...berlain With Betrayal

Member Of Commons ... sails Premier For ... render At Mu... Predicts Peace Last Only Six Month...

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[By ... Associated Press]

Manchester, England, Oct. 1—Harold Nicolson, National Labor member of Parliament, denounced Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at a Manchester luncheon today for what he called the "surrender" at Munich and the "betrayal" of Czechoslovakia.

"It's too late now to repair the damage that has been done. We have betrayed a valiant little country and a great democratic idea," Mr. Nicolson said.

"There are many people who feel in so doing that we achieved peace for

in the diplo... ty years. H... ies of Tenn... ne and Verle... er book by h... es Peace Confe... stic study of un... y a... lent maneuverings. He vis... altimore in 1933. His wife ... on. V. Sackville West, is a ... rated authoress.

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the Government and close friend ... the former Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden.

"Sir Robert's advice was inconvenient," Mr. Nicolson went on, "Sir Horace's advice was never inconvenient."

He de... the "... relief" which ... the country when war was averted, and said, "I regret to state this emotion manifested itself in the House of Commons on Wednesday in one of the most lamentable exhibi-

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tions of mass hysteria that that great institution has ever witnessed."

Had Cards, Failed To Use Them

Declaring British naval mobilization on Tuesday threatened to break the Rome-Berlin axis, Mr. Nicholson said: "It was at this moment, had the Prime Minister realized it, that we held all the cards in our hands. Had the Prime Minister exploited his advantage he would have obtained peace with honor. He did not, however, understand the psychology of Germany and Italy, and surrendered to them at the very moment when surrender was least necessary.

"He managed to short-circuit the House of Commons on an emotional appeal, and I am still unaware that his final surrender had the approval of his own Cabinet."

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PREMIER CALLS MUNICH PACT INSUFFICIENT

Nation "Persists In Right Of Self-Determination," He Declares

Observers Say Fear Of Invasion Has Held Magyar Hand

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[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 1—Premier Bela Imredi today expressed dissatisfaction with the Munich accord and the Cabinet decided to demand that Czechoslovakia "start without delay" minority negotiations with Hungary.

"We are faced by the question whether to be satisfied with the Munich results or not," Imredi said in a radio broadcast to the nation.

"Our answer is that Hungary is not satisfied. Hungary persists in the right of self-determination and equal treatment of all nationalities in Czechoslovakia."

Silent On Methods

The Premier, however, did not disclose just how Hungary intended to accomplish this end. He appealed to the nation to be united and "ready for every eventuality."

The Munich accord provided that the four signatories—Britain, France, Germany and Italy—meet within three months to settle the question of Hungarian and Polish minorities in Czechoslovakia if the contending parties fail to reach an agreement in the meantime.

Government officials explained that Hungary's position differed from that of Poland, to whose territorial demands Czechoslovakia bowed today.

They said that Poland felt certain Hungary would not interfere should she invade Czechoslovakia and that this made Poland proceed as she did in handing Czechoslovakia an ultimatum setting noon today for compliance with her demands.

Invasion Feared

On the other hand, these officials said Hungary had to consider Yugoslavia and Rumania. Both of these countries, they asserted, were prepared to invade Hungary were she to attack Czechoslovakia.

It was explained further that Hungary's "weakness" was due to her military inferiority and the fact that her political friends, Germany and Italy, had consented to the three-month maximum period for settling her minority claims with Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian press voiced the view that Poland and Hungary soon would have a common frontier at the expense of Czechoslovakia.

Newspapers said this could be accomplished if Czechoslovakia returned the territory inhabited by 800,000 Hungarians and permitted a plebiscite among Slovaks for self-determination.

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Hungary's Border Hope.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Hungarian press today expressed hopes that Poland and Hungary soon would have a common border at the expense of Czechoslovakia.

This would be accomplished, the press said, if Czechoslovakia returned to Hungary all the territory in which chiefly Hungarians live and permitted a plebiscite among the Slovaks for self-determination.

The Slovaks, who live in eastern Czechoslovakia between Poland and Hungary, would vote to be transferred to Hungary, it was said.

There were no visible signs in Hungary, however, that this country would make threats to Czechoslovakia to take territory by force.

At the Hungarian Foreign Office where a new memorandum to the Prague Government was prepared last night, the opinion was voiced that Czechoslovakia would submit to Hungary's demands within two weeks.

It was argued that Czechoslovakia had an immense interest in settling her differences with neighboring countries at an early date so the great Powers would guarantee the border of the revised State as promised at the Munich four-Power conference.

Opinions Are Divided.

"Only so will the Czechs be able immediately to reorganize law and order within the new boundaries and start a new life," it was argued in Hungarian official circles.

Some neutral observers in Budapest, however, did not seem to share this optimism.

The view in these quarters was that no Czechoslovak Government would be willing to agree to still greater territorial sacrifices except by armed force.

These quarters believed that the most at this time the Hungarian minority might expect from Czechoslovakia was autonomy within the boundary of the Republic.

Premier Bela Imredi was scheduled to broadcast a speech at 7:30 P. M. (1:30 P. M. Eastern standard time) interpreting Hungary's political feelings and longings.

The Prague newspaper, Cesko Slovo, as received here today, warned other small states to learn a lesson from Czechoslovakia's recent experience and not to depend upon the friendship of great powers.

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The newspaper, which usually represents the opinions of President Eduard Benes, suggested that the "ten small countries in middle and southeast Europe should form a politically and economically united bloc of states which would then represent one great power of 110,000,000."

Reports from Belgrade indicated the suggestion was received in the Balkan countries with great interest.

Premier Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia was said to have discussed the same problem yesterday with Tevfik Rustu Aras, Turkey's Foreign Minister, who visited the Premier on his way home from Geneva.

It was believed in some Yugoslav circles that Stoyadinovich had a two-year-old plan to organize a United States of middle and southeast Europe, which might be a basis for such a bloc of small states.

ROME EDITOR GIVES WARNING

Gayda Says Hopes Should Not Run Too High.

ITALY NOT SO OPTIMISTIC

OCT 2-1938

Japanese War Minister Sends Felicitations to Hitler.

ROME, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, fascist editor who often voices the opinions of Premier Mussolini, warned today against too high hopes for a general European reconciliation as a sequel to the Munich conference on Czechoslovakia.

Gayda declared "fantasies" and "most unlikely new combinations" were being suggested "to exhilarate the people and bring joy to stock market bulls."

"Let us say clearly at the outset," the fascist editor commented, "that Italy, with its sound nerves, does not share in this optimism or in its airy constructions.

"The Czechoslovak situation was only one point settled for the peace of Central Europe.

"Its effect was exhausted in itself.

"There still are too many open and significant problems, too many still obscure currents, too many residues of political and moral injustice, both ancient and recent, which counsel Italy as well as Germany to exercise the greatest reserve in appraising the present European situation."

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Japan Felicitates Hitler.

TOKIO, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Japan's powerful war Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, tonight telegraphed Chancellor Hitler "profound felicitations on the brilliant success achieved by Germany in the Czechoslovak issue."

The message was considered further evidence of Japan's desire for close relations with Germany, with which she is bound by the German-Italian-Japanese anti-communist pact.

Gen. Itagaki added: "We pray that your country will make further development in its national fortunes and expect that the friendship between the two armies and the two countries, which are bound closely by the anti-communist principle, will be strengthened further."

Other members of the Cabinet, including Premier Prince Fumiyaro Konoye, sent felicitations to the British, French, Italian and Czechoslovak Governments as well as to the German.

Windsor Never Gave Up Hope Through Crisis, Says Equerry

OCT 2-1938

Duke Watched Britain's Course With Anxiety, But Trusted Chamberlain, Aide Reveals

London, Oct. 1—The Duke of Windsor "never lost hope" during Europe's war crisis, the Duke's equerry said tonight in a message published in the Sunday *Dispatch*.

The newspaper said the statement was received in response to an invitation to the Duke at Cap D'Antibes, France, to send "a message to the people of Britain at their time of re-joicing after the days of crisis."

It read:

"His Royal Highness does not feel inclined to make a statement, but you can well imagine how relieved he feels.

"You may be sure he has been following the course of events with the closest possible attention and anxiety.

"His Royal Highness has never lost hope and he had an unqualified confidence in the Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain), although there seemed but slender hope of success.

"His Royal Highness was convinced Mr. Chamberlain's personality would prevail and that his policy of peace would succeed."

Air Raid Shelter Becomes Coal Mine

LEEDS, England, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—One Leeds resident reaped a neat profit from England's mid-week war scare.

The last five feet of a nine-foot trench Henry Varley dug to shelter his family from air raids turned out to be coal.

He sold 100 tons and there was no sign the new seam was near exhaustion.

OCT 2-1938

Sudetenland Faces Loss of U. S. Trade

OCT 2-1938

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Official records indicated tonight that the German occupation of the Sudetenland might send American business shopping elsewhere for millions of dollars worth of goods formerly purchased from Czechoslovakia.

A Commerce Department analysis showed the bulk of this country's purchases from the little republic came from the portion being taken over by Germany.

HAS NO TARIFF PACT.

Because of alleged discrimination against American products, Germany is the only country in the world which does not receive the benefit of American tariff reductions made under reciprocal trade treaties. Therefore, Sudeten goods probably will cost more here when they are marked "Made in Germany."

Of the goods that made up the $35,725,000 sent here last year by Czechoslovakia, only two major items—leather gloves and shoes—are produced substantially in the remaining portion of the Czech Republic.

GLASS LEADS LIST.

OCT 2-1938

Glass products led the list of Czech exports to the United States last year, totaling $2,940,000, but most of the Czech glass industry is in Sudetenland.

American firms imported from the Sudeten area $3,200,000 worth of special kind of hops and barley malt to make Pilsen-type beer.

THE CZECHS WILL KEEP THE HUGE BATA SHOE PLANTS WITH SENT
AND ALSO THE LEATHER GLOVE PLANTS
$3,557,000 WORTH OF GOODS HERE AND THEIR
WHICH SHIPPED $1,582,000 OF THEIR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS CONCENTRATED IN THE
WORTH OF COTTON GLOVES AND $1,386,000 WORTH OF COTTON CLOTH.
DAMASK AND OTHER MANUFACTURES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND THE CZECHS
BOUGHT MUCH OF THEIR RAW COTTON FROM US.

1938

OTHER ITEMS SUPPLIED LARGELY BY THE TERRITORY BEING OCCUPIED BY GERMANY, AND THE AMOUNTS OF UNITED STATES PURCHASES LAST YEAR, INCLUDE:

SULPHITE WOOD PULP, $1,765,000; BEADS AND BEADED ARTICLES, $1,377,000; TOWELS, SHEETS, NAPKINS, ETC., $1,303,000; FLAX, HEMP AND RAMIE WOVEN FABRICS, $1,216,000; PRECIOUS STONES AND IMITATIONS, $1,065,000; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FRUITS, $771,000; BUTTONS, $668,000; POTTERY, $599,000; CHINA AND EARTHENWARE, 1378,000.

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OCT 2-1938

BRITISH NAVY HEAD QUITS IN PROTEST OVER MUNICH PACT

Alfred Duff Cooper Resigns Because of Distrust of Foreign Policy.

OCT 2-1938

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, the head of Britain's powerful navy, resigned today in "distrust" of Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy, striking a "discordant note" in the Prime Minister's Munich appeasement triumph. The First Lord of the Admiralty quit the Government because, as he wrote, "I profoundly distrust the foreign policy which the present Government is pursuing and seems likely to continue to pursue."

Duff Cooper, following Anthony Eden's example in protest of Mr. Chamberlain's "realism," opened his letter of resignation by saying it was "extremely painful for me in the moment of your (Chamberlain's) great triumph to strike a discordant note." He said he would explain his stand in the House of Commons "in due course."

It was Duff Cooper's fleet mobilization on Wednesday night which was credited in many quarters with swaying Reichsfuehrer Hitler away from war and into four-Power conference at Munich which dismembered Czechoslovakia peacefully.

Accepting the naval chieftain's resignation, Mr. Chamberlain wrote: "Knowing you are sincerely convinced that the foreign policy of the present Government is a mistake, I agree with you in thinking it would not be proper for you to remain a member of the Government."

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Duff Cooper's letter of resignation follows:

"It is extremely painful for me in the moment of your great triumph to be obliged to strike a discordant note.

"For reasons with which you are acquainted and which I propose to explain in the House of Commons in due course, I profoundly distrust the foreign policy which the present Government is pursuing and seems likely to continue to pursue.

"Feeling as I do, I have considered that honor and loyalty demand that I should offer you my resignation.

"I do so with profound regret because I have been so proud to hold my present office, one I envied beyond all others in the State, and I have been so grateful to you for having placed such confidence in me and for having shown me such invariable kindness and patience.

"Yours very truly,
"DUFF COOPER."

Mr. Chamberlain's Reply.

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I have received your letter in which you tender your resignation from the Government with great personal regret.

"But knowing you are sincerely convinced the foreign policy of the present Government is mistaken, I agree with you in thinking it would not be proper for you to remain a member of the Government.

"Before submitting your resignation for approval of his Majesty, the King, I should like to thank you for your work in the great office which you are now giving up and to express the conviction that differences over public policy will make no breach in our personal relations.

"Yours sincerely,
"N. CHAMBERLAIN."

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Whether Duff Cooper's resignation from the Cabinet foreshadowed others was not certain.

Only a few hours before it was announced, however, Harold Nicholson, a National Labor member of Parliament, declared in a speech assailing Chamberlain's peace agreement: "I still am not aware that his final surrender had the approval of his own Cabinet."

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FOR THE CESSION OF THE SUDETEN AREAS TO GERMANY.

HV1024AES

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY IS THE SECOND MEMBER OF CHAMBERLAIN'S CABINET TO RESIGN IN DISAPPROVAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY OF BARGAINING WITH EUROPE'S DICTATORS FOR PEACE.

ANTHONY EDEN QUIT AS FOREIGN SECRETARY LAST FEB. 20.

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THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF DUFF COOPER'S WITHDRAWAL CLOSELY PARALLELED THAT SEVEN MONTHS AGO OF EDEN, WHO QUIT IN PROTEST AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE BRITISH-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

THE PRIME MINISTER ACHIEVED THAT ACCORD LAST EASTER BUT IT STILL IS INOPERATIVE BECAUSE OF THE FAILURE TO SETTLE THE SPANISH WAR QUESTION--ITALIAN TROOPS FIGHTING WITH THE SPANISH INSURGENTS--TO THE SATISFACTION OF BOTH LONDON AND ROME.

CHAMBERLAIN HAD LOST ONE OTHER CABINET MEMBER SINCE EDEN RESIGNED. HE WAS VISCOUNT SWINTON, WHO QUIT AS AIR MINISTER BECAUSE OF WIDE CRITICISM OF BRITAIN'S SLOW-MOVING AIR REARMAMENT.

DUFF COOPER'S LETTER INDICATED HE MIGHT JOIN A POTENTIAL CONSERVATIVE REVOLT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAINST CHOCT 2-1938 'DEAL-WITH-DICTATORS' POLICY.

LONDON-OCT-1

DUFF COOPER IS A CONSERVATIVE, LONG KNOWN AS ONE OF THE LEADING ADVOCATES IN THE CABINET OF A STRONG ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

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AS CIVILIAN HEAD OF BRITAIN'S POWERFUL NAVY HE DIRECTED THE MOBILIZATION OF THE FLEET EARLIER THIS WEEK WHEN IT APPEARED BRITAIN AND FRANCE TOGETHER MIGHT FIGHT GERMANY OVER THE CZECHOSLOVAK ISSUE.

THE RESIGNATION CAME AS A SURPRISE IN THE MIDST OF WIDESPREAD PUBLIC ACCLAIM FOR CHAMBERLAIN FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENT OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE CRISIS WHICH ONLY TWO DAYS AGO THREATENED TO PLUNGE EUROPE INTO WAR.

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DUFF COOPER, HOWEVER, WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN A CABINET DISSENTER EVEN FROM THE ORIGINAL ANGLO-FRENCH PLAN OF SEPT. 19

1938

SUCH A REVOLT, HOWEVER, COULD AFFECT ONLY FUTURE POLICY FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S PEACE PACT ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION ALREADY IS IN FORCE AND GERMAN TROOPS HAVE BEGUN OCCUPYING THE AREAS CEDED TO GERMANY AFTER THE MUNICH AGREEMENT.

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DUFF COOPER DASH MATTER (WITH FIRST LEAD BRITISH, LONDON).

A PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAT, ALFRED DUFF COOPER FIRST BECAME SECRETARY FOR WAR AND THEN FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE BRITISH CABINET IN 1939.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE AND FORMER OFFICER OF THE GUARDS, HE WAS ENTRUSTED WITH SPEEDING UP BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC ARMAMENT PROGRAM AFTER A BRILLIANT WORLD WAR RECORD WHICH WON FOR HIM THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

UPON ASSUMING HIS TASKS IN THE WAR OFFICE HE SAID, "IT IS THE DUTY OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY TO FRIGHTEN THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY OUT OF THEIR WITS."

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HIS TERM IN THE CABINET WAS MARKED BY NUMEROUS TIFFS WITH PACIFISTS.

"THE DOCTRINE OF PACIFISM IS WIDELY SPREAD DUE TO LOOSE THINKING, A LACK OF LOGIC, AN INABILITY TO FACE FACTS," HE SAID IN 1936.

IN JULY OF THE SAME YEAR HE ALSO BROUGHT DOWN UPON HIS HEAD THE CRITICISM OF THOSE IN ENGLAND WHO BELIEVED BRITAIN SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

"TODAY THERE ARE STILL MANY ENGLISHMEN WHO ARE SO IGNORANT OF THE FACTS, OR SO BLINDED BY THEIR PREJUDICE, THAT THEY SINCERELY BELIEV GREAT BRITAIN ENTERED INTO THE WAR OUT OF SHEER KINDNESS OF HEART SOLELY TO HELP OUR FRIENDS, THE FRENCH, BECAUSE THEY WERE EXQUISITE BEINGS," HE SAID.

"THAT IS NOT THE TRUTH, WE JOINED IN THAT WAR BECAUSE OUR VITAL INTERESTS WERE AT STAKE, OUR LIVES IN DANGER, AND WE WERE LUCKY TO FIGHT FOR OUR LIFE NOT ON OUR OWN TERRITORY, BUT ON THE PLAINS OF FRANCE AND FLANDERS. YOUR FRONTIER IS OUR FRONTIER."

THE SPEECH WAS MADE IN UNVEILING THE CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL AT VIMY RIDGE.

DURING THE CRISIS CREATED BY THE ABDICATION OF EDWARD VIII DUFF COOPER'S NAME WAS MENTIONED SEVERAL TIMES AS BEING ONE OF EDWARD'S SUPPORTERS. WITH HIS WIFE, THE FORMER LADY DIANA MANNERS, HE ATTENDED A DINNER PARTY AT ST.JAME'S PALACE IN MAY, 1936 WHICH WAS THE FIRS OCCASION ON WHICH MRS.WALLIS SIMPSON'S NAME APPEARED IN THE COURT CIR ULAR.

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LONDON,OCT.1-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S OUTSPOKEN FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY RESIGNED SUDDENLY TODAY IN "DISTRUST" OF PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

HIS ACTION WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE THE LEAD TO A GROWING NUMBER OF REBELLIOUS GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS WHO SHARE HIS "DISTRUST."

THE NAVY HEAD, CONSERVATIVE ALFRED DUFF COOPER, TOLD THE PRIME MINISTER IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION:

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"I PROFOUNDLY DISTRUST THE FOREIGN POLICY WHICH THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PURSUING AND SEEMS LIKELY TO PURSUE IN THE FUTURE."

THE BLUNTLY-WORDED RESIGNATION OF THE 46-YEAR-OLD DUFF COOPER, AN OXFORD GRADUATE AND DECORATED WORLD WAR VETERAN, CAME JUST ONE DAY AFTER CHAMBERLAIN RETURNED AS A POPULAR HERO FROM MUNICH, BEARING AN ANGLO-GERMAN ANTI-WAR PACT AND A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT SACRIFICING CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR WHAT HE CALLED "PEACE WITH HONOR."

MOBILIZATION OF BRITAIN'S MIGHTY FLEET AT THE CRUCIAL MOMENT BY DUFF COOPER WAS RELIABLY STATED TO HAVE HAD MORE EFFECT ON THE WAR-INTENT HITLER THAN CHAMBERLAIN'S PEACE FLIGHTS.

THE RESIGNATION FOLLOWED AN UNUSUALLY FRANK SPEECH BY A PRO-FRENCH MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT BLOC, HAROLD NICOLSON, A NATIONAL LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

1938

HE DECLARED IN A BITTER ATTACK UPON THE CHAMBERLAIN POLICY THAT "I STILL AM NOT AWARE THAT HIS (CHAMBERLAIN'S) FINAL SURRENDER HAD THE APPROVAL OF HIS OWN CABINET."

NICOLSON WAS A LEADING SPIRIT IN THE ABORTIVE REVOLT WHICH FOLLOWED THE RESIGNATION LAST FEB. 20 OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, WHO QUIT, LIKE DUFF COOPER, IN PROTEST AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OF DEALING WITH DICTATORS. THEN THE PRIME MINISTER WAS WORKING ON AN AGREEMENT WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY.

WITH THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA EFFECTIVE BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT HAD TIME TO RATIFY IT, NICOLSON PLAINLY HINTED THAT CHAMBERLAIN HAD IGNORED NOT ONLY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BUT MEMBERS OF HIS OWN CABINET AS WELL.

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AMONG THE NAMES MENTIONED IN THIS CONNECTION WERE THOSE OF MINISTER OF HEALTH WALTER ELLIOT, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OLIVER STANLEY, AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE W.S.MORRISON, WITH WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA "IN THE BACKGROUND."

THROUGHOUT THE WEEKS OF CRISIS THERE WERE FREQUENT BUT UNCONFIRMABLE REPORTS THAT THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE MINISTER WHO RESENTED CHAMBERLAIN'S DELIBERATIONS WITH THE "INNER CABINET" AND DIMINUTIVE SIR HORACE WILSON, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PRIME MINISTER ON HIS THREE TRIPS TO GERMANY.

CHAMBERLAIN CONFERRED FREQUENTLY WITH THE "INNER CABINET"--FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN SIMON AND HOME SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE. THERE ARE 21 MEMBERS OF THE FULL CABINET.

DESPITE DUFF COOPER'S ACTION, OTHER RESIGNATIONS, ALTHOUGH NOT RULED OUT, ARE CONSIDERED NO MORE LIKELY NOW THAN AFTER EDEN QUIT, WHEN THERE WAS NONE AMID THE ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN FURORE.

AT SUCH TIMES PTENTIAL DISSIDENTS ALWAYS ARE TORN BETWEEN THEIR

30.24-841

30.24-841

CONSCIENCES AND CONSERVATIVE PARTY DISCIPLINE, WHICH CHAMBERLAIN MAINTAINS RIGIDLY THROUGH THE PARTY MACHINE.

DUFF COOPER, FOR HIS PART, SAID IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION THAT HE PROPOSED "TO EXPLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN DUE COURSE" HIS "DISTRUST" OF THE CHAMBERLAIN FOREIGN POLICY.

"FEELING AS I DO," HE WROTE, "I HAVE CONSIDERED THAT HONOR AND LOYALTY DEMAND THAT I SHOULD OFFER YOU MY RESIGNATION."

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED IN ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION THAT "I AGREE WITH YOU IN THINKING IT WOULD NOT BE PROPER FOR YOU TO REMAIN A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT."

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SOME CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO MIGHT OTHERWISE REVOLT WERE HELD UNLIKELY TO DO SO, IN ADDITION TO THE PARTY DISCIPLINE FACTOR, BECAUSE OF A VIEW THAT CHAMBERLAIN AFTER ALL HAD AVERTED A WAR.

OCT 2-1938

THERE WAS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT SOME CONSERVATIVES WERE FEELING KEENLY AN APPARENT LACK OF ANY TRADITIONAL "FAIR PLAY" IN THE DEAL SETTLING CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FATE OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HEAD.

BUT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE THAT DUFF COOPER SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO GIVE ACTIVE EXPRESSION TO THIS FEELING.

CONSERVATIVE DISAPPROVAL OF THE MUNICH AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE REGISTERED IN THE FORM OF A HOSTILE MOTION WHEN COMMONS MEETS MONDAY AND THERE WAS NO SIGN OF SUCH A COURSE BEING TAKEN.

INTEREST IN THE COMMONS DEBATE CENTERED ON, IN ADDITION TO DUFF COOPER'S PROMISED EXPLANATION OF HIS "DISTRUST," THE ATTITUDE OF THE LABOR PARTY, SINCE CHAMBERLAIN WAS BELIEVED PLANNING TO CALL A GENERAL ELECTION TO BRAND LABOR AS A "WAR PARTY" IF IT CENSURES HIS DEALING WITH GERMANY.

FEW DOUBTED THAT CHAMBERLAIN, CONTROLLING THE PARTY MACHINE,

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WOULD BE VICTORIOUS, ALTHOUGH AN EXTENSIVE CONSERVATIVE REVOLT MIGHT MAKE HIM THINK TWICE BEFORE GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

CHAMBERLAIN, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, WILL TELL COMMONS THAT HITLER'S SIGNATUE ON THE MUNICH PACT AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN "NO MORE WAR" STATEMENT JUSTIFIED HIS POLICY. SOME CONSERVATIVES HOWEVER WANTED TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THAT HITLER WOULD KEEP HIS WORD.

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION THAT CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT SEEK TO FORESTALL CRITICISM IN COMMONS BY ANNOUNCING AN EARLY MEETING WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO SETTLE ANGLO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCES, CHIEFLY OVER SPAIN, WHICH ARE HOLDING UP OPERATION OF THE ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT OF LAST SPRING.

OCT 2-1938

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LONDON, OCT 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM WARSAW THAT A POLISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED POLISH TROOPS WOULD TAKE OVER THE TESCHEN DISTRICT OF SILESIA FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY 2 P.M. (8 A.M. E.S.T.) SUNDAY.

THE ARRANGEMENT WAS MADE UNDER TERMS WHICH THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED THIS MORNING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

EVACUATION AND TRANSFER TO POLISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORIES WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE NEXT TEN DAYS, IT WAS ADDED.

THE QUESTION OF DELIMITATION OF TERRITORIES, THE PROCEDURE FOR A PLEBISCITE AND OTHER DETAILS WILL BE SETTLED BY AGREEMENT WITH THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT STATED.

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THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"THE POLISH NOTE OF SEPT. 30 WHICH CLEARLY DEFINED THE DEMANDS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE RETURN OF TESCHEN SILESIA TO POLAND WAS FULLY ACCEPTED TODAY BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT.

"IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLISH NOTE, THE TESCHEN DISTRICT WILL BE CEDED TO POLISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES BY 2 P.M. OCTOBER 2.

"THE EVACUATION AND TRANSFER TO POLISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF THE REMAINING PARTS OF THE TESCHEN AND FRYSTAD (FREISTADT) DISTRICTS WILL TAKE PLACE WITHIN TEN DAYS.

"QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF FURTHER TERRITORIES, FOR A PLEBISCITE AND PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED DURING THE PLEBISCITE, AND QUESTIONS OF FINANCIAL CLEARING ARISING FROM THE TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES WILL BE SETTLED SUBSEQUENTLY BY AGREEMENT WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT.

"THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WILL IMMEDIATELY MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RELEASE OF POLES FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY, AND ALSO FOR THE LIBERATION OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THE POLISH RACE.

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED WITH DEEP SATISFACTION THE FACT THAT THE PAINFUL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES HAS FOUND A POSITIVE SOLUTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT."

OCT 2-1938

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM [illegible]E SAID AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS BROADCAST THERE THAT A COMMISSION CONSISTING OF EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES TO DEAL WITH THE POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION.

THE COMMISSION WILL BEGIN DELIBERATIONS IMMEDIATELY ON THE BASIS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE DELIVERED IN PRAGUE YESTERDAY THE DISPATCH SAID.

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REUTERS SAID THE DEMANDS IN THE NOTE FROM POLAND, WHICH REQUIRED A DEFINITE ANSWER BY NOON TODAY, WERE:

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1. THE TOKEN OCCUPATION OF THE TESCHEN SILESIAN TERRITORY BY NOON TOMORROW BY CEDING TO POLAND THE CZECHOSLOVAK PART OF THE TOWN OF TESCHEN, WHICH STRADDLES THE CZECH-POLISH FRONTIER.

2. THE REST OF THE TESCHEN SILESIAN TERRITORY TO BE EVACUATED BY CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS AND AUTHORITIES BY OCT. 10. (THE AREA EMBRACES

1938

772 SQUARE MILES AND HOST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S 100,000 POLISH MINORITY.)

30.24-843

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM WARSAW TODAY SAID THAT THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, SHIUCHI SAKOH, HAD INFORMED FOREIGN MINISTER COL. JOSEPH BECK THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED THE POLISH DEMANDS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THEIR FULL EXTENT.

THE DISPATCH ADDED: "THIS SENSATIONAL STEP WAS INTERPRETED IN WARSAW AS A JAPANESE WARNING TO RUSSIA THAT JAPAN WOULD NOT REMAIN NEUTRAL IF SOVIET RUSSIA SHOULD ATTACK POLAND IN THE EVENT THAT WAR FOLLOWED THE TESCHEN DISPUTE."

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LONDON-2ND LD

RELIABLE SOURCES IN LONDON SAID SIX BATTALIONS OF BRITISH TROOPS WOULD BE SENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO AID IN POLICE DUTIES INVOLVED IN THE PARTITION.

THE WAR OFFICE, HOWEVER, SAID NO DECISION AS YET HAD BEEN MADE FOR DISPATCH OF THE BATTALIONS. AUTHORITIES SAID THEY MERELY WERE MAKING NECESSARY PLANS IN THE EVENT THAT BRITISH FORCES WERE REQUIRED.

PRAGUE, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE CAPITAL OF THE CZECHS AND THE SLOVAKS SUDDENLY LOST ALL MILITANT FERVOR TODAY AS THE NATION BEGAN LOPPING OFF FRONTIER ZONES ON THE NORTH, THE SOUTH AND THE WEST. IT WAS A CITY OF GLOOM AND DEPRESSION.

CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS BEGAN EVACUATION OF TESCHEN AFTER THE GOVERNMENT "TOOK THIS PAINFUL DECISION" TO YIELD TO POLAND'S ULTIMATUM FOR IMMEDIATE CESSION OF PART OF THAT NORTHERN BORDER ZONE, RICH IN COAL AND MINERALS AND THE HOME OF A POLISH MINORITY OF 100,000.

THIS DECISION WAS TAKEN EVEN WHILE CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS FULFILLING HER RELUCTANT PROMISE TO THE FOUR POWERS REPRESENTED AT MUNICH BY WITHDRAWING HER PROUD FIGHTING MEN FROM THE AREA OF KRUMAU, "ZONE NO. 1", ON THE SOUTHWEST, BEFORE GERMANY'S STEEL-HELMETED SOLDIERS WHO BEGAN THEIR APPOINTED OCCUPATION TODAY.

IN EGERLAND, WESTERNMOST TIP OF THE SUDETENLAND RIM, CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS AND POLICE ALSO BEGAN THEIR PEACEFUL RETREAT AND LEFT THAT HOT SPOT OF SUDETEN GERMAN AGITATION IN THE DAYS OF THE MINORITY DISPUTE IN THE HANDS OF A HASTILY ORGANIZED SUDETEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

UNDER THE MUNICH ACCORD THE CZECHOSLOVAKS WERE NOT OBLIGED TO WITHDRAW FROM THAT ZONE, LARGEST OF THOSE CEDED TO ADOLF HITLER, UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINING THE CESSION OF TESCHEN SAID THE CABINET AFTER DETAILED DELIBERATIONS, WAS "CONSTRAINED BY CIRCUMSTANCES RESULTING FROM THE DECISION AT MUNICH" TO ACCEPT POLAND'S ULTIMATUM OF SEPTEMBER 30.

"THE GOVERNMENT TOOK THIS PAINFUL DECISION IN FULL ACCORD WITH RESPONSIBLE PERSONS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. "IT TOOK IT CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT ANY OTHER DECISION WOULD HAVE PROVOKED NEW AND PAINFUL COMPLICATIONS."

(A POLISH COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN WARSAW SAID TESCHEN WAS TO BE OCCUPIED BY POLISH TROOPS BY 2 P.M. (6 A.M. E.S.T.) SUNDAY AND THAT AGREEMENT WAS TO BE ARRANGED BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON DETAILS FOR A PLEBISCITE AND TRANSFER OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORY BY OCTOBER 10.

(THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SURRENDER CAME SHORTLY AFTER SHE HAD GAINED AN HOUR'S EXTENSION OF THE POLISH ULTIMATUM THAT EXPIRED AT 6 A.M. SATURDAY.)

(POLISH RAILWAYMEN CROSSED AT ONCE FROM POLISH TESCHEN AND BEGAN TO REPAIR RAILROAD TRACKS THAT HAD BEEN TORN UP. THEY ALSO REMOVED THE BORDER MARKER AND SET IT UP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TESCHEN MARKET PLACE ON THE POLISH SIDE AMIDST A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

(THE POLISH COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS TO RELEASE POLES FROM HER ARMY AND POLISH POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM HER JAILS.)

1938

IT WAS NOT WISE TO SPEAK IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON THE STREETS OF PRAGUE, SO STRONG WAS THE FEELING OF CZECHOSLOVAKS THAT THEY HAD BEEN "BETRAYED" BY THEIR FOREIGN FRIENDS.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY BEGAN ITS EVACUATION IN THE BOHMERWALD MOUNTAINS, SOUTH OF PRAGUE AND NORTH OF THE GERMAN CITIES OF LINZ AND PASSAU. THE ABANDONED AREA INCLUDED THE TOWNS OF WALLERN, HONAN AND FURT ALONG THE VLTAVA RIVER.

THE ARMIES ALSO BEGAN THEIR WITHDRAWAL IN EGERLAND LAST NIGHT, QUITTING THEIR FRONT LINE POSITIONS WHERE THEY HAD FACED EMBATTLED SUDETEN GERMAN FREE CORPS MEMBERS AT THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF OBER-LOHMA WEST OF FRANZENBAD.

BY DAWN BOTH FRANZENBAD AND EGER HAD BEEN EVACUATED, THE FEW CZECHOSLOVAK CIVILIANS AND OFFICIALS LEAVING WITH THE TROOPS.

TONIGHT THE EVACUATION WAS CONTINUING EAST OF EGER.

THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO CREATE A MIXED COMMISSION FOR LIQUIDATION OF MATTERS CONCERNING THE CESSION OF THE TERRITORY TO POLAND. AMPUTATION OF THE TESCHEN TERRITORY WAS A PARTICULARLY HEAVY SACRIFICE SINCE IT INVOLVED CUTTING RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND SLOVAKIA.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DECIDED TO CREATE A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH FINANCIAL AND JURIDICAL MATTERS ARISING FROM THE CREATION OF THE NEW FRONTIERS.

OCT 2-1938

HW32PES

PRAGUE, SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD CZECH X X X NEW FRONTIERS

A DEFENSIVE UNION OF THE SMALL STATES IN [redacted] EASTERN EUROPE WAS URGED BY THE SADDENED PRESS AS "THE LESSON OF MUNICH."

THE NEWSPAPER CESKO SLOVO OBSERVED THAT "THE MUNICH OCT 2-1938 AGREEMENT IS A WARNING TO SMALL STATES FROM THE BALTIC TO THE AEGEAN. THAT REGION LIVE 112,000,000 PERSONS. THEY WILL LEARN FROM OUR EXPERIENCE THAT ALLIANCE WITH A GREAT POWER CANNOT GUARANTEE THEIR BORDERS.

"BORDERS ARE SECURE ONLY WHEN THEY JOIN TOGETHER TO MAKE A GREAT POWER OF THEMSELVES. A UNION OF STATES FROM THE BALTIC TO THE AEGEAN IS A HISTORIC NECESSITY."

NARODNI NOVINYE SAID:

"FRANCE ARRANGED A PRECARIOUS PEACE, BUT ACTUALLY PREPARED THE WAY FOR WAR. THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES LACK THE COURAGE TO STAND UP TO REALITIES AND SAVE PEACE BY FACING FACTS."

A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT DISCLOSED THAT UP TO SPET. 28, THE SUDETEN GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CONFLICT HAD TAKEN A TOLL OF [redacted] SOLDIERS AND CIVIL EMPLOYES KILLED AND 109 INJURED FIGHTING "TERRORISTS" ALONG THE FRONTIER. THE DEAD INCLUDED 16 SOLDIERS, 16 GENDARMES, SEVEN CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AND ONE POLICEMAN.

OCT 2-1938

SEEING FIFTH 1600 W1041P

PRAGUE--FIRST ADD CZECH XXX OUR PARTICIPATION."

PETER ZENKL, MAYOR OF PRAGUE AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST THAT "STRONG POWER FORCED US TO GIVE UP A PIECE OF OUR OLD TERRITORY AND WE WERE UNABLE TO FIGHT BECAUSE WE WER OCT 2-1938

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30.24-845

ALONE, DESERTED BY THE FRIENDS IN WHOM WE HAD SO MUCH HOPE."

"BUT DON'T HANG YOUR HEADS," HE SAID. "WE NEED TO STEADY OUR NERVES. GOOD BLOOD IS POWER MORE THAN EVER."

HE APPEALED FOR PEACE AND ORDER SO AS NOT TO SUPPLY A PRETEXT TO GERMANY WHICH "MIGHT THEN DESTROY ALL OUR COUNTRY."

IVAN DERER, FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE, DECLARED CZECHOSLOVAKIA COULD NOT COUNT ON THE SUPPORT OF SOVIET RUSSIA BECAUSE ONLY FLIERS WOULD BE ABLE TO REACH THE REPUBLIC IN TIME TO BE USED AGAINST AN INVASION.

OCT 2-1938

MANY OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BROADCAST EXPERESSIONS OF SORROW AND URGED CALM.

S537AES

PARIS, OCT. 1-(AP)-SENATOR HENRY BERENGER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES, SAID TONIGHT THE MUNICH ACCORD OPENED NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR THE RELIEF OF REFUGEES FROM GERMANY AND CENTRAL EUROPE.

OCT 2-1938

BERENGER, WHO IS ALSO CHAIRMAN OF THE FRENCH SENATE'S COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, IN A LETTER TO FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET URGED THAT THE COMMITTEE RESUME ITS EFFORTS TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY ON RELEASE AND CARE OF PERSONS WISHING TO LEAVE THE REICH.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS OF THE COMMITTEE, CREATED AT

30.24-845

EVIAN LES BAIN AT THE INSTIGATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MET HERE IN AUGUST TO PLAN AN APPROACH TO BERLIN ON THE SUBJECT BUT DECIDED "FURTHER PREPARATIONS" WERE FIRST NECESSARY.

OCT 2-1938

THE COMMITTEE IN RECENT WEEKS HAS BEEN HELD INACTIVE BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

CASSIDY8 APL 12320 -END-BED

BERLIN, OCT 1-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID THE ENTRY OF PRIVATE PERSONS FROM GERMANY INTO SUDETEN TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY THE GERMAN ARMY WAS NOT PERMITTED, EVEN FOR AN OUTING.

SUDETEN GERMAN FUGITIVES WHO WANTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES WERE EXCEPTED, BUT THEY MUST OBTAIN A PERMIT FROM SECRET STATE POLICE BEFORE RETURNING.

OCT 2-1938

MT730AES

WITH GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETEN-

LAND, VIA PASSAU, OCT. 1-(AP)-LIEUT.-COL. FERDINAND TSCHOIRNER, (CQ) COMMANDER OF A SECTION OF THE GERMAN FORCES, REGRETTED HE [redacted] FOUND NO POST OFFICE [redacted] IN SUDETENLAND TODAY.

OCT 2-1938

"WE HAD NO PLACE TO MAIL POSTCARDS WITH THE DATE OF OCT. 1 ON THEM," HE SAID.

"WHEN WE WENT INTO AUSTRIA MARCH 12 WE

1938

COULD HAVE ALL THE POSTCARDS HE WANTED WITH THE HISTORIC DATE OF MARCH 12 POSTMARKED ON THEM.

"HERE IN MY SECTION THERE ARE NO POST OFFICES," HE SAID AND, JOKINGLY, "---THAT IS A VERY BITTER EXPERIENCE."

OCT 2-1938

APL WHITELEATH RB 2145 CAF

BERLIN, OCT. 1 -- (AP) -- LARGE DEPOSITS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S RAW MATERIALS AND IMPORTANT CENTERS OF HEAVY INDUSTRY ARE IN AREAS [redacted] WHICH IN THE NEXT 10 DAYS WILL BE OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS OF EXPANDING GERMANY.

INDUSTRIAL SUDETENLAND, WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS AGREED TO RELINQUISH TO GERMANY, HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTING ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF HER [redacted] REVENUE FROM INTERNAL TAXATION.

WITHIN THE RANGE OF GERMAN GUNS ALONG THE SAXONY FRONTIER LIE RICH LIGNITE FIELDS, THE BIGGEST OF WHICH IS BELIEVED TO CONTAIN FROM 10,000,000,000 TO 12,000,000,000 TONS.

OCT 2-1938

CLOSE TO THE SILESIAN BORDER LIES THE IMPORTANT OSTRAU-KARWIN HARD COAL BASIN WHICH CONTAINS AN ESTIMATED 5,000,000,000 TONS.

BOTH WILL BE LOST.

ALSO IN THE REGIONS NOW ABOUT TO BE ANNEXED BY GERMANY ARE SUCH OTHER METALS AS ZINC, COPPER, LEAD, PITCHBLENDE, ANTIMONY AND WOLFRAM.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HOWEVER, MAY SAVE HER MAIN IRON ORE DEPOSITS AT KLADNO, HIDDEN BETWEEN PRAGUE AND THE MEANDERING GERMAN LANGUAGE BORDER, BUT OFFSHOOTS EXTEND AS FAR AS PILSEN, ON THE FRINGE OF SUDETENLAND.

OCT 2-1938

PILSEN ITSELF, WITH ITS FAMOUS SKODA MUNITIONS WORKS AND NO-LESS FAMOUS BEER BREWERIES, WILL BECOME EXTREMELY VULNERABLE.

SOME PEOPLE HAVE BEEN WONDERING WHY GERMANY DID NOT INCLUDE PILSEN IN HER DEMANDS.

AN AUTHORITATIVE CZECHOSLOVAK SOURCE SAID PILSEN WAS LEFT ALONE FOR PROPAGANDA REASONS, "SO THAT OPEN OCCUPATION OF THE SKODA PLANT SHOULD NOT AROUSE ALARM IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE."

PILSEN, HOWEVER, WILL BE ENCIRCLED ON THREE SIDES BY GERMAN-CONTROLLED AREAS AND THE FAMED CITY OF BEER AND GUNS COULD BE DESTROYED ALMOST AT ANY MOMENT FROM GERMAN TERRITORY.

THE SKODA PLANT, WHICH EMPLOYS 25,000 WORKERS, ALMOST HAS DOUBLED ITS OUTPUT SINCE 1933. THE YEAR REICHFUEHRER HITLER ACHIEVED POWER.

1938

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1938

NEXT IN IMPORTANCE IS THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMS COMPANY AT BRNO (BRUENN), BARELY 30 MILES FROM THE FORMER AUSTRIAN FRONTIER THEN COMES THE ROTH MUNITIONS WORKS AT BRATISLAVA, ON THE DANUBE AT THE JUNCTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK, GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN BORDERS.

THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY HAS TAKEN HURRIED STEPS TO MOVE SOME OF ITS ARMAMENTS PLANTS INTO THE INTERIOR BUT THE ELONGATED SHAPE OF THE COUNTRY, SURROUNDED BY LAND-HUNGRY NEIGHBORS, MAKES N O PLACE WITHIN ITS BORDERS SAFE, AT LEAST FROM AIR ATTACK.

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PRAGUE ITSELF, THE CAPITAL, WILL BE A MERE 20 MILE FROM THE NEW GERMAN TERRITORY.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS SUPPOSED TO POSSESS SOMETHING LIKE FRANCE'S SUNKEN, STEEL-AND-CONCRETE MAGINOT LINE ALONG HER DOOMED NORTHERN AND EASTERN BORDERS. SHE IS REPORTED TO HAVE INVESTED HEAVILY IN CONSTRUCTING THESE

ALONG THE SPARSELY-SETTLED WESTERN BORDER, ONLY A RELATIVELY NARROW STRIP OF TERRITORY IS CLAIMED BY GERMANY. THIS LINE, FACING THE BOHEMIAN FOREST, IS LESS ELABORATELY FORTIFIED THAN THOSE ON THE NORTH AND EAST.

30-24-847

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THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE FRONTIER WHICH ADJOINS FORMER AUSTRIA, through which

IT WAS THROUGH AUSTRIAN TERRITORY THAT THE FIRST GERMAN OCCUPATION BEGAN TODAY.

IN THE REGIONS CONTIGUOUS TO GERMANY AND NOW ABOUT TO BE ANNEXED BY BERLIN ARE SUCH OTHER METALS AS ZINC, COPPER, LEAD, PITCHBLENDE, MANGANESE, ANTIMONY AND WOLFRAM.

AN AUTHORITATIVE CZECHOSLOVAK STATEMENT CONTENDS THE ANNEXATION PLAN, MAKING N O PROVISION FOR COMPENSATION FOR THE CEDED AREAS, MEANS "IMMEDIATE PAUPERIZATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE."

THE NAZI-INSPIRED DEUTSCHER DIENST, CIRCULATED BY DNB, OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY, ARGUES, HOWEVER, THAT The DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL BE BENEFICIAL RATHER THAN HARMFUL TO THE WAR-BORN REPUBLIC.

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"THE CZECHS," IT MAINTAINS, "WILL RETAIN THEIR MAIN KEY INDUSTRIES, AN ADEQUATE SHARE OF THEIR FOREST WEALTH, IMPORTANT SUGAR BEET FACTORIES AND, INFACT, THEIR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES WILL BE UNTOUCHED.

1938

...PATED CZECHOSLOVAKIA CAN CONTINUE TO LIVE HAPPILY

HAPPILY AND CONTENTEDLY, NAY IT WILL BE BETTER OFF AS SHE WILL

BE ABLE TO FEED THEMSELVES WHEREAS THE REICH WILL HAVE TO FEED THE

POOR SUDETENS."

BOUMANS TWELFTH 2000 APL OCT 2-1938

BERLIN, OCT. 1 - (AP) - THE FIRST ZONE OF THE ONE-THIRD OF

SUDETENLAND AREAS CEDED TO GERMANY BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA TONIGHT

HAS BEEN BROUGHT WITHIN THE

HAS BEEN ENCOMPASSED BY THE WIDENING FRONTIER OF GREATER GER-

MANY. OCT 2-1938

THREE ZONES WERE LEFT FOR OCCUPATION BY GERMAN

TROOPS BEFORE OCTOBER 8 ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE MUNICH

AGREEMENT TO WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS AGREED.

THE FIRST ZONE, OF WHICH OCCUPATION BEGAN TO

THE AREA ALREADY OCCUPIED ON THE RIM OF CZECHO-

IS THEIR KRUMAU REGION ON THE RIM OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAKIA THAT JUTS INTO SOUTHEAST GERMANY WAS THE KRUMAU REGION,

IT IS A

A TRIANGLE WITH ITS APEX POINTING NORTH TO PRAGUE AND ITS BASE

FACING SOUTH TOWARD THE GERMAN CITIES OF PASSAU AND LINZ.

IN IT WERE SUCH FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK TOWNS AS

ROSENBERG, HOHENFURTH, FRIEDBERG, HALBCHING, KIRCHSCHLAG AND

AND WALLEN.

ENTERING

FROM BAVARIA BY WAY OF UPPER AUSTRIA,

THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION WAS TO BE STATIONED ON A LINE EX-

TENDING FROM THE STUBENBACH THROUGH REINBERG, WALLERN AND ANDREASBERG

TO KRUMAU AND FROM THERE SHARPLY SOUTH PAST ROSENBERG TO THE

FORMER FRONTIER.

GERMANY WILL OCCUPY THE SECOND ZONE TOMORROW (SUNDAY

AND MONDAY. OCT 2-1938

IT IS ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AND INCLUDES THE CITIES OF BODENBACH, TETSCHEN, FRIEDLAND, SCHOEN-

LIDEN, GROSS-SCHOENAU, SCHLUCKENAU, RUMBERG AND WARNSDORF.

THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN ZONE NO. 2 WILL

ENTER FROM SAXONY, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS, AND STAND ROUGHLY

straight

ON A LINE EXTENDING FROM KOENIGSWALD THROUGH TETSCHEN ...CKAU AND

REICHENBERG TO JOSEPHSTHAL, FORMING A STRAIGHT LINE F... SH THAT

GERMANY IS SCHEDULED TO ANNEX IT OCTOBER 3,4 AND 5.

IT INCLUDES NAMES THAT HAVE BECOME WORLD KNOWN IN THE LONG CZECHO-

SLOVAK MINORITY ISSUE -- THE SUDETEN GERMAN "CAPITALS" EGER AND

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ARCH; THE FAMED SPAS, KARLSBAD (KARLOVY VARY), MARIENBAD AND FRANZENSBAD.(CQ)

IT INCLUDES SUCH OTHER CITIES AS JOACHIMSTHAL, TACHAU, NEUDECK, CHODAU, FISCHERN, FALKENAU, KAADEN, SEBASTIANSBERG, GRASLITZ, NEUMARKT AND HOSTAU.

ARRANGEMENTS CALL FOR GERMAN FORCES TO ENTER THE THIRD ZONE FROM LOWER BAVARIA AND ADVANCE ON A LINE FROM KATHARINABERG THROUGH KOMOTAU, KAADEN, LUDITZ, WESERITS AND MIES TO RONSPERG.

FINALLY, ON OCTOBER 6 AND 7, GERMANY IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE FOURTH AND PREDOMINANTLY SUDETEN GERMAN DISTRICT ALONG THE NORTHEASTERN CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

IN IT ARE THE CITIES OF JAEGERNDORF, FREUDENTHAL, FRIEWALDAU, ALTSTADT AND JAUERNIG.

PLANS ARE FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS TO MARCH INTO THIS FOURTH ZONE FROM SILESIA AND TO STRETCH ROUGHLY ON A SEMI-CIRCLE FROM GRULICH TO FREUDENTHAL ALONG POINTS JUST SOUTH OF BRUNNBERG AND ZOPKAU AND THEN TO A POINT JUST SOUTH OF JAEGERNDORF.

FURTHER AREAS ARE TO BE OCCUPIED BY GERMANY BY OCT. 10, BUT THESE ARE TO BE [redacted] BY THE FIVE-POWER

30.24-849

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION SUPERVISING THE CESSION AND THEIR LIMITS STILL ARE UNCERTAIN.

LFL APL 1845 BB 244 P

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, [redacted] OCT. 1 (AP)---WITH THE DANGER OF AN IMMEDIATE EUROPEAN WAR GONE, LITTLE SWITZERLAND TODAY BADE GOODBYE TO THOUSANDS OF FOREIGNERS WHO HAD SOUGHT SAFETY IN HER MOUNTAINS.

OCT 2-1938

EXTRA CARS WERE ATTACHED TO TRAINS LEAVING SWITZERLAND ON ALL THE MAIN LINES TO GERMANY, ITALY AND FRANCE. THEY CARRIED REFUGEES BACK TO THE HOME THEY LEFT WHEN WAR SEEMED CERTAIN. MOST OF THEM WERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE FAMILIES OF MEN WHO HAD FEARED THEY WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT.

BLUE-UNIFORMED SWISS RESERVISTS, LAUGHING AND JOKING, ALSO WERE ON THEIR WAY HOME BUT MOVING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. THEY CAME BACK FROM THE FRONTIERS WHICH THE REFUGEES WERE CROSSING.

FOR THREE WEEKS THE SWISS HAVE PLAYED HOSTS TO A STREAM OF EUROPEANS AND MANY AMERICANS WHO CAME FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, HOPING THAT THE LITTLE CONFEDERATION'S NEUTRALITY WOULD

1938

BE RESPECTED IN THE WAR THEY ALL THOUGHT WAS COMING.

SOME ALREADY HAD LEFT BEFORE THE MUNICH CONFERENCE

WHICH DISPELLED THE WAR CLOUDS, ALARMED BY SWITZERLAND'S FEARS

SHE MIGHT BE THE BELGIUM OF THE NEXT WAR.

[redacted] ON THE WAR SCARE

MEERE.

OCT 2-1938

AFL FOLTZ 21800 GB 133 P

WINDHOEK, SOUTHWEST AFRICA, OCT 1-(AP)-AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO ALLEVIATE THE NEEDS OF SUDETEN GERMANS WAS MADE TO THE GERMANS OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA TODAY BY THE GERMAN CONSUL WHO ADDED, "EVERY GERMAN ACKNOWLEDGE AND FULFILL YOUR DUTY."

OCT 2-1938

(SOUTHWEST AFRICA, A GERMAN COLONY UNTIL THE WORLD WAR, IS ADMINISTERED UNDER MANDATE BY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

WVS2RAFS

Big Four Of Europe Expected To Tackle Other Problems

Observers In Washington Believe Settlement Of Causes Of European Controversies Has Just Begun

OCT 2-1938

Washington, Oct. 1—The four big powers of Europe, successful in settling the Czech-German crisis, may turn their attention to a long list of problems which still jeopardize the peace of Europe.

Informed persons here said today that the settlement of Europe's causes for controversy may have just begun. They predicted the big four would try out the same methods they applied in the Czech solution to bring about a liquidation of the other problems.

Hitler has declared that Germany has no more territorial ambitions in Europe. But a four-power conference may be needed to make her a satisfied state by colonial concessions, either by actually ceding territory or making it possible for her to get colonial raw materials.

The question of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia still must be solved. The big four agreement set a three months' limit within which it must be liquidated by diplomatic negotiations. Otherwise the big four will meet again and settle the problem themselves; that is, will impose a settlement upon the smaller powers.

The next large question confronting the big nations is Spain. As long as the Spanish civil war lasts it endangers Europe's peace.

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There are minority questions in various corners of Europe rising to plague the big powers. Hungary wants the return from Rumania of the 2,000,000 Magyars she contends were taken over by that country by virtue of the World War peace treaty. She also wants the 500,000 Magyars living in Yugoslavia. Her question with Rumania is complicated by the fact that the Magyars do not live on the Hungarian border, as the Sudeten Germans lived along the border of Germany, but some distance inland. If she obtained the return of the territory including the Magyar minority she would herself receive a large minority of Rumanians.

Danzig Still Is Problem

The question of Danzig, free city on the Baltic, also requires solution. The German Nazi party has about taken it over, but nominally Danzig still comes under the supervision of the League of Nations.

All Europe's economy is in a chaotic state, with self-sufficiency programs imposing restrictions, quotas, artificial currencies and other trade barriers which are met with counter-restrictions. A European economic conference would be a good thing, it is thought in diplomatic circles here, but a world conference embracing the United States would be better. Some highly placed persons view the latter as a possibility for the not distant future.

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New Locarno Pact Needed

Another Locarno pact remains to be written to replace the 1925 pact. Under that agreement Britain and Italy guaranteed France against attack by Germany and Germany against attack by France. It brought an era of quiet to Europe, lasting until Hitler came into power in 1933. Another one is needed, foreign policy experts here say, to bring peace to Western Europe.

Then there is the question of dis-

ment. Some students of foreign affairs say that frantic rearmament was one of the factors that carried the world so close to the crumbling edge of the precipice, and that they now must do something about it. But the road is hard.

Britain Pushes Rearmament

Great Britain, which halted disarmament in the early years, now appears the most determined to complete rearmament.

A good many officials here say Europe still is at the crossroads between peace and war.

The big four settlement may give Europe a long peace if, as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urged yesterday the nations do not relax but redouble their efforts for order under law.

On the other hand it may be an exact parallel with the crisis that almost sent Europe into war thirty years ago, following Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serb-speaking provinces on the Adriatic Sea. The big powers were able to patch up the crisis, but it spurred Russia to arm herself for the World War which came just six years later.

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3. The Soviet union.
4. Japan.
5. The United States, with her Latin-American sisters.

The Hitler-Chamberlain declaration of peace yesterday resolving on consultation "to deal with any other questions that may concern our two countries" caused just as great joy in Germany as did the four-power agreement for cutting off Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.

With the Hitler-Chamberlain declaration as a precedent, official hopes ran high for achievement of a similar understanding at an early date with Premier Daladier.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler in his speech Sept. 12 closing the Nazi Party congress at Nuernberg he once more held out an olive branch to the French by reiterating Germany's renunciation of all claims upon Alsace-Lorraine.

"LAST DEMAND."

He followed this bid with his solemn assurance in his Berlin Sportspalast speech Sept. 26 that Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland contained her last territorial demand in Europe.

Just how soon the next quest—for reacquisition of Germany's war-lost colonies—will be launched is regarded as immaterial now.

Germany, after the World War, lost colonies totalling more than 1,125,000 square miles—more than five times the area of the new, greater Germany.

The matter is under discussion and, from certain signs, in a fair way toward a solution satisfactory to Germany.

Several German editors asserted a plan was being discussed for Germany to btain a 99-year colonial lease.

OCT 2-1938

A FINANCIAL ASSET.

Germany has not fully digested Austria as yet and now, less than seven months later, Sudetenland begins joining her. The new Germany is larger than Germany proper before the World War.

Economically the acquisition of Sudetenland should prove an asset to Germany, especially from one point of view — that of bringing foreign exchange into the country.

The world-famed spas like Karlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad, Joachimstahl and Terplitz-Schoenau annually attract patients from all over the world — men and women who bring foreign exchange.

ritorial claims in Europe, everyone naturally asked:

What about Danzig? Memel? The Polish Corridor? South Tyrol?

Or to put it differently:

What about the Germans in those areas and Hitler's self-proclaimed mission as the protector of all Germans?

Hitler at a state banquet May 7 in Rome declared the Brenner Pass the boundary for all time between Germany and Italy.

That meant he renounced territorial claims to the South Tyrol, which Italy got from Austria after the World War.

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ALREADY DOMINATED.

Danzig constitutes no problem in German eyes, because it already is under Nazi domination.

Memel went to the League of Nations and was annexed in 1923 by Lithuania.

Whether Memel becomes a part of Germany appears relatively immaterial, now that Germany has become so great a power that Lithuania cannot do otherwise

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WHAT NEXT AFTER MUNICH?

Czechoslovakia, the "Mosaic State" created in the World War must find a new design for living.

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Germany today is in Sudetenland with her goose-stepping army.

Within a week she will have a rim of Sudeten districts extending more than halfway around the war-born republic. Plebiscites shortly may give her a total of one-fifth the population and land of the "Mosaic State."

Poland strikes while the iron is hot for her piece of the shrinking state.

Before 2 p. m. (8 a. m., E. S. T.) today (Sunday) she is to get the part of the city of Teschen on the Czechoslovak side of the border and within ten days the remainder of the Teschen district and the entire district of Freistadt.

Hungary also has claims on Czechoslovakia for the Hungarians living th[illegible]r problems remain to be settled.

In the following five dispatches the chiefs of the Associated Press Bure[illegible] Berlin, London, Paris, Moscow and Rome analyze the question:

WHAT NEXT AFTER MUNICH?

Nazis Expect Hitler To Push Ahead

OCT 2-1938

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP).—An eventual German understanding with France, colonies from whoever can be persuaded to cede them, a commercial treaty with the United States, economic penetration of the Balkans—

All these are the next objectives of German foreign policy, unless all signs mislead.

With these objectives reached, the world would be dominated by five major groups:

1. The Rome-Berlin axis.
2. The Anglo-French alliance.

One rub, among others, in the development of German-American commercial relations since the Nazi accession to power has been Germany's dearth of foreign exchange with which to pay for American raw materials.

There is a feeling that situation will be eased quickly when the spas Germany is getting from Czechoslovakia take up full activity again.

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U. S. PACT WANTED.

But there are other signs of an earnest desire by Germany to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States.

When Hitler in his Sports palast address renounced all further territorial claims to Alsace-Lorraine he than grant autonomous rights as wide as possible to the Memelites.

Germany's growth from a nation of 63,000,000 to one of about 78,000,000, through the acquisition of the Saar Valley, Austria and Sudetenland, and the enormous improvement of her geographical position on the Danube has made her an economic factor in Europe which almost automatically draws a series of countries into her orbit.

Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary for some time have been considered virtual economic satellites of Germany.

Czechoslovakia, it is felt, can not do otherwise than also become an economic satellite. Rumania, too, may decide to come within

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the German orbit.
Economics Minister Walther Funk presently is engaged in a good-will tour of the Balkans—with Turkey as his special objective.
Thus, step by step, Germany's "Drang nach Osten" (March to the East) has been—or is being—satisfied.

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30.24—851

30.24— 851

ZIGERS COULD DETERMINE THEIR OWN FATE AND GO OVER TO HITLER WITHOUT HIM MAKING ANY TERRITORIAL

MEMEL WENT TO THE [illegible] WAS ANNEXED IN 1923 BY LITHUANIA.

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BERLIN-OST-1

IT IS NOT ONLY THE ADMINISTRATION THAT MUST BE TAKEN OVER--THE NEW POPULATION MUST BE MADE OVER IDEOLOGICALLY.

FOR NAZIISM IS NOT ONLY A POLITICAL REGIME: IT IS FIRST AND FOREMOST A PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

THAT PHILOSOPHY INCLUDES UNQUESTIONING ACCEPTANCE OF THE POINT OF VIEW THAT THE NATION IS EVERYTHING, THE INDIVIDUAL NOTHING; THAT ALL POWER IS VESTED IN THE LEADER AND HIS APPOINTEES; THAT EVERY MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE MUST BE SUBORDINATED TO THE STATE; THAT RACIAL PURITY IS THE INEXORABLE PRE-CONDITION FOR NATIONAL GREATNESS.

IT WILL TAKE SOME TIME FOR THESE IDEAS TO BECOME THE CREED OF EVERY AUSTRIAN AND EVERY SUDETEN GERMAN.

ECONOMICALLY THE ACQUISITION OF SUDETENLAND SHOULD PROVE AN ASSET TO GERMANY, ESPECIALLY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW--THAT OF BRINGING [illegible] EXCHANGE INTO THE COUNTRY.

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STATE SECRETARY RUDOLF BRINKMANN OF THE ECONOMIC MINISTRY SPEAKING AUG. 17 BEFORE THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BERLIN, CLEARLY INDICATED GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR A COMMERCIAL ACCORD WITH AMERICA.

THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER ACCORD PROVIDED FOR OPTIONAL TRANSFERS OF RACIAL GROUPS ON THE "WRONG SIDE" OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN BORDER AS IT WILL BE DRAWN.

THIS PRINCIPLE MIGHT BE APPLIED NOT ONLY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BUT WHEREVER ELSE INTERCHANGES MIGHT PROVE DESIREABLE. BELGIUM FOR INSTANCE HAS EUPEN AND MALMEDY WHICH SHE GAINED UNDER THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND A PART OF SCHLESWIG WENT TO DENMARK, BOTH WITH GERMAN PEOPLES.

DANZIG CONSTITUTES NO PROBLEM IN GERMAN EYES BECAUSE IT ALREADY IS UNDER NAZI DOMINATION. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT AT ANY TIME POLAND MIGHT SEE FIT TO DECLARE HERSELF DISINTERESTED IN DANZIG. THE DAN-

UNETHER MEMEL BECOMES A PART OF GERMANY APPEARS RELATIVELY IMMATERIAL NOW THAT GERMANY HAS BECOME SO GREAT A POWER THAN LITHUANIA CANNOT DO OTHERWISE THAN GRANT AUTONOMOUS RIGHTS AS WIDE AS POSSIBLE TO THE MEMLITES.

SHOULD MEML, ACTING ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION, DEMAND AND BE GRANTED BY LITHUANIA THE PRIVILEGE OF A PLEBISCITE, THE LITTLE GERMAN ENCLAVE WOULD DECIDE TO BECOME A PART OF GREATER GERMANY, IT WAS EXPECTED, WITHOUT HITLER LIFTING A FINGER OR VIOLATING HIS WORD THAT SUDETENLAND CONSTITUTED HIS LAST TERRITORIAL CLAIM IN EUROPE.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT GERMANY WISHES TO CONQUER ANY OF THESE STATES IN A PHYSICAL WAY NOR RULE OVER THE POPULATIONS THERE.

HITLER WANTS NO RACIAL IRREDENTA--HE WANTS HOMOGENEOUS RIGHTS OF TEUTONS.

BUT HE WANTS ALL OF HIS PEOPLE TO HAVE PLENTY TO EAT AND ENOUGH WORK TO KEEP EVERYBODY EMPLOYED.

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ECONOMIC PENETRATION OF THE BALKANS WOULD GIVE HIM ACCESS TO MANY RICHES.

ACQUISTION OF COLONIES WOULD MAKE HIM MASTER OF MORE ECONOMIC RICHES--BESIDES OFFERING THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE CARE OF THE GERMAN POPULATION WHICH IS GROWING CONSTANTLY.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 1-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL DISCLOSED TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAD URGED POLAND TO SHUN FORCE IN ITS DISPUTE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

HULL SAID AMBASSADOR ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE AT WARSAW HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED YESTERDAY TO EXPRESS TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HOPE THAT POLAND WOULD MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO THE

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CAUSE OF PEACE BY REFRAINING FROM THE USE OF F

DISPATCHES REPORTED THE SAME REQUEST WAS M ARSAW BY THE

ENVOYS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, MR. HULL TOLD HIS NFERENCE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD SENT NO MESSAGE DIR E PRESIDENT OF

POLAND. HE SAID THE INSTRUCTION TO AMBASSADOR WAS A SUGGES-

TION THAT THE ENVOY ADVISE RESTRAINT IN THE CO ANY CONVERSA-

TION HE MIGHT HAVE WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

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Chamberlain Now May Give Up Colonies

OCT 2 1938

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Great Britain is celebrating peace at the expense of Czechoslovakia but she knows her own empire still will have a bill to pay to make it last.

In the dying echoes of acclaim for Prime Minister Chamberlain as a peace-maker, questioning minds began to ask:

"What next?"

The next German claim, after the Sudeten regions of Czechoslovakia are digested, generally is expected to be for colonies. That will be at least part of the bill the British Empire is to pay to keep peace with Germany.

France has a similar one to meet.

Premier Mussolini also may have a bill against the British Empire for his aid in bringing four major European powers together to carve up Czechoslovakia peacefully.

SPANISH SITUATION.

An Insurgent victory in the Spanish civil war is one of the first requisites to satisfying Mussolini. His friendship pact with Chamberlain still is held in abeyance awaiting this.

Some believe that in their first personal encounter at Munich, Chamberlain and Mussolini discussed the "Spanish settlement" that would enable the Anglo-Italian pact to be brought into force quickly.

British newspapers say Chamberlain's next step in his four-power appeasement policy may be a trip to Rome.

Out of the crisis which only two days ago was on the verge of plunging Britain into war on the side of France and Soviet Russia against Germany and Italy, Chamberlain sees fulfillment of one of his first objectives toward a European appeasement.

The four major powers upon whom he has said the peace of Europe depends came together around a conference table. And the result, he believes, is "peace for our time."

Some asked today, however, whether he meant peace in his time—he is 69—or peace in the time of the young men called up to the colors in the last few days when war seemed imminent.

The answer to that question may come soon from steps contemplated by the Prime Minister to carry forward the appeasement achieved at Munich.

What these are and what they promise to accomplish Chamberlain may tell Parliament Monday in an effort to silence criticism of the sacrifices he demanded of Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain's place in history and the future of the British Empire may depend upon the result.

British support to offset the Rome-Berlin axis.

While France has made much of British support in the current crisis, the Chamberlain-Hitler agreement announced after the Munich accord filled many Frenchmen with forebodings.

Britain in four-power dealings would hold the deciding vote against France if she cared to make use of it. And against Rome and Berlin she could do nothing more than tie the votes.

In other words, while Rome and Berlin would be protected, France would be entirely at the mercy of England.

UNPLEASANT CHOICE.

Chamberlain's promise to settle differences with Germany by consultations, coupled with Mussolini's leanings to such consultations when limited to four, leaves France the choice of swallowing the bitter pill and accepting the four-power arrangement, or of remaining a weak outsider.

Although the French people gave spontaneous favorable response to the Munich accord, an undercurrent of discontent soon became noticeable.

In the face of this uncertain future, France must take stock of the following facts:

1. Her Russian ally is definitely angry with her. Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinoff, who was excluded from the Munich conference, made this clear in his speeches at Geneva when he said the international atmosphere was "filled with hypocrisy and lies."

IN BAD SITUATION.

2. Britain, if she makes an agreement with Italy similar to that she made with Germany, will force France to follow suit or remain a lone outsider, excepting Russia, which might refuse to back her up.

3. Hitler's success may attract new satellites into the German orbit at France's expense. To smaller countries which have regarded France as a big friend she may now appear weaker and therefore less attractive.

While France technically did not fail in her promise to go to Czechoslovakia's support in case of unprovoked aggression, she allowed Germany to take an important part of Czechoslovak territory and even, according to the critics, aided her to do so by bringing pressure to bear upon Czechoslovakia.

See France at Mercy Of British Ally

OCT 2 1938

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP).—Prospects of a future four-power rule of Europe, long resisted by France, now stare her in the face as a result of the Munich accord.

The four-power plan, originally put forth by Premier Mussolini of Italy, would exclude Soviet Russia and make France dependent upon

nections, who emphasized that he was expressing only a private view, said two courses seemed to be open to Mussolini—either to withdraw Italian legionnaires from Spain or pour in so many new fighters that the war soon would be won for Insurgent Generalissimo Franco.

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QUITTING NOT LIKELY.

While interesting to know the intentions of Il Duce in this regard, he said it was unlikely any Italian troops would be withdrawn immediately. He expressed belief that any Italian withdrawal would depend on simultaneous dismissal of foreign volunteers by the government of Spain.

The general impression in Rome was that settlement of the Spanish question would require recognition of Franco as a belligerent and exclusion of Soviet Russia's influence from the Spanish sector of the Mediterranean.

The theory was advanced in some Italian press circles that London might propose to make the Anglo-Italian agreement effective and recognize annexation of Ethiopia on Italy's solemn promise to withdraw men and arms from Spain as soon as Franco had completed his conquest.

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HINGE ON WAR'S END.

The accord has been in abeyance since Easter, and now depends on settlement of the Spanish war.

Mussolini has been represented as looking askance at any deal between London and Berlin. The agreement between Hitler and Chamberlain to settle questions between Germany and Britain without resort to war therefore was regarded with a certain coolness by some Italians.

As for friction between France and Italy, the contention in both French and Italian quarters was that relations between the two countries could become normal only after liquidation of the Spanish question.

Unofficial suggestions that France might make some move soon to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and send an ambassador to Rome accredited to Vittorio Emanuele as King-Emperor were received with some skepticism in diplomatic quarters.

British-French Amity Watched

OCT 2 1938

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP).—Britain's civil war is the next problem to be settled, according to the Italian Fascist view, before Europe can rest easily.

Italy is not wholly optimistic over the future. Several persons in position to know the feeling in official circles cautioned this writer against expecting an early settlement of the Spanish war and problems depending more or less closely on its outcome.

For Italians these problems are, first, to put into effect the agreement between Italy and Britain for maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean, and second, to restore good relations between Italy and France.

One Fascist with official con-

ITALY IS NOT WHOLLY OPTIMISTIC OVER THE FUTURE. WITHOUT MENTIONING THE SPANISH WAR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, A NEWSPAPER EDITOR WHO OFTEN ECHOES THE OPINIONS OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI, WROTE TODAY IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA.

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"THERE STILL ARE TOO MANY OPEN AND SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS, TOO MANY STILL OBSCURE CURRENTS, TOO MANY RESIDUES OF POLITICAL AND MORAL INJUSTICE, BOTH ANCIENT AND RECENT, WHICH COUNSEL ITALY AS WELL AS GERMANY TO EXERCISE THE GREATEST RESERVE IN APPRAISING THE PRESENT EUROPEAN SITUATION."

ITALIANS EXPRESSED REGRET THAT MUSSOLINI'S CONTENTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN PROBLEMS BY ITALY, FRANCE, BRITAIN AND GERMANY WITHOUT RECOURSE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAD NOT BEEN ACCEPTED EARLIER.

THEY SAID A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIA WOULD HAVE AVERTED THE PRESENT EUROPEAN MIXUP.

WHATEVER ELSE MAY COME OF THE MUNICH MEETING OF PREMIER DALADIER OF

1938

30.24-853

FRANCE, HITLER, CHAMBERLAIN AND MUSSOLINI, FASCISTS SAID FOR THE MOMENT "THERE ARE NO POSITIVE ELEMENTS WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY CONSIDERING IMMINENT AN ITALIAN-BRITISH-FRENCH CONFERENCE TO SYSTEMATIZE THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION."

THEY ADDED: "DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY OF GENERAL CONCILIATION MUST MATURE WITH A CERTAIN SLOWNESS TO PERMIT HARMONIZATION OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR ASSURANCE OF A PERMANENT UNDERSTANDING FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION."

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Polana Next Victim, Moscow Says

OCT 2-1938

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP).—Moscow, steeped in pessimism looks on the seamy side of the garment of peace fabricated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

The Soviet press predicted from the very first that Prime Minister Chamberlain's talks with Reichsfuehrer Hitler could end in only one way: In sweeping concessions to Germany at the expense of a third party—in this case, Czechoslovakia.

Looking into the future, Russia believes that Poland likely will be "the victim" the next time there is a friendly conference of the four powers.

Premier Mussolini's pre-Munich demand for an "integral solution of the Czechoslovak problem" is regarded here as paving the way for a similar solution of the Polish problem.

Soviet circles believed Il Duce, in contemptuously describing Czechoslovakia as a "mosaic state," consciously or unconsciously placed dynamite under the foundations of Poland.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE U.S.S.R., WROTE IN THIS CONNECTION:

"IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLASS OF THE REGIME IS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME IN BOTH THE AGGRESSOR AND CAPITULATING COUNTRIES."

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HITLER WILL PAY VISIT TO SUDETENLAND TODAY; POLES OCCUPY TESCHEN

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PRAVDA SAID THAT POLES DEMANDING IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TESCHEN "ARE DIGGING WITH THEIR OWN HANDS THE GRAVE OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE."

IN THE SOVIET VIEWN THE END OF "FASCIST AGGRESSION" AND ESTABLISHMENT OF REAL PEACE IN EUROPE IS UNLIKELY AS LONG AS THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES ARE LED BY STATESMEN WHO, IT IS CHARGED, PLACE BOURGEOIS CLASS INTERESTS ABOVE THE INTERESTS OF THE BROAD MASSES OF THEIR PEOPLES.

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THE GENEVA CORRESPONDENT OF IZVESTIA, ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL

Der Führer Will Make Triumphant Entry Into Capital Of Ceded Area Shortly After Occupation Of City By German Troops.

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Announcement Of Trip Comes As Surprise.

Adolf Hitler's black-uniformed elite guardsmen, under the command of Heinrich Himmler, beat the German army to the former headquarters of the Sudeten German party.

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

OCT 3-1938

30.24

Bayreuth, Headquarters of the German Army of Occupation for the Third Sudeten Zone, Oct. 2—Adolf Hitler will cross the frontier at noon (6 A. M., E.S.T.) tomorrow for a triumphant entry into Eger, "capital" of Sudetenland.

The Nazi Führer will make his first visit to the new German territory a few hours after his troops have taken over the city.

Konrad Henlein, newly appointed Reichscommissioner of Sudetenland who returned to his home town of Asch today, will come here to accompany his Nazi chieftain.

Had Been Expected To Delay Entry

The announcement of Hitler's visit came as a surprise. Officials had expressed belief he would not visit the newest addition to greater Germany until after the scheduled plebiscite in additional areas of Czechoslovakia have been held and the Sudeten question settled definitely.

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Army Ordered To Prepare

The German army headquarters here was ordered tonight to make all preparations for the visit.

The troops are scheduled to march into Eger shortly after 7 A. M. (1 A. M., E.S.T.). They will inspect the city carefully.

Approximately 50,000 troops are expected to enter the region for a big parade to the market square ahead of the German Chan-

German guns were trained, meanwhile, on the Czechoslovak border from Passau to Marienbad in preparation for the occupa-

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Chancellor Will Be Accompanied By Henlein, New Reichscommissioner

OCT 3-1938

[By the Associated Press]

Eger, Monday, Oct. 3—Eger, the "capital" of Sudetenland, was occupied by Germany's official forces early today.

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 2 (AP)—Critics of Premier Bela Imredi's policy toward Czechoslovakia redoubled their complaints today as semi-official sources said Prague had sent a note volunteering a "peaceful" settlement of Hungary's minority and territorial claims.

Particularly critical were Hungarian Nazis who demanded the Government resign and make room for "good Hungarians" who are in prison now.

One of the Nazi leaders is Major Ferenc Szalasi, Hungarian "Hitler No. 1," who is serving a three-year prison term.

The Nazis, together with some revisionist leaders, in newspaper complaints, blamed the Government for having missed the opportunity to settle Hungary's score with Czechoslovakia as Germany and Poland did.

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Calls Parley Plan Nonsense

Kalman Hubay, Hungarian Member of Parliament and a deputy Nazi leader, declared the hope of the Imredi Government of peacefully settling Hungarian claims with Czechoslovakia was "nonsense."

The Nazi newspaper, *Magyarsag*, in which he wrote, also declared that a "fight" with Czechoslovakia was now necessary.

Czechoslovak diplomatic circles described Hungarian claims "sky high."

Hubay also said, "We want amnesty for our good Hungarians so they may head the country," and the *Magyarsag* declared the Government should buy arms to carry on its fight with Czechoslovakia rather than beds for concentration camps for Nazis.

Chief Hungarian Demands

A Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman said Hungary's demands included:

1. Unconditional, immediate return of all territories which are known as purely Hungarian regions along the southern border of Czechoslovakia.
2. An immediate plebiscite in all other political districts of Slovakia and Ruthenia to determine whether these populations wish to stay in Czechoslovakia or join Hungary.
3. The general right for a plebiscite for all other minorities.

Reliable Hungarian quarters said demands for "pure Hungarian territories"—given to Czechoslovakia as a result of the World War—would include an area of about 4,000 square miles northwest of Budapest.

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celebrations. Military bands played in public squares. Groups of soldiers on Sunday afternoon leave, entertained the inhabitants with mouth organ concerts.

Gayety was absent, however, in the Czechoslovak town of Eisenstein, northeast of Passau. There were mouth organs strewn about on stone floors but only cats and dogs and goats were left in town.

Bohemian Eisenstein is perhaps the saddest example of what has happened in Sudetenland since Hitler demanded self-determination for the Sudetens on September 12.

Town Nearly Deserted

Hard fighting broke out there and continued from September 25 to September 28. Stores, cafes and hotels were wrecked.

All but a handful of the 2,800 inhabitants fled during the fighting, either to Germany or to the interior of Czechoslovakia.

Storekeepers left hurriedly, not even taking time to remove money from cash registers.

Cats and chickens were feasting today in demolished groceries. Scarcely a building along Main street was free from bullet marks.

There were fifty shots in the walls of one building.

Barricade Blocks One Entrance

A wide barricade blocked one end of the town. It was thrown up quickly with stone and wood.

On the street was the town's fire truck with its hose and ladder and a lone automobile standing amidst barbed wire and piles of stones.

Near the town, four miles of track was torn up on the railway running between Bavarian Eisenstein in Germany and Pilsen.

Czechoslovak troops were out of the entire region and were reported withdrawn to a point twenty-five miles inland.

Ringing Church Bells Mark Advance Of Troops

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Oct. 2—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's army proceeded with clocklike precision today in the occupation of Sudetenland and Konrad Henlein returned home in triumph.

The Propaganda Ministry would neither affirm nor deny that the Chancellor planned a festive visit to Eger tomorrow.

It was admitted, however, that he left Berlin at 10 P. M. (4 P. M., E.S.T.) for an unannounced destination.

Church bells rang throughout Germany in tribute to the occasion when Col. Gen. Fedor von Bock gave the command at 1 P. M. (7 A. M., E. S. T.) for his soldiers to advance into "Zone 2" of the Munich four-power agreement.

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From Moldau River

At the same time the force under Col. Gen. Ritter von Leeb crossed the Moldau river in "Zone 1" in continuing the march of occupation begun yesterday into southwestern Czechoslovakia.

The date when Henlein will take active charge of the political, economic, cultural and administrative reconstruction of Sudetenland still was indefinite.

The second of the four zones of Sudetenland which the Munich accord designated to be occupied by German troops by stages through next Friday is in northern Czechoslovakia. There the post-war republic's territory thrust up into Germany like two prongs.

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Troops Follow Five Routes

General von Bock's forces by tomorrow were scheduled to reach a line extending from Josefsthal, on the eastern end of the zone to Koenigswald, on the western end. This line is approximately twenty miles south of the tips of the prongs containing Rumberg and Friedland.

The soldiers poured into the second zone along five routes, the first via Reichenau into the Friedland region, the second via Weigsdorf toward Schluckenau, the third via Schandau toward Schoenlinde, the fourth via Ebersbach in the direction of Rumberg and Schoenlinde, and the fifth via Seifhennersdorf into the Warnsdorf region.

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General Bock, with other high officers, stood at the customhouse of Reichenau on German soil to issue the command to march. Promptly at 1 p. m. the frontier barriers fell and, amid tumultuous applause and cries of "heil" from the Sudeten Germans, the army moved. The troops were headed by a motorized detachment with swastikas fluttering in the air. Old and young, farmers and factory workers stood shoulder to shoulder and showered the soldiers with flowers. The first German air force planes roared above.

In the first zone the engineer corps worked through the night to build bridges so that General Leeb's divisions could proceed across the Moldau River. His right wing moved directly northward at 1 p. m. toward Rosenberg from Oberhaid while his left wing started three hours later from Zweisel to Stubenbach, which is on the extreme northern line of this zone.

As the army continued its peaceful march, the German air force began to take over all civil and military airports in the occupied districts. Behind the army went representatives of the Nazi welfare organization with truckloads of food for distribution to the needy.

German troops, beginning tomorrow and extending through Wednesday, are to occupy zone No. 3 in northwestern Czechoslovakia, and on Thursday and Friday are to take over zone No. 4 along the northeastern Czechoslovak frontier.

...rich Himmler, head of all the n police organizations, issued in...rders forbidding the entry of rels into Sudeten territory with-mi- ...cial passes issued through ould ...ret police. Persons living ...he border who must cross ...ness and other purposes, cted ... are allowed free access. ...tions for permits are ac-...only twenty-four hours after ... occupation and then there ...e a "valid" basis for the re-

...ler also made arrangements ...rn of Sudeten refugees ...s. As the army oc- ...s in which the Su- ...ived before fleeing, they will ...ised by radio and through ...apers when and where trans-portation will be available.

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Residents Welcome Troops

BODENBACH (Podmokly), Sudetenland, Oct. 2 (AP).—The 60,000 residents of Bodenbach and nearby Tetschen (Decin) turned out today to welcome the German army of occupation into Zone No. 2. Swastika emblems fluttered from virtually every house and pictures of Adolf Hitler decorated windows of homes and business establishments.

Czechoslovak troops withdrew early today after removing explosives from bridges in the path of the approaching Germans who were due during the night. Jews and many Czechoslovaks fled ahead of the German advance. Sudeten Germans here said a number of shots were fired last night from a Czechoslovak train leaving town, but that no one was injured.

Big signs were strung up across Bodenbach's streets during the day. They read: "We welcome our leader." Sudeten Germans assumed control of police and the city government. Many Czechoslovak names were erased from street markers. The first German plane flew over in the mid-afternoon.

Signs reading "Vote Deutsch" (German) were posted along the highway to Aussig (Usti-nad-Labem) where a plebiscite may be held to determine whether it shall come under German rule. Windows in Aussig business houses were boarded up as precautions against violence.

Order by Radio Starts Teschen March by Poles

Border Town Hails Troops and Refugees, Warsaw Celebrates Return of Lost Territory Without a Shot

TESCHEN, (on the Czechoslovak-Polish Frontier), Oct. 2 (AP).—Polish troops marched across the frontier bridge today to occupy the Teschen region, given up by Czechoslovakia to Poland.

The soldiers, followed by civilians, crossed the Olsa River at 2:05 p. m. (8:05 a. m. New York time). In the next ten days the troops gradually will occupy 300 square miles with a popuation of more than 200,000, most of whom are Polish.

Czechoslovak troops began withdrawing from Teschen yesterday after their government took what it called "this painful decision" to yield to Poland's demand for the territory Czechoslovakia has had since 1919.

Field Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army, spoke over the national radio from Warsaw to the soldiers waiting for the order to cross into the territory. The Olsa River, he said, no longer was a frontier river. He asked his listeners to pay tribute "to all those who, without a soldier's uniform, sacrified their lives for the return of the Olsa."

"March" Ordered by Radio

Crisply, he then commanded: "March!"

At that moment there ended the last conference between Polish and Czechoslovak officers for ironing out details of the occupation.

Polish planes circled overhead, and the first Polish soldier, astride a motorcycle, appeared on the bridge. Troops followed, crossing for the first time in two decades the river which had marked the split of Teschen into Polish and Czechoslovak territory. The soldiers carried bouquets. As they passed down the streets, flowers were showered on them from roofs and windows. Thousands milled along the thoroughfares.

In both parts of the town—now both Polish—red and white Polish flags waved from nearly every window. Inhabitants improvised Polish flags by snipping off the blue corner in the upper part of the Czechoslovak banner.

Thousands Jam Streets

Throughout last night and during the rainy morning, thousands of picturesque peasants and miners from nearby villages poured into Teschen to witness the historic moment. Polish girls in colorful national costumes and miners, with their holiday caps decorated with bright feathers, jammed the streets. Embankments of the river and roofs of houses on both sides were filled with spectators long before the troops advanced.

The bridge over which the army passed had been mined by the Czechoslovaks until Friday, when Polish insurgents removed the explosives.

As the troops marched across, the din in the streets was deafening. The band of the local fire brigade played the Polish national anthem, but was drowned out by the noise of the crowds.

Following a regiment of Carpathian sharpshooters and Polish infantry came the insurgents, who had fled to Poland in the last few weeks. They were led by Dr. Leon Wolf, a Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, who had been a leader of the Polish minority in the little republic.

Michael Grazynski, Voivoda of Silesia, headed a column of civilian authorities marching in to take over the city's administration at once.

More Troops Follow

Then came more troops. Laughing and waving gayly, they clutched the flowers thrown to them. When the thrower was a pretty girl, the catcher would kiss the bouquet in acknowledgment.

At the railroad station, the railroad personnel of Polish nationality waited to welcome their countrymen.

All Poland continued to rejoice over the peaceful cession of the territory. Thanksgiving services were held in all churches. In Pilsudski Square in Warsaw a band played a music marathon—gay marches almost endlessly from the early morning hours—entertaining a huge and happy crowd.

The whole territory, which Poland is getting without a plebiscite, is to be occupied by 1 p. m. on October 10. It has hard-coal mines at Karwin with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons and the important railroad junction of Bohumin, where Warsaw lines to Vienna and Prague meet.

Questions concerning delimitation of further territories and a plebiscite are to be settled by agreement between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The Polish Minister in Prague has been instructed to negotiate with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Kamil Krofta, on places and methods of the plebiscite and on financial arrangements affecting the cession of territory.

The Czechoslovaks propose the exchange of populations after a plebiscite.

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All Poland Celebrates

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 2 (AP).—All Poland continued to celebrate today the peaceful cession of the Teschen districts by Czechoslovakia. Thanksgiving services were held in all the churches.

In Pilsudski Square here a band played a music marathon, playing gay marches almost endlessly from the early morning hours—entertaining a huge and happy crowd.

The whole territory which Poland is getting without a plebiscite is to be occupied by 1 P. M. (7 A. M. Eastern standard time) Oct. 10.

It has hard coal mines at Karwina with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons and the important railroad junction of Bohumin (Oderberg), where Warsaw lines to Vienna and Prague meet.

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CZECHS OFFERING HUNGARIAN ACCORD

Peaceful Settlement of the Minorities Issues Seen as Nazis Criticize Imredy

By the Associated Press.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 2.—Czechoslovakia agreed to negotiate the territorial demands of Hungary today while the armies of two other neighbors poured across her dismantled frontiers.

With German and Polish troops occupying territory already ceded, Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta communicated to the Hungarian Minister to Prague the government's willingness to settle the Hungarian minority problem.

A Czechoslovak-Hungarian commission was suggested to negotiate an agreement which would affect the 800,000 Hungarian minority.

Hungary was said to have been agreeable to the Government's suggestion and asked that negotiations start at once.

Notifies Little Entente Allies

Krofta notified Rumania and Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia's allies in the Little Entente, of the Government's decision.

Meanwhile, in the interior, thousands of men, women and children fled before the advance of the German troops. They sought haven in areas that are to remain in shrunken Czechoslovakia.

Red Cross and other organizations provided refugee stations in social institutions, hotels and other establishments here and elsewhere.

Many Refugees Walk

Most of these coming to Prague feared the application of Nazi regulations as soon as the districts where they had lived were occupied by the German army and, thus, became part of greater Germany.

Refugees filled trains arriving at Prague. Others came by automobile. Still others walked, carrying personal possessions from the homes they had abandoned.

Many refugees came from Carlsbad and Marienbad, and from sectors not yet but soon to be brought under control of the German military.

Jewish refugees accounted for 20,000 of an estimated 70,000 who sought shelter in Prague, Brno (Bruenn) and other cities. The bulk included Czechs, German Social Democrats and other Germans who were not allied with the Sudeten German party and were opposed to Nazi control.

Speaking of Prague's submission to the demands that she sacrifice rich areas to help preserve Europe's peace, Hugo Vavrecka, Minister of Propaganda, told the people in a radio broadcast today that Czechoslovakia had been assured of Soviet Russia's help but that "millions of our men, women and children would have been killed before Russian aid came."

"Moreover," he said, the government decided that such war would have had the appearance of Europe against communism and, consequently, the whole world would have been against Czechoslovakia."

Antipathy against Western influence was apparent in diverse Czechoslovak elements. Political quarters speculated on the possibility of a government reorganization, with General Jan Syrovy, the Premier, remaining at the head of the Cabinet and Minister of National Defense. Reorganization of the political parties in line with Czechoslovakia's new position was generally acknowledged as a necessity.

A vast task lay ahead in arranging the State's political and economic structure to fit its shrunken borders.

CHAMBERLAIN SENDS PLEDGE TO DALADIER

Says He Looks Forward To Further Cooperation With French Premier

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Oct. 2—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave a new pledge of Great Britain's union with France in a personal message to Premier Edouard Daladier announced tonight.

At the same time King George issued a message to his subjects in praise of their "calm resolve during these critical days" and of the Prime Minister's "magnificent efforts" for peace.

Mr. Chamberlain will face Parliament tomorrow in a momentous session to report on the Munich four-power accord for ceding Czechoslo-

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vakia's Sudetenland to Germany and on his agreement with Chancellor Adolf Hitler for consultations on all Anglo-German differences in the future.

Move To Placate French

His message to Daladier, in which he associated France with the spirit of this "no more war" pact, was interpreted as designed to quell French resentment over the Anglo-German deal and a sign Mr. Chamberlain might be prepared to aid France to achieve a similar understanding with Germany.

The country was watching for the next, possibly dramatic, move the Prime Minister would make toward his cherished goal—a general, lasting European appeasement.

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Prime Minister's Letter

Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Daladier, sent yesterday, follows:

"On my return to London I wish to express to you, M. Le President (a reference to Daladier's official title as President of the council), my grateful appreciation for your loyal and helpful cooperation throughout these recent days of anxiety and my admiration of the courage and dignity with which you represented your great country.

"In the declaration which the German Chancellor and I signed yesterday we agreed that our respective peoples are united in their desire for peace and for friendly consultation in all differences that may arise.

"Closely united as are the hearts of our peoples, I know these sentiments are true of your own country no less than of my own.

"I look forward to renewed and continuous cooperation with you in further efforts for consolidation of European peace through the extension of good will and confidence which so happily inspires relations between our two countries."

The Prime Minister late tonight returned to No. 10 Downing street from Chequers, his country residence, and King George and Queen Elizabeth left London to resume their holiday at Balmoral Castle, Scotland.

Text Of King's Message

This was the King's message:

"The time of anxiety is past and we have been able today to offer our thanks to the Almighty for his mercy in sparing us the horrors of war.

"I would like now to thank the men and women of this country for their calm resolve during these critical days and for the readiness with which they responded to different calls made upon them.

"After the magnificent efforts of the Prime Minister in the cause of peace it is my fervent hope that a new era of friendship and prosperity may be dawning among the peoples of the world.

"George R. I."

Worshipers Throng Churches

Devout worshipers thronged the country's churches for thanksgiving services on the Sunday they had feared would be the first of war.

With Germans and Poles marching into Czechoslovakia, political circles hinted that the Prime Minister tomorrow might tell the House of Commons he shortly was going to Rome as the next step in consolidating his "peace in our time."

His aim on such a fourth journey would be to end British-Italian differences over Spain and bring into effect the still inoperative London-Rome friendship pact.

Move Would Upset Opposition

It was signed last Easter, but never put into force because Britain demanded first that the issue of Italian troops fighting for the Spanish Insurgents be settled.

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If Mr. Chamberlain chose to announce such intentions, it was expected, he would throw a wrench into plans the Parliamentary opposition was believed preparing for an onslaught on the terms of the Munich agreement, which bought peace for Europe at the price of the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

It was felt he certainly would silence a section of critical Conservatives whose potential opposition was crystallized yesterday by the sudden resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, who expressed "profound" distrust of the Government's foreign policy. The critical bloc among Chamberlain's own party in the House was said to include about thirty members.

Expected To Spring Surprise

Few doubted the Prime Minister had some surprise in store for Commons, waiting to hear how Reichsführer Hitler was persuaded to agree to the slight modifications the Munich "big four" conferees made in his Godesberg demands.

Since only the future can show whether the Führer will stand by his Munich "no more war" promise to Britain and his assurance that Germany's territorial demands in Europe now have been satisfied, it was believed many potential critics might bide their time.

Political circles, however, hinted at another means by which Mr. Chamberlain might sidetrack all criticism—by announcing some form of compulsory national service to make Britain as prepared as Germany for any future emergency.

May Speed Up Rearmament

In line with this, a further speed-up of Britain's vast rearmament was expected despite the Prime Minister's insistence that peace had been assured.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Chamberlain was considering inviting labor representatives to join a wider form of national Government to sponsor a national service. This might take the form of a national register in which the capabilities of every citizen would be recorded, it was believed.

Duff Cooper's resignation, in any event, gave the Prime Minister a chance to reshuffle his Cabinet, a move strongly predicted in reliable quarters.

Another Minister May Resign

There were rumors that one more Minister, at least, might resign, opening the way for an extensive Cabinet reorganization.

Activity on the diplomatic front virtually had halted, pending Mr. Chamberlain's statement to Commons.

Parliament will be the center of Britain's interest for two or, possibly, three days of full debate on the Munich settlement. Then both houses are expected to adjourn to continue the recess until November 1, which was interrupted by the recall during the height of the crisis.

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Declines Fund Proposal

Mr. Chamberlain rejected an offer of the Lord Mayor of London to open a national thanksgiving fund in gratitude for his achievement.

A fund of another kind, however—to relieve Czechoslovakia's refugees—was opened by David Lloyd George's Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, while G. A. Partiger, Mayor of Southall, wrote every Mayor in England making a similar appeal.

In jammed Westminster Abbey, Dean Paul F. D. De Labilliere, thanked Mr. Chamberlain for his "reprieve" and prayed for Czechoslovakia, "a gallant nation for whom this is a day of humiliation and anxiety."

At St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rt. Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, Bishop of London, led in the singing of "Now Thank We All Our God."

12,000 Miners Express Disgust

Representatives of 12,000 South Wales miners expressed "disgust" at Chamberlain's "traitorous" agreement.

D. N. Pritt, Laborite member of Parliament, said of the Prime Minister's "peace with honor" that he had not even achieved "peace with dishonor."

"If Chamberlain had been willing to take a clear stand with the U. S. S. R. and France," Pritt declared, "there never would have been any crisis, but his fear of Socialism prevented him from doing that."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a broadcast tonight, urged nations of the world to return to the League of Nations to halt "the insane race of armaments" and, "as a sign of recovered sanity, determine once and for all that the use of bombing aircraft shall cease."

The menace of war, he said, "has been a writing on the wall of our boosted civilization—with its gods of silver and gold and iron."

Says Britain Shared In Blame

He declared Britain shared in "the breaches of the divine order."

"Can we think without shame," he asked, "of the way in which, blinded by the passions of struggle, we treated our enemies after the great war?"

He pleaded for a better distribution of economic wealth.

A group of prominent Laborites, Liberals and intellectuals issued a biting condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's solution of the Czechoslovak-German dispute.

The group included:

HAROLD NICOLSON, National Laborite member of the House of Commons.

VISCOUNT CECIL, president of the League of Nations union and winner of the 1937 Nobel peace prize.

J. M. KEYNES, famous economist, who predicted the collapse of the Versailles Peace Treaty in his book written twenty years ago—*The Economic Consequences of the Peace.*

JACOB EPSTEIN, New York-born sculptor.

LAURENCE BINYON, author.

Called Lasting Dishonor

Britain, their statement said, was in danger of forgetting "in our lasting dishonor" that Chamberlain's peace price was paid by the Czechoslovaks—"a civilized, brave and tolerant people whose steadfastness and dignity evoked the admiration of the whole world."

The surrender of Czechoslovakia, the statement continued, rendered the defense of France, "so often proclaimed as indispensable to our own, immeasurably more difficult."

The Lambeth borough Labor party wrote to the Prague Trades Council expressing "the shame and horror which the working people of this country feel for the betrayal of Czechoslovakia and the peace which Chamberlain perpetrated in our name. We can only assure you our efforts to drive this man and all he represents from public life will be redoubled."

Hungarian Nazis Urge Action Against Czechs

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Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 2 (AP)—Critics of Premier Bela Imredy's policy toward Czechoslovakia redoubled their complaints today as semi-official sources said Prague had sent a note volunteering a "peaceful" settlement of Hungary's minority and territorial claims.

Particularly critical were Hungarian Nazis who demanded the Government resign and make room for "good Hungarians" who are in prison now.

One of the Nazi leaders is Major Ferenc Szalasi, Hungarian "Hitler No. 1," who is serving a three-year prison term.

The Nazis, together with some revisionist leaders, in newspaper complaints, blamed the Government for having missed the opportunity to settle Hungary's score with Czechoslovakia as Germany and Poland did.

Calls Parley Plan Nonsense

Kalman Hubay, Hungarian Member of Parliament and a deputy Nazi leader, declared the hope of the Imredi Government of peacefully settling Hungarian claims with Czechoslovakia was "nonsense."

The Nazi newspaper, *Magyarsag*, in which he wrote, also declared that a "fight" with Czechoslovakia was now necessary.

Czechoslovak diplomatic circles described Hungarian claims as "sky high."

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Claims Held "Sky High"

Czechoslovakia diplomatic circles described Hungarian claims as "sky high."

Mr. Hubay also said: "We want amnesty for our good Hungarians so they may head the country," and the Magyarsag declared the government should buy arms to carry on its fight with Czechoslovakia rather than beds for concentration camps for Nazis.

The paper, which later was confiscated by police, also warned Hungarians not to consider Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini "our uncles who will do everything for Hungary."

The German and Italian statesmen have done their share and it is time now for Hungarians to do the rest, the paper argued.

Although annoyed by these unexpected attacks, most Cabinet members seemed convinced that patience in the Czechoslovak matter was the only way to accomplish the "most" for Hungary under existing foreign political difficulties.

It was pointed out that no military action could be undertaken by Hungary against Czechoslovakia if Prague's allies in the Little Entente, Yugoslavia and Rumania, were unwilling to stand aside.

Hungarian Note Is Sent

The Czechoslovak note offering a peaceful settlement crossed a Hungarian communication sent today to Prague proposing immediate negotiations.

Official sources announced sending of the Hungarian note. They said it was handed to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta and contained a Hungarian request that claims for self-determination of Hungarian minorities "find immediate realization."

A Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman said Hungary's demands included:

"1. Unconditional, immediate return of all territories that are known as purely Hungarian regions along the southern border of Czechoslovakia.

"2. An immediate plebiscite in all other political districts of Slovakia and Ruthenia to determine whether these populations wish to stay in Czechoslovakia or join Hungary.

"3. The general right for a plebiscite for all other minorities."

Reliable Hungarian quarters said demands for "pure Hungarian territories"—given to Czechoslovakia as a result of the World War—would include an area of about 4,000 square miles northwest of Budapest.

They said its boundary, beginning at Komarno, would extend northeast to Novi Zamky and Nagysallo, whence it would turn southeast to the Hungarian border town of Balassagyarmat.

About 240,000 Hungarians were said to populate that area of Czechoslovakia.

Eastward along the same border, they said, were numerous "Hungarian islands," small districts with a possible total of another 50,000 Hungarians.

The so-called mixed area for which a plebiscite is said to have been demanded by Hungary, and in which not more than 50 per cent of the population is believed to be Hungarian, begins, according to 15-year-old statistics, twenty miles east of Bratislava. It is a strip about twenty miles wide extending eastward along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border above the "pure Hungarian districts."

Should all sections go to Hungary, it is believed Hungary's population would be raised by about 750 000.

Hungarian revisionists, who claim 2,000,000 adherents, however, apparently would not be satisfied with such a solution. They demand "all territory that was transferred from Hungary to Czechoslovakia as a result of the World War"—a diverse population of about 3,500,000.

One official declared all purely Hungarian territories in Czechoslovakia were so trifling that, at the most, all that could be demanded would be a "slight border correction here and there."

In these Czechoslovak quarters, however, it was said even small revisions would not be offered. They said Czechoslovakia would propose in the projected diplomatic negotiations that Hungarian minorities be accorded "some autonomy within the Czechoslovak State."

According to the government-inspired press, the Czechoslovak note to Hungary suggested that a "permanent Czechoslovak-Hungarian committee" be created to settle the differences between the neighboring countries.

The official Hungarian press agency quoted Premier Imredy as saying in an interview that "we consider the return of Hungarian territories in Czechoslovakia to Hungary a settled question."

Czech Returns British Cross

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Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 2 (AP)—Rudolf Medek, president of Czechoslovakia's legionnaires, of whom thousands fought in the French army during the World War, mailed a British Distinguished Service Cross today to King George VI of Britain.

"We won't wear it any longer," he observed.

The legion also returned French Decorations and police dissuaded its members from plans to march past the French Legation and throw their medals in the doorway.

Czechs Still Mobilized

BALASSAGYARMAT, Hungary (on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier), Oct. 2 (AP)—A tour of inspection today proved that Czechoslovak mobilization still was in full force along this border.

Czechoslovak soldiers in large numbers behind electrically charged barbed wire rushed to their machine-gun nests whenever a foreigner came close to the line.

Only on a few highways connecting Hungary and Czechoslovakia were box cars, barrows and plows removed occasionally from the passageway to permit foreign cars to pass after a careful examination by both sides.

There still was no railway communication between the two countries.

On hills close behind the border Czechoslovak artillery exercises were being held. Hundreds of gunners emerged from underground at meal times.

Few civilians were seen on the Czechoslovak side. It was explained by Hungarian farmers that Czechoslovak villagers were not permitted to leave their own communities since mobilization began.

A food shortage was said to be one result in some border towns.

One amusing story told by a Hungarian farmer was that his geese were searched every morning when they swam across a 60-foot river to the Czechoslovak side.

Czechoslovak soldiers apparently feared documents were being smuggled across under their wings.

On this side of the boundary meetings were held this afternoon in almost every border village, requesting the government to "march into Czechoslovagia."

Numerous soldiers attended these meetings, since border garrisons have been greatly increased.

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There were no troop movements or any fortifications visible on the Hungarian side of the frontier.

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Sudeten Towns Bedecked

EGER, Oct. 2 (AP).—Franzenbad, Asch, Marienbad and Karlsbad, resorts and cities in Sudetenland, were bedecked today with swistika flags and other decorations as Sudeten militiamen dropped their rifles and spent the day climbing ladders to nail standards on buildings, poles and walls.

Members of the Sudeten Free Corps tonight paraded through the streets of Eger, singing the Nazi song, "Germany Is Ours; Tomorrow the Whole World."

Banners stretched across the streets read, "We Thank Our Deliverer" and "Thanks to the Fuehrer."

Telegraph, telephone and bus services were restored in Eger today and railroad service was expected to be resumed tomorrow.

The streets, which were empty during the final week of the Czechoslovak occupation, swarmed with Germans. There were no Czechs left in this region. The last Czech civilians went away with the army yesterday. Most of Eger's 200 Jews also had departed.

ing classes preferred to capitulate to Hitler rather than risk giving arms to their masses. He declared the result would be more concessions to Italy and Germany later.

Newspapers reporting the end of autumn maneuvers of the Soviet Union's Baltic fleet said the navy demonstrated its ability to defend Russia's sea borders and its "readiness to administer a destructive blow against any aggressor."

ROME TO RELEASE TROOPS

Classes of 1910 and 1912 to Be Returned, Starting Oct. 10

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ROME, Oct. 2 (AP).—The government announced today it would begin on Oct. 10 to release troops called up for service during the Czechoslovak crisis.

The communiqué said "Commencing Oct. 10 classes of 1910 and 1912 which recently were called up will be gradually returned on leave."

At the same time, it said, leaves will commence for three divisions of Alpinists that have been filled to wartime strength and for those called up for anti-aircraft defenses.

The date set for beginning the release of these troops coincided with the scheduled completion of the German occupation of the Sudeten areas.

Well-informed sources in Rome last Tuesday said Italy had begun calling up the specialists of ten classes of the ages from 22 to 32, though military quarters would not confirm the report then.

The step then was believed preliminary to a mobilization that would have brought 2,000,000 men under arms.

Four Powers "Beasts Of Prey," Russian School Children Told

France And England Will Have To Pay For Their "Ignoble Policy," Newspaper Says

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 2—This was the simple tale that the *Pioneer Pravda*, Soviet Russia's newspaper for school children, told today to explain how Germany was ceded the Sudetenland:

"As might have been expected, nothing good for peace or Czechoslovakia came out of the Munich conference.

"It was not a real conference, but a bargain between four imperial beasts of prey, with England and France paying for postponement of a world war with slices of the unfortunate Czechoslovak republic.

"Under the appearnace of defending the peace, the big capitalist states surrendered the small country to be torn to pieces by German Fascists.

"The governments of England and France tried to conceal their crime under loud protestations about safeguarding the peace of Europe."

However, the story continued, "Cowardly and treacherous conduct by England and France has not postponed but hastened" developments leading to a world conflict.

"They soon will have to pay for their ignoble policy," the story ended.

The Geneva correspondent of *Izvestia*, the Government newspaper, again charged that British and French rul-

Pergler Laments Czechs' Fate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—Dr. Charles Pergler, dean of National University Law School and first Czechoslovak representative to the United States, said today that the "Czechs after twenty years are suffering a worse fate than a victorious Germany and Austria-Hungary would have imposed." Dr. Pergler addressed a Unitarian congregation. He served in the Czechoslovak Parliament, was his country's Minister to Japan and was formerly secretary to the late Thomas G. Masaryk, first Czech President.

PARIS, OCT 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, HAVAS, IN A DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE TONIGHT GAVE THE FOLLOWING TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING THE CESSION OF TERRITORIES TO POLAND:

"THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, AS WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, HAS GIVEN IN TO PRESSURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE POLISH ULTIMATUM OF SEPTEMBER 30 DEMANDING CESSION OF SOME CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORIES OF SILESIAN TESCHEN AND IMMEDIATE CESSION OF TERRITORIES TO THE WEST OF CZECH TESCHEN.

"EVACUATION COMMENCED TODAY IN TERRITORIES MARKED BY A LINE FROM THE COMMUNE OF ROPICE (TO THE NORTH OF TRINEC) PASSING BY HORNI AND DOLNI TRANOVICE TOWARD TERLICKO BY ALBRECHTICE AND STONAVA TOWARD THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER OF THE COMMUNE OF BARKOV.

"AT THE SAME TIME POLISH TROOPS COMMENCED OCCUPATION AND ENTERED AT CESKI TESIN.

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"THE POLISH ULTIMATUM DEMANDED THE PROGRESSIVE CESSION OF TERRITORIES OF ODERBERG, FREISTADT AND JABLUNKAU (WEST OF TESCHEN). THE NOTE ALSO MENTIONED FORMER POLISH PROPOSALS ACCORDING TO WHICH A PLEBISCITE WILL BE HELD IN DISTRICTS OF SCHLESISH OSTRAU AND FRYDEK. UNTIL NOW IT IS NOT CERTAIN THIS PROPOSAL FOR A PLEBISCITE WILL BE ACCEPTED BECAUSE THE TWO DISTRICTS MENTIONED ARE PURELY CZECH.

"BETWEEN COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF PRAGUE AND WARSAW NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS FOR THE CREATION OF A CZECH-POLISH MIXED COMMISSION CHARGED WITH ALL QUESTIONS CONCERNED WITH THE CESSION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORIES TO POLAND. A PERIOD OF TEN DAYS IS FORESEEN FOR HANDING OVER OF PORTIONS OF THE TERRITORIES CEDED."

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PARIS, OCT.2-(AP)-BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER GIVING A NEW PLEDGE OF BRITAIN'S UNION WITH FRANCE WAS MADE PUBLIC BY FRENCH OFFICIALS TONITE WITH THE COMMENT IT WAS IMPORTANT. AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS CONSIDERED THE MESSAGE AS A DEFINITE STEP TO END FRENCH UNEASINESS OVER THE STATUS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH WORKING

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AGREEMENT IN THE WAKE OF THE CHAMBERLAIN-HITLER "NO MORE WAR" DECLARATION.

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IT FOLLOWED BRITAIN'S ASSURANCES CONVEYED TO FRANCE YESTERDAY THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS THAT THE ANGLO-GERMAN DECLARATION FOR CONSULTATIONS ON FUTURE DIFFERENCES DID NOT AFFECT BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS TO AID FRANCE IN CASE OF INVASION.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE WAS INTERPRETED HERE AS ASSOCIATING FRANCE WITH THE ANGLO-GERMAN DECLARATION EXPRESSING THE DESIRE NEVER TO GO TO WAR AGAIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION WOULD HELP DALADIER TO ANSWER PARLIAMENTARY

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QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN THE PRESS AND POLITICAL QUARTERS AS TO WHY HE DID NOT SIGN A SIMILAR STATEMENT WITH HITLER AT MUNICH.

CHAMBERLAIN ALSO FORESAW CLOSE ANGLO-FRENCH COOPERATION IN THE FUTURE TO CONSOLIDATE EUROPEAN PEACE--SOMETHING WHICH SEVERAL DEPUTIES AND POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN CALLING FOR SINCE CONCLUSION OF THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER ACCORD ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

JEAN GAPIAND, AN INDEPENDENT DEPUTY, ADDRESSED AN OPEN LETTER TO DALADIER ASKING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO UNDERTAKE TO IMPROVE ITS RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND TO RESUME NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ITALY BY RECOGNIZING THE CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA AND SENDING AN AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

FORMER PREMIER PIERRE ETIENNE FLANDIN'S DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION URGING THAT THE "PEACE NOW PRESERVED SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED BY GENERAL NEGOTIATIONS."

DALADIER WILL FACE AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT TUESDAY.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS WAS EXPRESSED IN RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT SUNDAY POLITICAL MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BUT MANY APPEALED FOR FURTHER ACTION TO PREVENT A NEW THREAT OF WAR FROM ARISING.

INDEPENDENT DEPUTY ADRIEN MARQUET IN AN ADDRESS AT BORDEAUX, WHERE HE IS THE MAYOR, CALLED FLATLY FOR AN END TO THE SOVIET RUSSIAN-FRENCH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

THE SHADOW OF THE CRISIS WHICH BROUGHT FRANCE CLOSE TO WAR MEANWHILE PASSED GRADUALLY.

WEEK-END LEAVES WERE GRANTED FREELY TO MOBILIZED RESERVES WAITING TO BE RELEASED BY SECTIONS. IN MANY TOWNS TROOPS PLACED WREATHS ON MONUMENTS TO THE WORLDWAR DEAD.

CROWDS FLOWED BACK TO THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS. PRAYERS OF

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THANKS FOR PEACE WERE SAID IN CHURCHES.

THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCED IT WOULD ASSIGN TOMORROW THE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER THE MUNICH ACCORD TO HELP CONTROL AREAS WHERE A PLEBISCITE WILL BE ORDERED.

BESSIES OCT 3-1938

PRAGUE, OCT 2--THE ARMIES OF TWO IMPERIOUS NEIGHBORS ROLLED TODAY ACROSS THE RECEDING FRONTIERS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHILE THE DEMANDS OF A THIRD STILL AWAITED THE ANSWER OF THE REPUBLIC.

POLISH TROOPS CROSSED THE LINE FOR THE FIRST TIME, OCCUPYING A SMALL "SYMBOLIC" SECTION ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE OF THE BORDER CITY OF TESCHEN, CEDED TO POLAND YESTERDAY WHEN THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT CAPITULATED TO A POLISH ULTIMATUM.

GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED THE SECOND OF FOUR ZONES THEY WILL OCCUPY BY OCTOBER 8 ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETENLAND RIM UNDER THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT.

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STILL WAITING FOR HER SLICE WAS HUNGARY.

A HUNGARIAN NOTE, COUCHED IN FIRM BUT FRIENDLY LANGUAGE, WAS DELIVERED TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT TODAY. IT DECLARED THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

IN THE INTERIOR, THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLED BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS. THEY SOUGHT HAVEN IN AREAS THAT ARE TO REMAIN IN SHRUNKEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

RED CROSS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDED REFUGEE STATIONS IN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

MOST OF THOSE COMING TO PRAGUE FEARED THE APPLICATION OF NAZI REGULATIONS AS SOON AS THE DISTRICTS WHERE THEY HAD LIVED WERE OCCUPIED BY THE GERMAN ARMY AND, THUS, BECAME PART OF GREATER GERMANY.

REFUGEES FILLED TRAINS ARRIVING AT PRAGUE. OTHERS CAME BY

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AUTOMOBILE. STILL OTHERS WALKED, CARRYING PERSONAL POSSESSIONS FROM THE HOMES THEY HAD ABANDONED.

BOTH THE GERMAN AND POLISH OCCUPATIONS WERE REPORTED ACCOMPLISHED PEACEFULLY.

THE ONLY MARRING INCIDENT ON THE POLISH FRONTIER WAS AN EXPLOSION IN A CZECHOSLOVAK CUSTOMS HOUSE NEAR FRIESTADT. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

GERMAN TROOPS CROSSED INTO TWO ZONES. WHILE OCCUPATION CONTINUED IN THE KRUMAU AREA, DUE SOUTH OF PRAGUE, WHICH GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED YESTERDAY, ANOTHER COLUMN STARTED INTO THE ZONE AROUND WARNSDORF AND RUMBURG IN THE NORTHWEST.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS BEGAN WITHDRAWING BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANS, LEAVING A NEUTRAL STRIP WHICH SUDETEN GERMAN LEGIONNAIRES CONTROLLED.

MANY REFUGEES CAME FROM KARLOVY VARY (CARLSBAD) AND MARIENBAD, AND FROM SECTORS NOT YET BUT SOON TO BE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL OF THE GERMAN MILITARY.

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JEWISH REFUGEES ACCOUNTED FOR 20,000 OF AN ESTIMATED 70,000 WHO SOUGHT SHELTER IN PRAGUE, BRNO (BRUENN) AND OTHER CITIES. THE BULK INCLUDED CZECHS, GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND OTHER GERMANS WHO WERE NOT ALLIED WITH THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY AND WERE OPPOSED TO NAZI CONTROL.

MOST OF THE JEWS WERE INTELLECTUALS, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, FACTORY OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

SOME CZECHS STARTED LEAVING AREAS WHERE PLEBISCITES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE TO BECOME GERMAN OR REMAIN CZECHOSLOVAK.

THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, ADVISED THEM TO REMAIN SO AS NOT TO LEAVE THEIR COMMUNITIES ALMOST WHOLLY SUDETEN GERMAN.

ABOUT 3,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE SENT TO BENESOV, ABOUT 24 MILES FROM PRAGUE, WHERE BETTER SHELTER FACILITIES WERE PROVIDED. THEY HAD BEEN HOUSED FOR MANY DAYS IN THE DRESSING ROOMS OF HUGE MASARYK STADIUM HERE UNDER THE CARE OF THE RED CROSS AND OTHER SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. MANY HAD NO FOOD NOR MONEY.

WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE JEWISH AND OTHER REFUGEES STILL WAS NOT KNOWN. ULTIMATELY, IT WAS EXPECTED, THEY WILL FIND NEW HOMES IN OTHER CZECHOSLOVAK CITIES.

FOR THE TIME BEING, HOWEVER, ATTENTION MUST BE CENTERED ON TRANSPORTATION AND SHELTER FOR THE INFLUX OF REFUGEES EXPECTED FROM OTHER AREAS AS THE GERMAN OCCUPATION PROGRESSES.

CONDITIONS RESEMBLING NORMAL ARE RETURNING. PRAGUE WAS LIGHTED LAST NIGHT, FREE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ALMOST A WEEK FROM THE DREAD OF AIR RAIDS. COMPLETE CALM WAS REPORTED TODAY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

PRAGUE'S SUBMISSION TO THE DEMANDS THAT SHE SACRIFICE RICH AREAS TO HELP PRESERVE EUROPE'S PEACE WAS MADE SORROWFULLY AND RELUCTANTLY.

HUGO VAVRECKA, MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA, TOLD THE PEOPLE IN A RADIO BROADCAST THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD BEEN ASSURED SOVIET RUSSIA'S HELP BUT THAT "MILLIONS OF OUR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED BEFORE RUSSIAN AID CAME."

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"MOREOVER," HE SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED SUCH A WAR WOULD HAVE HAD THE APPEARANCE OF EUROPE AGAINST COMMUNISM AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE WHOLE WORLD WOULD HAVE BEEN AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

A DEFENSIVE UNION OF THE SMALL STATES IN EASTERN EUROPE WAS URGED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS AS "THE LESSON OF MUNICH."

THE NEWSPAPER CESKO SLOVO OBSERVED THAT "THE MUNICH AGREEMENT IS A WARNING TO SMALL STATES FROM THE BALTIC TO THE AEGEAN." THE 112,000,000 INHABITANTS OF THAT REGION, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "WILL

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LEARN FROM OUR EXPERIENCE THAT ALLIANCE WITH A GREAT POWER CANNOT GUARANTEE THEIR BORDERS."

"THOSE BORDERS ARE SECURE ONLY WHEN THEY JOIN TOGETHER TO MAKE A GREAT POWER OF THEMSELVES," IT DECLARED. "A UNION OF STATES FROM THE BALTIC TO THE AEGEAN IS AN HISTORIC NECESSITY."

NARODNI NOVINYE SAID:

"FRANCE ARRANGED A PRECARIOUS PEACE, BUT ACTUALLY PREPARED THE WAY FOR WAR. THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES LACK THE COURAGE TO STAND UP TO REALITIES AND SAVE PEACE BY FACING FACTS."

A VAST TASK LAY AHEAD IN ARRANGING THE STATE'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE TO FIT ITS SHRUNKEN BORDERS.

BECAUSE FRONTIERS WILL CUT ACROSS RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS, NEW RAILS AND ROADS WILL BE NECESSARY TO UNITE PARTS OF THE REVISED STATE. NEW CUSTOMS HOUSES AND FORTIFICATIONS WILL BE NEEDED.

OFFICIALS SAID WORK ON THE PROGRAM WOULD WIPE OUT CZECHOSLOVAK UNEMPLOYMENT AT ONE STROKE.

THEY TOOK SOME ECONOMIC CONSOLATION, HOWEVER, IN THAT SUBSIDIES TO CEDED SUDETENLAND WOULD END AND SAID THE NEW STATE WOULD BE ABLE TO SURVIVE.

MUCH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NATIONAL INCOME HAD BEEN DEVOTED TO SUPPORTING SUDETENLAND INDUSTRIES AND CURRENCY DEVALUATIONS IN 1934 AND 1936 WERE UNDERTAKEN TO STIMULATE SUDETEN EXPORTS.

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EGER-FIRST ADD EGER OCCUPIED (WHICH MAKE PRECEDE BAYREUTH) XXX EARLY TODAY.

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ADOLF HITLER'S BLACK-UNIFORMED ELITE GUARDSMEN, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HEINRICK HIMMLER, BEAT THE GERMAN ARMY TO THE FORMER HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY.

THE FUEHRER SENT HIS BLACK GUARDS AHEAD TO SEE THAT THE FORMER

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CZECHOSLOVAK CITY WAS SAFE FOR HIS TRIUMPHANT ARRIVAL LATER TODAY.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY WAS EN ROUTE TO CARLSBAD, AND HAD EVACUATED THIS CITY.

KONRAD HENLEIN, SUDETEN GERMAN LEADER, ARRIVED AT HIS HOME IN ASCH LATE LAST NIGHT AND AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF HITLER AT THE FRONTIER.

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BUDAPEST ADD

MEANWHILE A VISIT TO THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER REVEALED THE CZECHOSLOVAKS HAVE HEAVILY FORTIFIED A DEFENSE ZONE AND STATIONED MANY TROOPS THERE.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL SOCIALISM HAS BEEN ON THE INCREASE IN RECENT WEEKEAA NAZIS HAVE HAD NOISY DE

WEEKS. NAZIS HAVE HAD NOISY DEMONSTRATIONS AND GIVEN EVIDENCE OF LOUD APPROVAL IN NOTION PICTURE HOUSES WHEN PICTURES OF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WERE SHOWN.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK NOTE OFFERING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT CROSSED A HUNGARIAN COMMUNICATION SENT TODAY TO PRAGUE PROPOSING IMMEDIATE NEGOTIATIONS.

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OFFICIAL SOURCES XXX ETC., THIRD GRAF PREVIOUS.

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SUDETENS GREET HITLER WILDLY; CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDS PEACE PACT

MUNICH PLAN IS DEFENDED BY CABINET HEAD

Extended Reply Made By Premier To Duff Cooper's Attack

OCT 4 1938

Eden Joins In Criticism Of Course Adopted By Government

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 3—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain drove home to the somber House of Commons today his blunt belief that four men at Munich—Hitler, Mussolini, Daladier and him-

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self—saved civilization "as we have konwn it."

He steadfastly backed all he had done.

Voices of dismay, humiliation and rage preceded and followed his fifty-five-minute address explaining and justifying the accord at Munich which dismembered Czechoslovakia.

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Premier Upholds Course

Alfred Duff Cooper, who until Saturday was Chamberlain's First Lord of Admiralty, sobbed as he cried out that the price of peace at Munich "stuck in my throat."

But Chamberlain replied:

"I have nothing to be ashamed of. Those who have may hang their heads."

Praises Roosevelt

He praised President Roosevelt and the contributions of Daladier, Mussolini and Hitler in saying:

Of Roosevelt—"The messages of President Roosevelt so fairly and yet so persuasively made showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean and sway the minds of men in Europe."

Of Daladier—"His courage, his readiness to take responsibility, his pertinacity and his unfailing good humor were unvarying and invaluable."

Of Mussolini—His contribution to the Munich agreement "was perhaps decisive. It was on his suggestion that mobilization in Germany was postponed for twenty-four hours to give an opportunity of discussion, and during the conference he and Count Ciano, his Foreign Secretary, were very helpful."

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Speaks Word For Hitler

Of Hitler—"Hard things have been said about the German Chancellor today and in the past, but I do feel that the House ought to recognize . . . that in consenting, even though it were only at the last minute, to discuss with the representatives of other powers those things which he had declared he had already decided once and for all, was a real contribution on his part."

Mr. Chamberlain announced a quick £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) loan for Czechoslovakia. He said the republic's request for an additional £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) loan would be taken up later.

To Continue Rearmament

He declared that while we must renew our determination to build up the deficiencies that remain in our armaments. . . . I do see fresh opportunities to approach disarmament opening up before us."

Rank on rank of Mr. Chamberlain's supporters stood ready to back him with their votes when the debate is ended in two or three days, but today there was no air of cheering a conquering hero.

The House recessed at 11.10 P. M., until tomorrow.

A Government motion was placed on the table late tonight declaring "that this House approves the policy of his Majesty's Government by which war was averted in the recent crisis and supports their efforts to securing lasting peace."

Debate To End Tomorrow

The motion will be moved on Wednesday when the debate ends. It was signed by Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Colonies.

The effect of this was to forestall a possible opposition motion for a vote of non-confidence.

Duff Cooper's bitter denunciation chilled all. For the most part the packed little house heard the Prime Minister, who followed the former navy head, in silence.

Cheers of Conservatives were substantial, but not uproarious. Only when Labor taunters cried out, "Shame!" did the Ministerial members rise to back up Chamberlain to a man.

Major Clement R. Atlee, Labor leader, moved to the attack after Mr. Chamberlain spoke.

"The events of the last few days constituted one of the greatest diplomatic

defeats this country and France ever sustained," he declared. "It was a tremendous victory for Hitler."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the opposition Liberals, said "the Government's foreign policy brought us to the edge of war and that policy can never be the foundation for lasting peace."

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Eden Calls For Change

And Anthony Eden, who resigned as Foreign Secretary February 20 in a break over Chamberlain's policy, rang out with the words:

"Foreign affairs cannot indefinitely be continued on a basis of stand and deliver. Successive surrenders only bring successive humiliations, lead to more humiliating demands."

Time Cruelly Short

"War has been averted not at our expense or of any great power, but at the cost of grave injustice to a small friendly nation, Czechoslovakia, which was not even heard in her own defense.

"We must all reluctantly admit that the Munich proposals, whatever else they may be, are not self-determination. The time allowed by these proposals is cruelly short. . . .

"I believe myself that the historian of the future will give that statement (that if France were compelled to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia, Britain and Soviet Russia would stand by France) an important place among the deterrents to war a week ago. . . .

Must Speed Up Rearmament

"To put it bluntly, democracies have got to show themselves as resolute in policy and in spirit as nations under any other form of government. . . . Three conclusions from recent events seem to me quite inescapable.

"The first is that the speed of our rearmament has been and is too slow and should be accelerated by every means in our power.

"The second is that the scope and character of our rearmament needs reexamination in the light of the last few weeks.

"The third is that the nation on its civil side should be encouraged to organize itself so as to enable it to meet any future challenge under conditions different to those which exist today.

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Opposes Four-Power Pact

"The Government should not embark upon a policy which leads to a four-power pact. . . .

"Let no one have a doubt as to the importance of our departure from our traditional policy (in joining the new committment guaranteeing Czechoslovakia's borders).

"We have never done such a thing before. My anxiety is this, and I would like some information on this point—when is this guarantee coming into operation? Does it not come into operation before all the frontiers are finally delimited, or does it come into operation now?

"It is important that the country should know. I should have thought that on moral grounds the guarantee should have come into force from the moment when the Czechoslovak state agreed to these proposals.

Gives Reasons For Opposition

"The Munich proposals were the outcome of a meetiing of four great powers of Europe. It is natural in these conditions that there should be many a conjecture as to whether the four-power pact is to become the foreign policy of the British Government. . . .

"I would like to enter my own prayer that it may not be our policy at this time and in these conditions.

"The reasons I give are these: There is no sufficient cause for seeking to organize Europe on the basis that it excludes any great power (obviously Soviet Russia) nor do I believe you can secure lasting peace in Europe on such basis.

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Foresees New Crisis In 6 Months

"It must be evident to the House that there is a difference of view as to whether events of the last few days constitute the beginning of better things or whether they only give us a breathing space, perhaps six months ahead, before the next crisis is upon us. . . .

"I should like very much to take a more optimistic view, but this year we have had many optimistic forecasts and they have all been falsified. . . ."

Mr. Eden declared flatly: "The Government should not embark upon a policy which leads to a four-power pact."

Viscount Halifax at the same time defended the Government's policy in the House of Lords.

There the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"There should be comfort for us that everywhere throughout the world there have been uttered hatred and detestation of war. . . . Now is the time for an effort to be made to bring the real desire to the people to redress the balance against the rulers. If our present methods are pursued we shall be put over the abyss."

Lord Snell Assails Price

Lord Snell, leader of the Labor opposition in the Lords, declared "peace has been purchased at a very high price."

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Government supporters gave Chamberlain a tremendous ovation when he entered the House of Commons.

Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, was among the foreign representatives looking down from the packed diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Chamberlain quickly marshaled his case.

He declared "the prayers of millions have been answered.'

He stressed how war raced nearer, minute by minute, last week, and he recalled the world "shock" and the quick rejection which were the reactions to Hitler's Godesberg ultimatum to Czechoslovakia giving her until October 1 to give up Sudetenland.

Cites Plebiscite Differences

He pointed to five clearly outlined stages by which German troops are marching into the Sudeten German region.

Then he showed how areas where the inhabitants are to vote for German or Czechoslovak sovereignty are to be defined plainly on the basis of their predominantly German character by an international commission whereas Hitler's first demands took in districts where Germans were not predominant.

Again, he pointed to the difference between the occupation of plebescite areas by German and Czechoslovak troops as outlined under Hitler's ultimatum and their occupation by international forces as arranged in Munich.

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Other Points By Premier

Among the other points he made were:

1. Voting will be under the plan of the Saar plebescite and probably will be done by small administrative areas. Under Hitler's ultimatum Czechoslovaks had feared voting would be by large areas which would be to their disadvantage.
2. Czechoslovaks may take foodstuffs, goods, cattle and raw material from the Sudetenland although they must not damage permanent property.
3. An international commission lays down the conditions of Czechoslovak evacuation from Sudeten German areas. Under Hitler's Godesberg demands these conditions would have been up to the Germans and Czechoslovaks.
4. The Munich agreement contains 'certain very valuable provisions" which were not in the Godesberg memorandum—presumably meaning guarantees for the shrunken Czechoslovakia and provisions for adjusting other minority quarrels.

Catastrophe Was Averted

Thus, Chamberlain contended, the four great powers had found the "way of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by discussion instead of loss of life.

"They have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilization as we have known it."

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Hoare Defends Premier

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, as the final speaker for the Government, said, "A few days ago we were within a hair's breadth of the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen. I believe that catastrophe can be avoided, and the Prime Minister has that settled conviction."

"I do not stand here in a white sheet to apologize at the sacrifices, if sacrifices they be, of Czechoslovakia.

"The course we have taken enables the Czechoslovak republic to survive.

"A guarantee, coupled with pacts of non-aggression between this country, France, Russia, Germany and Italy, with the minorities question settled in Czechoslovakia, will make the new republic as safe as Switzerland has been for many generations."

Two Papers Ignore Eden's Speech

Two London newspapers, analyzing the Prime Minister's explanation, ignored Eden's expressed misgivings.

The *Daily Mail*, an independent paper, said the dilemma of the opposition was shown when they failed to explain what alternatives they would have followed.

"The people of Britain do not need enlightment on that score. The alternatives the opposition would have secured from the events of last week would have been an instantaneous plunge into a world war."

The National Council of Labor today issued a statement declaring it to be the duty of governments which sanctioned partition of Czechoslovakia to "protect the Czechoslovak people against acts of tyranny, spoliation and injustice."

Tells Commons He Has 'No Regrets' Over Munich Accord—Praises Part Played by Roosevelt and Duce.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain told an intent House of Commons today that "I have nothing to withdraw or regret" concerning the four-Power accord of Munich for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain made his defense of his bargain with the German Chancellor and the Premiers of Italy and France after it had been bitterly assailed by Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned Saturday as first Lord of the Admiralty.

"When the House met last Wednesday," the Prime Minister recalled, "we were under the shadow of a great and imminent menace. War, more stark and terrible than it had ever appeared before, seemed to be staring us in the face. . . .

"Today we know that the prayers of millions (for peace) have been answered."

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Praises Roosevelt's Part

Chamberlain acclaimed the contribution of President Roosevelt to last week's negotiations which averted a European war. "The voice of the most powerful nation in the world" spoke across the sea to sway Europe's statesmen to ways of peace, declared Chamberlain.

The Prime Minister angrily tossed back cries of "shame!" at his critics and announced an immediate $50,000,000 loan for dismembered Czechoslovakia. This loan is a third of the amount asked by Prague, he disclosed. The granting of an additional 20,000,000 pounds ($100,000,000) in credits will be considered later, he said.

The Prime Minister went at length into an effort to show that Hitler had made concessions at Munich from his previous demands. He gave Mussolini credit for getting the mobilization of the German army postponed pending the Munich negotiations and he revealed that it was Mussolini and his son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, who first evolved a basis for discussion at Munich.

Hails Unanimity Against War.

But, Chamberlain said, "the strongest force of all was that sense of the unmistakable unanimity among the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted."

Chamberlain promised a cheering House to build on the foundations he had already laid toward a towering structure of peace for Europe and the world.

He declared that he could see chances for disarmament "opening up before us."

Government supporters gave him tremendous applause as he resumed his seat at 4:25 P. M. (11:25 A. M., Eastern standard time), after speaking fifty-three minutes.

In concluding he said that the "lesson we should learn from last week was that lasting peace was not to be attained by sitting still and waiting for it to come. It required active and positive efforts."

Then the attack on the Munich accord, begun by Duff Cooper, was resumed by Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, who called the pact "a victory for brute force."

Attlee, denouncing the four-Power arrangement, declared "there should be a real peace conference to which they should call in America and Russia, a conference to which people would come not merely to rattle the saber."

The labor chieftain was followed by Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the opposition liberals, who asserted that "the Government's foreign policy brought us to the edge of war and that policy can never be the foundation for a lasting peace."

Eden Also Speaks.

Anthony Eden, who resigned as Chamberlain's Foreign Secretary February 20 because he disagreed with the policy of bargaining with the dictators, was loudly cheered by both Government and opposition members when he rose to speak, following Sinclair.

Democracies, like dictatorships, Eden said, "must be resolute . . . foreign affairs cannot indefinitely be continued on the basis of stand and deliver."

Although he did not attack Chamberlain, Eden uttered a carefully voiced plea for a reshaping of Britain's foreign policy, saying:

"Successive surrenders only bring successive humiliations, lead to more humiliating demands."

Receives Great Ovation.

Chamberlain received a great ovation from the Government side when he rose to speak at 3:32 P. M. (10:32 A. M., Eastern standard time).

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"The responsibility of the members of the Cabinet during the last few weeks has been almost overwhelming," he said. "Some of us will carry the mark of it for the rest of our days."

Declaring that haste in reaching a settlement of the Czechoslovak crisis was imperative, Chamberlain went on:

"All the elements were present for the outbreak of a conflict which might have precipitated a catastrophe.

"There were extremists on both sides ready to work up provoked incidents. Therefore it was essential quickly to reach a conclusion so that the painful operation of transfer might be carried out at the earliest moment."

"Shame!" Labor members shouted when Chamberlain referred to his sympathy for Czechoslovakia.

Retorts Angrily.

"I have nothing to be ashamed of," he angrily retorted.

Pointing his left hand at Labor benches, he added, "let those who have, hang their heads."

After describing what he called Hitler's concessions at Munich, Chamberlain said.

"In giving a verdict we should do well to avoid describing it as a personal or national triumph for anybody."

Amid Government cheers and Laborite shouts of "No!" Chamberlain continued:

"I say in the name of this house and of the people of this country that Czechoslovakia has earned our respect for her restraint, her dignity and her magnificent discipline in the face of such a trial."

Praises Mussolini.

After paying tribute to Hitler, Chamberlain said Premier Mussolini's contribution to the Munich agreement "was perhaps decisive."

"It was on his suggestion that mobilization in Germany was postponed for twenty-four hours to give opportunity of discussion and during the conference he and Count Ciano (Galeazzo Ciano), his Foreign Secretary, were most helpful," he said.

Chamberlain said it was Mussolini and Ciano who, "early in the proceedings at Munich produced a memorandum which Daladier and myself were able to accept as a basis for discussion."

Chamberlain then paid tribute to Premier Daladier of France and to President Roosevelt.

"The messages of President Roosevelt, so fairly and yet so persuasively made, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean and sway the minds of men in Europe," the Prime Minister said.

"In my view, the strongest force of all was that sense of unmistakable unanimity among the peoples of the world that war somewhow must be averted."

"An increasing desire to ... pervaded the whole atmosp... the Munich conference," Ch...lain stated.

"Ever since I assumed my present office my main purpose has been the pacification of Europe—to remove those animosities which have so long poisoned the air."

'No Secret Understanding.'

Regarding his conversation with Hitler and the joint declaration he signed with the Fuehrer, Chamberlain said:

"I entered into no pact. I made no new commitment. There is no secret understanding. Our conversation was hostile to no other nation.

"It was an endeavor to establish a contact with Hitler which I believed to be essential to modern diplomacy. That declaration is something more than a pious expression of opinion."

Chamberlain indicated that he had discussed the disarmament question with Hitler in the following statement:

"Disarmament on the part of this country will never be unilateral. If disarmament is to come it must come by steps and the active co-operation of other countries.

No Time to Relax Efforts.

"Let no one think that because we have signed the Munich agreement we can afford to relax our efforts.

"I am too much of a realist to believe that we are going to achieve our paradise in a day. We have only laid the foundation of peace. The superstructure has not even been begun."

Mr. Chamberlain said that his conversation with Hitler at Munich last Friday was "a friendly and entirely non-committal one."

Then he read the joint declaration he and the Fuehrer signed—symbolic of the desires of Britain and Germany never to fight each other again.

He paused after the first paragraph, dealing with the importance of good relations between Britain and Germany, and asked amid cheers, "Is there any one who would deny that?"

Then he continued:

"While we must renew our determination to build up the deficiencies that remain in our armaments and in our decisive precautions so that we may be ready to defend ourselves, I do see fresh opportunities to approach disarmament opening up before us."

Sees Good Will on Both Sides.

In explaining the agreement he signed with Hitler, Chamberlain said, "I believe there was sincerity and good will on both sides here and that the significance of the declaration goes far beyond its actual words."

Before he finished, Chamberlain thanked the men Britain mobilized during the crisis and the employers who accepted the inevitable inconvenience of mobilization.

The diplomatic gallery was packed by representatives of almost every country in the world, including United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, for the opening of the full dress debate on the Munich bargain for the partitioning of Czechoslovakia.

It was expected the debate would last three days. The public awaited intently indications of the attitude of big figures outside the Cabinet, such as ex-Prime Minister David Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary.

Duff Cooper Speaks.

Duff Cooper rose immediately to explain his position.

"I felt lonely and isolated," he said, when he heard Chamberlain from a window of No. 10 Downing Steet tell a cheering crowd last Friday that he had returned with "peace with honor."

"That there was cause for relief last week, I am aware but that there was cause for self-congratulation I am not certain," Duff Cooper said.

The opposition loudly cheered Duff Cooper when he entered the House a few seconds before Chamberlain.

Communist Taunts Premier.

Amid the cheering, William Gallacher, only communist member of the House of Commons, shouted at Chamberlain:

"Shameful! Hitler's yesman!"

Duff Cooper, saying that he had "a painful and delicate task," in explaining his resignation, declared he realized the majority of the House "is most anxious to hear the Prime Minister and that I am standing between them and him.

"The great defect of our foreign policy of recent months and recent weeks is that we have failed to make it it plain to other countries," he said.

He said Britain should "let them know where you stand and what, in certain circumstances, you are prepared to do."

Scores Chamberlain Policy.

Duff Cooper continued:

"We have been drifting day by day into war with Germany. We never said until the last moment—and then in uncertain fashion—that we were prepared to fight.

"Yet we knew that information to the opposite effect was being poured into the ears of the German leaders.

"Everything pointed to the fact that Germany was preparing for war and the one way that it could be prevented was by Britain making a stand and saying she would be in that war on the other side.

"We should have been fighting in order that one great power should not be allowed, in disregard of treaty obligations and the laws of nations and the decrees of morality, to dominate by brute force the continent of Europe.

"We were always told that on no account must we irritate Herr Hitler. It was dangerous to irritate him before he made a public speech.

"Such reserved utterances as were made by the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer meant nothing to the mentality of Hitler or Mussolini.

"With new methods and a new morality they (the Dictators) had introduced a new vocabulary. They discarded the old diplomatic methods of correspondence. During the whole of this crisis there had not been a German Ambassador in London and the German Charge d'Affaires had hardly visited the Foreign Office.

"I had urged mobilization (of the fleet) for many days. I thought it was the kind of language it would have been easier for Herr Hitler to understand."

Duff Cooper said Britain must be prepared to fight against any other attempt by a nation to dominate Europe by force.

"For that principle we fought against Napoleon," he said. "We fought for it against Louis XIV of France and Phillip II of Spain.

"For that principle we must ever be prepared to fight, for on the day we are not prepared to fight for it we shall have forfeited our empire, our liberty and our independence."

Duff Cooper complained that Chamberlain "did not make the British position plain at Berchtesgaden or at Godesberg" when he conferred with Hitler.

"When the British Government did send a message stating its attitude, it contained at least three qualifying clauses," he declared.

Terms 'Stuck in Throat.'

He referred here to the warning Britain made that if Germany invaded Czechoslovakia France would be drawn in and that if France were involved in war, Britain and Soviet Russia would come in.

"I tried to swallow the Munich terms but they stuck in my throat," Duff Cooper said amid opposition cheers.

The resigned Minister broke down and sobbed in the midst of his speech. He was unable to speak for a few moments and when he recovered his composure the opposition cheered him.

Protesting against the granting of Germany's demands that some of her troops should be allowed to enter the Sudetenland last Saturday, Duff Cooper said:

"The German Government, having got their man down, were not to be deprived of kicking him."

Critical of Two-Power Pact.

He also protested against the fact that Chamberlain signed with Hitler last Friday at Munich an Anglo-German agreement "without consultation with his colleagues, reference to his allies or communication with the Dominions."

"This is not the way foreign affairs of the empire should be conducted," Duff Cooper declared.

As a result of the Munich agreement, Duff Cooper continued, "we were left with a loss of prestige and also a tremendous commitment, as for the first time in history, we agreed to defend a frontier in Central Europe.

Along with Germany and Europe's other big powers Britain agreed to guarantee the shrunken Czechoslovak frontiers.

Duff Cooper concluded that no that Britain was committed to defend Czechoslovakia's frontiers "we should now maintain an army on the continental basis; we should quicken our rearmament scheme on a broader basis."

Attack Made by Attlee.

"We have seen the fate of democracy, civilization and humanity receive a terrible defeat," said Attlee in his attack on Chamberlain's foreign policy.

Atlee declared that relief might be felt that war has not come "this time." But, he said, "we cannot feel that peace has been established or that we have anything but an armistice."

"Events of the last few days constituted one of the greatest diplomatic defeats this country and France ever sustained," he declared. "It was a tremendous victory for Hitler."

Sees Czechs Betrayed.

"Most of the people in this country believe the Czechs have been shamefully betrayed by those pledged to stand by them.

"Hitler has struck at the roots of life of all civilized people.

"The great weakness throughout has been the cold-shouldering of Russia.

"A firm declaration by Britain, France, the U. S. S. R. and other States would have stopped this tragedy which amounted to recognition that the rule of armed dictators is supreme in the world."

Cites Resources Gained.

Attlee charged that Chamberlain "has been duped by dictators." Hitler, he said, "has overthrown the balance of power in Europe," destroyed "the last fortress of democracy in Eastern Europe and opened the way to food and oil resources which he requires in order to consolidate his military power."

Eden began with a tribute to Chamberlain "for the sincerity and pertinacity he has devoted in the final phase of this crisis to averting the supreme calamity of war." He said that "President Roosevelt gave admirable expression" in his notes of last week to "moral forces which have been gathering in the world to resist the march of war."

Eden said that the British fleet should have been mobilized earlier—"a visible action which would convince those who are more convinced by what they see than by what they hear of the real earnestness of purpose of the British people."

Eden said that war had been averted "not at our expense or that of any great Power, but at the cost of a grave injustice to a small, friendly nation, Czechoslovakia, which was not even heard in her own defense."

Hails Pledge to Aid France.

He said one of the biggest forces in preventing war was the announcement a week ago that if France was compelled to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia, Britain and Russia would stand by France.

"I believe myself that the historian of the future will give that statement an important place among the deterrents that a year a week ago

Eden later declared:

"To put it bluntly, democracies have got to show themselves as resolute in policy and in spirit as nations under any form of government. Three conclusions from recent events seem to me quite inescapable.

"First is that the speed of our rearmament has been and is too slow and should be accelerated by every means in our power;

"Second is that the scope and character of our rearmament needs re-examination in the light of events of the last few weeks;

"Third is that the nation, on its civil side, should be encouraged to organize itself so as to enable it to meet any future challenge." . . .

Issues a Warning.

Eden warned that the Government should not embark upon a policy which "leads to a four-Power pact" because "there is no sufficient cause for seeking to reorganize Europe on a basis that excludes any great Power (obviously meaning Soviet Russia), nor do I believe you can secure lasting peace in Europe on such a basis."

It must be evident, he said, that there is a difference of view as to "whether events of the last few days constitute the beginning of better things or whether they only give us a breathing space, perhaps six months ahead, before the next crisis is upon us."

He declared he would like to take the more optimistic view but that "this year we have had many optimistic forecasts and they have all been falsified."

Lord Halifax was quick in the House of Lords to remove what was reported to be French misapprehension over the Anglo-German declaration that Hitler and Chamberlain signed at Munich.

"Mutual confidence between the French Government and ourselves, as strong as it was before, has emerged stronger than ever," he said.

"Beyond that, we have surely witnessed the emergence of strong forces which would condemn the resort to war. We have seen how, when brought to the very edge of disaster, the feeling of all nations has drawn back from force and expressed itself powerfully in favor of the method of negotiation."

Chamberlain decided last night to call the Cabinet after he returned from a week end at Chequers. It was believed he presented further information on the four-Power Munich conference and outlined his written Parliamentary speech to reassure his followers and answer criticisms of Labor and Conservative opposition.

The Cabinet meeting lasted only an hour and afterward several Ministers went to a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defense.

In diplomatic quarters it was said today that the Prime Minister likely would go to Rome in the near future to discuss a Spanish understanding, which would center about the withdrawal of some Italian troops from insurgent Spain in return for British recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. This adheres to the British-Italian understanding with which Chamberlain began his foreign policy April 6, but which has not been made formally effective because it was predicated on the yet unsolved question of foreign fighters in Spain.

Gives French New Pledge.

Some reference to new negotiations with Mussolini was expected from the Prime Minister in the House of Common today, should heavy opposition meet his explanation of the Munich conference by which France, Britain, Italy and Germany agreed on German acquisition of Czechoslovak Sudetenland.

Chamberlain also brought from the Munich talks a British-German agreement for consultations on all differences in the future, and presumably to alleviate French concern for this the Premier yesterday sent a new pledge of Great Britain's union with France.

In a personal message to Premier Edouard Daladier, Chamberlain associated France with the spirit of the "no more war" pact between Britain and Germany, and said:

"I look forward to renewed and continuous co-operation with you in further efforts for consolidation of European peace through the extension of good will and confidence which so happily inspires relations

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between our countries."

Loan for Czechs Planned.

Reliable informants said Chamberlain was prepared to urge a liberal British-French loan to Czechoslovakia to aid the little republic's economic readjustment.

It was understood that Chamberlain discussed the Spanish situation briefly with Mussolini at Munich on Thursday. That conversation and subsequent reports from the British representative at Burgos, insurgent Spanish headquarters, have encouraged British hopes of getting some concessions from Italy.

The opposition was encouraged by the resignation of Duff Cooper. The opposition leaders, however, faced a difficult parliamentary problem. Despite outspoken criticism of the Munich agreement by some influential Conservatives, it generally was conceded that the electors were grateful to Chamberlain for saving peace, and that they would return him to office if he put the issue before the country in a general election.

The Labor party's sentiment was to condemn his action severely, but Labor leaders admitted this might force an election which they did not want.

The National Labor Parliamentary party and the executive committee of the National Labor Organization—a small group of Laborites in the Government led by Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald—passed a resolution approving the Government's policy in the crisis. The resolution expressed "high appreciation of the great services rendered by the Prime Minister."

Press Comment Divided.

Editorial comment in the London press reflected the division of opinion.

The Times independent said that "the volume of applause for Mr. Chamberlain, which continues to grow throughout the globe, registers a popular judgment that neither politicians nor historians are likely to reverse."

The Daily Herald, Labor, decided the critical situation of the past week was the result of foreign policy since 1931, which "brought triumph to the dictators" and reduced "British influence in the shaping of international events to the lowest level for 200 years."

Contrast of Policy.

The News-Chronicle, Liberal, warned it "would be a mistake to confuse enthusiasm" over the end or war danger "with indorsement of the policy by which that removal was brought about."

The Daily Mail, independent, had only praise. "The mood of rejoicing and acclamation of Mr. Chamberlain will be renewed today in Parliament," it predicted.

King George, before departing with the Queen to resume their Balmoral, Scotland, residence, issued a message to his subjects praising their "calm resolve during these critical days" and Chamberlain's "magnificent efforts" for peace.

French Plan Steamroller.

Paris, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The French Government prepared today to steamroller through Parliament the strongest possible approval of its foreign policy, particularly its part in the four-Power Munich accord.

Sources close to the Government said the Cabinet planned to make a formal statement to the extraordinary session convened for tomorrow and then limit the Assembly to one address of eulogy by the parliamentary leader of Premier Daladier's radical Socialist party.

The Government holds a powerful whip over Parliament—since this is a special session it can order adjournment at any time. Word apparently had gone out to the Paris press supporting the Government to urge legislators to gag themselves in the interest of national harmony.

But even if the steamroller is successful, despite efforts of the communists who are in open revolt and many nationalists who are making common cause with them, it cannot conceal the fact that Adolf Hitler's peaceful victory in Czechoslovakia has cost France dearly.

Threat of Internal Unrest.

More and more Frenchmen are voicing the contention that France is facing a temporary peace with a decrease in her military security, loss of her carefully built international friendships and with a threat of internal unrest.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's message to Daladier yesterday reaffirming French-British friendship was welcomed eagerly in France, but it was more than offset by the resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper, first Lord of the British Admiralty—friendly to France.

These developments are driving France into two distinct camps internally—those who think France has made the best of a bad bargain and those who think the Government has spinelessly given in to a threat of German force.

Premier Praised By Hitler's Paper

Berlin, Tuesday, Oct. 4 (A. P.)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons yesterday received a prominent display in this morning's Berlin newspapers.

Although not commenting upon the Premier's explanation of his course, the papers ridiculed his opposition, especially Alfred Duff Cooper, the resigned First Lord of the Admiralty, and Anthony Eden, the former Foreign Secretary.

Adolf Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, indirectly referring to the speech, said Chamberlain "unequivocally proved he is a statesman."

The *Borsenzeitung* called Duff Cooper's opposition a "the last attempt of sabotage of Anglo-German relations."

Irish Reject British Policy

Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 3 (A)—The Dublin Labor party today requested the immediate assembly of the Dail Eireann (Parliament) in order to "dissociate the foreign policy of Ireland from the foreign policy of the United Kingdom."

The party also passed a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to initiate a world peace conference based upon the principles of self-determination and international guarantee for security against aggression."

VETERANS TO PATROL

Britain Accepts Offer of Former Soldiers

LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced today that the Government had accepted the offer of the British Legion to provide a force of 1,000 volunteer police for duty in plebiscite areas of Czechoslovakia.

The members of the war veterans organization will serve for about six weeks, it was stated.

Britain Is Completing Air Raid Refuges

LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Great Britain's air raid precautions machinery operated at full speed today even though last week's war scare was over.

Workmen were busy completing shelter trenches dug in parks last week; several subway stations were closed for completion of emergency alterations transforming them into refuges, and plans were made for distribution of containers for home storage of gas masks given out last week.

No new trenches will be dug, but those already under construction will be finished and protected from the weather.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD LLOYD GEORGE AND WINSTON CHURCHILL WOULD SPEAK TOMORROW.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX IN HIS SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS EXPLAINED WHY SOVIET RUSSIA WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE MUNICH CONVERSATIONS.

"I WILL VENTURE TO REPEAT HERE WHAT I SAID TO THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR A DAY OR TWO AGO," HE SAID.

"FIVE DAYS AGO IT SEEMED TO US VITAL, IF WAR WAS TO BE AVOIDED SOMEHOW OR OTHER, TO GET MATTERS ONTO A BASIS OF NEGOTIATION, BUT IF WERE WERE TO FACE THE FACTS--AND NOTHING WAS TO BE GAINED AND EVERYTHING LOST BY NOT FACING THEM--WE WERE OBLIGED TO RECOGNIZE THAT IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THE HEADS OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY, AT LEAST WITHOUT MUCH PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION FOR WHICH THERE WAS NO TIME, BE RELUCTANT TO SIT IN A CONFERENCE WITH A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, AND ACCORDINGLY, IF OUR PRINCIPLE PURPOSE WAS TO ASSURE NEGOTIATIONS, WE WERE BOUND TO HAVE REGARD TO THE PRACTICAL CONDITIONS WITHIN WHICH ALONE THAT PURPOSE COULD BE SECURED.

"THE FACT THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE, IF WE WERE TO TALK TO THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS IN THESE DAYS AT ALL, TO INCLUDE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DIRECTLY IN THESE CONVERSATIONS IN NO WAY SIGNIFIED ANY WEAKENING OF OUR DESIRE, ANY MORE THAN THAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, TO PRESERVE OUR UNDERSTANDING AND RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

THE DAILY HERALD, A LABOR ORGAN, WHICH ALSO IGNORED EDEN, REMINDED THE PRIME MINISTER OF HIS LAST WEEK'S BROADCAST WHEN HE DECLARED HITLER'S DEMANDS "UNREASONABLE."

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MEMORY MUST SURELY BE SHORT IF HE NOW IS SO READY TO ACCEPT HERR HITLER AS THE APOSTLE OF REASON AND GOOD WILL," THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTED, AND WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE PRIME MINISTER'S BELIEF THAT "SINCERITY AND GOOD WILL STILL EXIST" WAS A SLENDER THREAD

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UPON WHICH TO HANG A FOREIGN POLICY."

THE ISOLATIONIST DAILY EXPRESS DISAPPROVED THE LOAN OF £10,000,000 TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SAYING IT WAS IN EFFECT "A CONFESSION OF ERROR."

"WE HAVE DONE NO WRONG," THE EXPRESS CONTINUED, "BUT EVEN IF WE HAD, THIS MONEY WOULD NOT WIPE IT OUT."

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'Never Will This Land Be Torn From Reich!' Is Fuehrer's Promise.

ADDRESSES THRONG AT EGER

Nazi Leader Rides in Triumph Into Area He Won From Czechs Without Battle.

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WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler personally assumed power over this former Czechoslovak territory in a triumphant military procession today and declared that "never will this land be torn from the Reich."

Following his armies through the heart of Sudetenland he made two steps to accept guardianship of all Sudeten Germans and invite them to join "our march into a great German future."

At Wildenau, on the frontier, Sudeten Nazi Leader Konrad Henlein symbolically handed the entire Sudeten territory to him. At Eger he was welcomed by cheering inhabitants and formally took the Sudeten capital into his expanding Germany.

Through the seventeen-mile ride from Wildenau at Eger Hitler was acclaimed as a liberator. The Fuehrer rode the entire distance standing in an open automobile, his face solemn and his arm ever raised in salute. The cortege moved slowly through lines of cheering people. Soldiers were stationed at intervals along the route.

Two armored cars preceded Hitler and Henlein, who rode with him. Behind their car came Gen. Walther von Reichenau, army corps commanding officer; Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations.

Presents Bouquet to Hitler.

A few cars back was Frau Henlein and her three children. She had greeted Hitler at Wildenau with a bouquet.

In Haslau and Franzenbad, local brass bands were playing loudly as the Feuhrer's party arrived. Just outside Franzenbad an old woman tolled the bell of a small chapel whose walls were plastered with swastikas.

Hitler's first halt in his new domain was at Haslau, where he inspected anti-aircraft and anti-tank companies drawn up in the former Czechoslovak Army—Sudeten Free Corps no man's land.

Eger duplicated the reception given to him along the route. After the ceremony at the market square he visited the house where Prince of Wallenstein, Generalissimo of the Hapsburg Army in the thirty-years' war was killed by an assassin February 25, 1634. The Prince was a forerunner of Hitler in advocating any sacrifice for the greatness of the German nation. He also visited Eger's show piece, the old castle of Frederick Barbarrosa.

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Hailed as Liberator.

Almost half of the six minutes of his speech was taken up by the crowds, cheering and hailing their "liberator."

Almost at the same time that the first German troops entered Eger from three sides at 9:30 A. M. (3:30 A. M., Eastern standard time), the first German railroad train with German trainmen crossed the former frontier.

In places of honor with Fuehrer's personal, black-shirted bodyguard were the Sudeten German "Free Corps" of Eger, the Sudeten labor service and formations of men and women gymnasts in grayish blue costumes.

As Hitler and Henlein crossed the former German border into Sudetenland at Wildenau, one-half mile from Henlein's home town of Asch, at 11:16 A. M. (5:16 A. M. E. S. T.), a symbolical ceremony was held. The German customs barrier was raised slowly and the band struck up "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the "Horst Wessel" song.

Hitler's automobile was followed by twelve motor cars with army officers and numerous cars of Storm Troopers. Twelve motorcycle soldiers also were in the parade.

Hitler, instead of meeting Czechoslovaks at their old custom house, was greeted by delegations of Sudeten women in colorful native costumes. They wore maroon blouses with green and blue satin

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Preceded by Army.

Hitler came into Sudetenland several hours after his army, which formally annexed the Asch-Eger region at 8:05 A. M.

Thousands lined along cold, drizzly streets were hoarse from cheering the army, but they somehow found even greater cheers for their new Fuehrer.

As the German troops marched in the Sudeten Free Corps, which Henlein organized to combat Czechoslovaks, marched out, wearing civilian clothes, steel helmets and swastika arm bands. The local heroes' march was like that of tired veterans returning from a long war. The excited crowd cheered them, too.

Little Girls in Pigtails.

Long lines of little girls in pigtails waved swastikas and chanted "One people, one Reich, one Fuehrer."

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The troops rode in with tanks stuck in their gun barrels. One truckload of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's anti-aircraft batteries paraded with a big steel red and white Czechoslovak border post. This brought more cheers.

Goering's men were the best equipped of the army units, and the most spirited. They came in singing in huge army trucks. The other units used commandeered commercial trucks.

The troops were en route all night. Many slept until they reached Asch, where the cheering throngs awakened them.

Hysterical Cheering.

Hitler's car bumped over the cobble stone main street of Asch within a few minutes after he crossed the old frontier.

Emotion of the Sudetens through weeks of strain and excitement now vented itself like a cloudburst of high-pitched, almost hysterical cheering.

Hitler's train arrived from Berlin at Hof, Bavaria, this morning. Gen. Von Reichenau, as Commander of Army Group No. 4, reported to him there, and Hitler, the General, Commander Col. Rommel of the Chancellor's Army Headquarters, and Fritz Waechtler, Nazi district for eastern Bavaria, held a brief conference aboard the train.

Roads from the frontier through Asch to Eger were lined with cheering crowds as the army moved into the Asch-Eger zone, third of those to be occupied in accordance with the Munich accord for cession of Czechoslovak Sudetenland.

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Asch Flag-Bedecked

Asch was flag-bedecked as never before and resounded with heils as the troops drove slowly up the city's main street. Several thousand Sudetens gathered on the very frontier to shower the troops with flowers. Motorcycle units preceded commanding officers. Then followed truckload after truckload of infantry.

The people of Asch were on their feet all night, and at dawn sidewalks were six deep with spectators. Enthusiasm ran higher than in any zone the army yet has occupied.

Hitler, meanwhile, acted speedily to make effective his [illegible] quisition. As the Chancellor's crack Black Guards, SS men, crossed into the Sudeten zone about Eger, Henlein issued a proclamation appealing to the Sudetens to show their solidarity in coming plebiscites. Henlein's first order after Hitler made him commissioner was to reinstate the Sudeten German party, which the Czechoslovaks outlawed, with headquarters established temporarily at Eger.

ANNEXATION OF BORDER AREA IS PROCLAIMED

Always Will Remain Part Of Reich, Der Führer Declares

Tour Will Be Resumed Today By New Chancellor

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Anti-Jew Signs Follow Nazis

Franzensbad, Sudeten Germany, Oct. 3 (AP)—This town, one of those visited by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler on his triumphal procession, was posted with anti-Semitic signs as soon as the German army annexed this part of the Sudetenland today.

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White and black posters marked "Jude" (Jew) were pasted on the windows of all Jewish stores.

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army of Occupation in Sudetenland, Oct. 3—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler rode victoriously into the Sudetenland today and proclaimed the region part of Germany with the pledge that "never again will this land be torn away from the Reich."

He entered the Sudetenland with his soldiers, airplanes, armored cars and artillery. The populace, cheering wildly, strewed his path with flowers and shouted "we thank our Führer!"

Makes 40-Mile Trip

The Chancellor rode in triumph for forty miles through Zone 3 of the newly acquired territory, completing the procession at dusk, returning to Germany.

Tonight he went to Hof, not far west of Eger, to sleep in his special train. Tomorrow he will return to the Sudetenland to visit Graslitz, Bleistadt, Falkenau and Königsberg.

Hitler began the procession at 11.16 A. M. (5.15 A. M., E.S.T.), at Wildenau, half a mile from Asch, heart of the Sudetenland ceded to Germany by Czechoslovakia.

Begin Occupation Of Zone 3

About three hours earlier, at 8.05 A. M., 2,000 soldiers of the German army under Gen. Walter von Reichenau began occupation of Zone Three, the Asch-Eger region of the new German acquisition.

The populace raised deafening cheers for the soldiers, but these were dwarfed as the Führer himself arrived in an open car, accompanied by Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German party leader and now Germany's Commissioner for Sudetenland.

The procession moved over crowd-lined streets and roads seventeen miles from Wildenau to Eger, through Haslau, Asch and Franzensbad, Hitler standing in the front of a big open automobile preceded by two armored cars and followed by his long retinue.

Hitler Fails To Smile

Myriads of Nazi banners and other decorations were brought out for the occasion. All along the road at regular intervals were banners reading, "Thanks to our deliverer!"

The Reichsführer looked straight ahead, unsmiling, his hand outstretched in Nazi salute to acknowledge the cheers. He drove directly to the market place of Eger and mounted a large tribune which had been erected overnight.

After speaking at Eger, Hitler went on to complete his day's tour of the new territory.

He rode through farming villages to Schönbach, where he crossed the frontier into Saxony. Here, as on the first part of the tour, he was greeted as a "liberator." He rode under triumphal arches erected for him in almost every village.

20,000 Troops In Zone 3

An estimated 20,000 German troops were in Zone Three tonight, and the occupation of this region is to go on gradually for two more days.

At Asch most of the people were awake all night. At dawn sidewalks were lined by people six-deep awaiting arrival of the German army and the Reichsführer.

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Enthusiasm was higher here, at the home of Henlein and heart of a territory self-proclaimed "free" since September 21, than in any zone the German army had occupied in progressive annexations beginning Saturday.

The crowds cheered and threw flowers upon the troops when General von Reichenau's force entered.

A symbolical ceremony was held to mark the event. The German customs barrier was raised slowly and a band played "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Horst Wessel song, Nazi anthem.

Airplanes Fly Overhead

Twelve automobiles filled with officers came next, and then many carloads of Nazi Storm Troopers. Airplanes flew overhead.

In the cars behind Hitler were General von Reichenau, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations.

In one car were Frau Henlein and her three children.

Delegations of Sudeten women in native costumes of maroon blouses and green and blue satin skirts greeted the Führer.

Hitler's first stop was at Haslau, where he inspected anti-aircraft and anti-tank companies.

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Six Czech Officers Seized

The column of 2,000 soldiers which annexed the Asch-Eger territory was joined in Asch later by a second column of about 6,000 men who had come from Germany through Bad Elsteck. They rolled on together to Eger.

The German command said six Czech officers and men were arrested at the Eger Airport. German officials declared they found hand grenades on the Czechs.

The Germans said they threw two grenades at the Czechs as a warning before they submitted to arrest, but that the Czechs made no attempt to use their grenades.

Although the territory nominally is now a part of Germany, the customs wall and passport restrictions remain in force until after the plebiscite.

Hitler decided the local governments under the Sudeten German party will continue until that time, and Henlein's "Free Corps" Legionnaires will remain a policing arm of the civil government.

Lunch for Fuehrer Causes Traffic Jam

EGER, Sudeten Germany, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—It took Adolf Hitler only a half hour to eat his lunch today, but it took the German Army an hour and a half to untangle traffic because of it.

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He dined with Konrad Henlein and other dignitaries in a tent pitched by the roadside on the edge of Eger. During the half hour no one was permitted to pass, and troop trucks, armored cars and private vehicles accompanying the German Army of Occupation clogged the highway behind.

Hitler Pledges Reich Sword to Sudeten Area

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Tells 'My Egerlanders' That

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again to threaten this future and so today the German people stand as a compact unit from north to south, from east to west, and all are ready to stand up one for the other and never to forsake one another.

Germany, however, is happy over these days which you are not experiencing alone—the entire nation feels with you and is happy with you. Your happiness is the happiness of seventy-five millions in the Reich as it was hitherto, just as your sorrow until several days ago was the sorrow of all.

And so we now begin our march into the great German future, and we want in this hour to thank the Amighty that He blessed us on our path in the past and we [illegible] ask Him that [illegible] the future also may lead our [illegible] to a bounteous Germany. Sieg Heil.

Land 'Never Again Will Be Torn Away' From Germany After Crossing Frontier

EGER, Sudeten Germany, Oct. 3 (AP).—Following is the complete text of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's address here today:

Egerlanders!

Today I may for the first time greet you as my Egerlanders! Through me the entire German people greets you. At this moment it greets not only you but the entire Sudeten Germany, which in a few days will belong entirely to the German Reich.

This greeting is, however, at the same time a pledge:

Never again will this land be torn away from the Reich. Over the German, the Greater German Reich lie the sheltering German shield and the protecting German sword.

You, yourselves, are part of this protection, and from now on will have to share your part like all other Germans.

However, it is a matter of pride for all of us that every German district takes part not only in German joy, but also in all the beauties and, if necessary, in all our sacrifices.

For you the nation was ready and she unsheathed her sword for you. You will be exactly as ready to do your part if ever, anywhere else, German soil and German people should be in danger.

From now on the German people will shape its future in this community of destiny and will, and no power on earth will be able ever

Czech Troops Caught In Trap When Nazis Beat Time Limit

Given 10 Minutes To Clear Out Under Threat Of Storm Troopers' Machine Gun

By ROY PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

Falkenau, Oct. 3—More than 500 Czechoslovak soldiers and gendarmes were surprised and surrounded by an advance guard of Adolf Hitler's S. S. men here today and held for three hours while they were threatened with death from machine-gun bullets.

When finally freed the Czechoslovaks were deprived of their motor equipment and arms.

Excitement in surrounding garrisons was caused by the incident. The Carlsbad garrison detailed two squads of machine gunners to guard that spa where the German entrance is not expected until tomorrow, and side-roads were barricaded.

Czechoslovaks said the incident occurred when the advance German guard moved in six hours ahead of the schedule of the international military commission regulating occupation of the western Sudeten zone.

The S. S. commander gave the Czechoslovaks ten minutes to clear the town.

The [illegible] unarmed elite guardsmen released their prisoners only after a direct protest from Czechoslovak military authorities of the district.

Indignant Czechoslovak officials transmitted the news of the temporary imprisonment directly to Prague, and they were told from the capital that an official protest would be made both to Berlin and the international commission.

German officers concerned in the incident—which I witnessed in company with a Czechoslovak general staff officer—were a major and staff captain of the black-uniformed Schutzstaffel.

The time agreed upon for evacuation of Falkenau had been set for 5 P. M. (11 A. M., E.S.T.).

The Czechoslovak army officers had ordered withdrawal of all forces of police and gendarmerie at 11 A. M. (5 A. M., E.S.T.).

Regular troops, many of whom already had left, were instructed to evacuate two hours before the Germans were scheduled to arrive.

At approximately 10.40 A. M. the German major entered the town and walked into the office of Major Helvin, the Czechoslovak commander, and asked why the town was not already evacuated.

Major Helvin replied that the order of the commission carrying out the Munich conference plan of occupation specified 5 P. M. as the time for withdrawal.

The German major then delivered an ultimatum to "clear the town within ten minutes."

The Czechoslovak official gave no orders for immediate evacuation.

In the meantime, S. S. units, armed with machine guns and bayoneted rifles and carrying hand grenades, advanced on the town's market place, where most Czechoslovak troops were stationed.

The Germans set up their machine guns around the square.

A few Czechoslovak troops, when they realized what was happening, made a dash over a side road and escaped.

They reported later that they had arrived at Marienbad, many miles south.

The Czechoslovak officers gave orders for no firing despite the menacing situation. They said they feared an incident that might lead to open hostilities.

Commander Held Prisoner

Major Helvin was held prisoner in his office together with about 500 soldiers. Fifty gendarmes and guards were taken in custody by a squad of S. S. men near the city outskirts.

These latter prisoners were lined up along the highway under machine-gun guard while a German S. S. sergeant took photographs of them.

During the picture-snapping one Czechoslovak policeman escaped to Loket, a small town a few miles away, where the alarm was given.

The gendarmerie staff at Loket sprang into action.

Headquarters at Carlsbad and the general staff office in Prague were told of the incident. Motorcycle riders were dispatched to notify other nearby units.

Carlsbad Orders Out Troops

The Carlsbad garrison detailed two squads of machine gunners to guard the highway into that resort, where the German entrance is not scheduled until tomorrow. Side roads also were barricaded.

Czechoslovaks, although angry, expressed great fear for their imprisoned comrades, not only from the threat of the S. S. unit but also from the Sudeten German population, which was preparing a hasty welcome for the Nazis.

After about three hours word came that the Germans had released the Czechoslovaks, but had left them stranded. Trucks loaded with troops already evacuated were emptied and sent to the eastbound soldiers who were marching on foot along the highway.

They were given a rousing welcome upon arrival at Loket.

The Germans sent word ahead that their march eastward would be delayed.

German Troops Enter Northern Sudetenland

Henlein Orders Free Corps Men to Go Back to Work

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (AP).—The German army high command announced today that troops under Colonel General Fedor von Bock crossed the Czechoslovak border at 2 p. m., between the Elbe River and the Wolfsberg, in the northern Sudetenland south of Zittau, Germany. This is in Zone 2, occupation of which began yesterday, of the four zones established in Czechoslovakia by the Munich four-power accord. Part of the troops which entered this zone yesterday crossed the Iser Mountains and resumed their advance from Rumberg and Friedland and prepared to pass the night west of the Elbe.

The day's high point was occupation of Zone 3, in extreme western Czechoslovakia and the heart of the Sudetenland, and the subsequent entry of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Beginning with a column of 2,000 men under General Walther von Reichenau in the morning, troops continued to file over the border until tonight 20,000 were in the zone.

After Hitler's appearance at Eger, the rest of the German occupation is expected to be anti-climactic. The soldiers' occupation will be a repetition of the entries of Zones 1 and 2: The troops advance, the Sudeten population stages demonstrations of joy, Germany takes over administrative duties and the Czechoslovak army and police withdraw almost without incident.

The army command and the German Minister of Justice decreed that the German penal code will be applicable in the occupied area to all Germans who are citizens on October 30, 1938. Acts committed directly against the army are punishable by German military courts, but according to peace-time regulations of the army.

POLES OCCUPY CZECH REGION

Perfect Order Reported in Teschen Area.

FLOWERS TOSSED TO SOLDIERS

Thousands Line Streets and Cheer as Warsaw Troops Enter.

TESCHEN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The first day of the Polish o[illegible] of the Teschen area, give[illegible] Czechoslovakia, passed in[illegible] order.

The first contingent of [illegible] troops crossed the bridge ov[illegible] River Olsa into the Czechos[illegible] part of the city, Teschen, at [illegible] P. M. yesterday. They were gree[illegible] with flowers and cheers.

"Welcome—Now Together! Fo[illegible] ever!" read posters.

The troops are to occupy an area of 300 square miles in the next ten days. Most of the population of over 200,000 is Polish.

Plebiscites are to settle the fate of other territories, in which live some Poles, after which the Czechoslovak Government has proposed an exchange of populations.

The Polish post office took over the postal facilities in Teschen, but the Sunday occupation primarily was a military event. Polish civil authorities did not at once assume administrative duties.

[illegible] Are Expected.

The main job for the soldiers marching into the former Czechoslovak areas was to remove numerous mines laid by the Czechoslovaks during the last three weeks of extreme tension.

Polish airplanes circled overhead as the first Polish soldier, astride a motorcycle, appeared on the Olsa Bridge, followed by troops. It was the first time in two decades troops had crossed the river, which has been the dividing line between Polish Teschen and Czechoslovak Teschen.

Thousands lined the streets, among them peasants from nearby villages, gay Polish girls in costume, and miners in holiday caps with bright feathers.

Embankments of the river Olsa and roofs of houses on both sides were filled with spectators. The band of the local fire brigade lustily played the Polish national anthem, but the cheering crowds drowned [illegible]

French Offers Declined.

WARSAW, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The newspaper Kurjer Poranny said today that Foreign Minister Joseph Beck coolly declined French offers to mediate the Polish-Czechoslovak dispute Saturday during the last hours before Czechoslovak finally accepted Poland's demands.

The French Ambassador, according to the newspaper, called Beck's attention to the part of the Munich four-Power accord, which offered the help of Germany, Great Britain, Italy and France in settling the dispute, but the Foreign Minister replied that no mediation was asked for.

The paper pointed with satisfaction to the fact that "the Japanese Ambassador during these trying days expressed his country's wish that the just interests of Poland might be realized."

England To Be Asked To Aid Non-Nazi Czech Refugees

Leaders Fear All 25,000 Fleeing From Ceded Areas Will Be Unable To Find Homes In What's Left

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 3—Two non-Nazi leaders of Germans in Czechoslovakia left for London tonight to seek English cooperation in obtaining aid for fugitives from Sudetenland areas ceded to Germany.

They were Wenzel Jaksch, leader of the German Social Democratic party, and John Wanka, spokesman for a group of Centralist Germans.

The number of non-Nazi fugitives was undetermined, but they were said to total at least 25,000. A relatively few of them were believed to be Jewish.

It was feared they could not all find jobs and homes in what remained of Czechoslovakia.

South American nations were among those Jaksch and Wanka considered sounding out as to the possibility of providing new homes for the fugitives.

Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, tried to begin the foundations of a new economic life inside the narrower borders of her once prosperous realm.

Minus Sudetenland and Teschen Silesia, ceded to Germany and Poland, and faced with the possibility of losing more territory to Hungary, the Supreme Economic Council met today to take stock of what the republic had left.

The nation's new industrial and financial status were the immediate problems before the council, set up originally by Premier Jan Syrovy as a defense organization.

It was believed that it would be the end of the year before the borders of the new state could be determined exactly.

PRAGUE READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH HUNGARY

Czechs' Foreign Minister Advocates Naming of Joint Commission.

BUDAPEST SEEN AGREEABLE

Government There Said to Be in Favor of Peaceful Conference to Dispute.

PRAGUE, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia, having yielded to the territorial demands of Germany and Poland, was ready today to start negotiations with Hungary and clean up the last unsettled phase of the minorities question.

Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta suggested to the Hungarian Minister to Prague that a Czechoslovak-Hungarian commission be named to settle the dispute over the 800,000 Hungarian minority. His suggestion was offered after a new Hungarian note was delivered to the Czechoslovak Government, asserting the right of self-determination for the Hungarian minority.

Hungary was said to have been agreeable to Krofta's proposal and to have asked that negotiations start at once. Krofta notified Rumania and Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia's allies in the Little Entente, of the Government's move.

Meanwhile, German and Polish troops marched across the borders of the Czechoslovak Republic and occupied territory ceded to their countries. Czechoslovak troops fell back in perfect order ahead of the occupation armies, the Ministry of Defense reported.

Between the armies was a temporary No-Man's-Land, where for periods of thirty minutes to several hours there were no military authorities. In this strip between the armies there were moments of confusion.

Economic Council Meets.

Czechoslovakia today tried to lay the foundations of a new economic life inside the narrower borders of this once-prosperous realm which has yielded to German and Polish territorial claims and agreed to negotiate the demands of Hungary. The Supreme Economic Council, originally set up by Premier Jan Syrovy as a defense organization, was considering the nation's new industrial and financial status.

"Probably not until the end of the year will the borders of the new State—which the Premier declared

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'has the firm will to live'—be determined exactly, but although the new borders have not been determined, the nation knew it had almost all of its textile industry, which ranks fifth in the world. Gone, also, was the entire porcelain industry of West Bohemia, many coal mines and much of the paper industry.

On the bright side of the picture was the salvaging of almost the whole iron and steel industry. The Skoda armament works and the Witkowitzer and Kladnoer steel plants remained within the borders of the new state.

Prague and other cities were returning to a semblance of normal life. Soldiers were coming home, children were playing in trenches which had been dug in parks, and merchants were removing strips of paper which had been pasted on windows to prevent shattering during air raids.

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Prague Reports Clashes.

PRAGUE, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Several clashes were reported in the southern zone, near Krumau, between followers of Konrad Henlein and their political opponents after the Czechoslovak Army withdrew. On one occasion in this district Czechoslovak troops reoccupied a small region for a short time to restore order.

Reports reaching Prague stated that almost everywhere members of the Sudeten German party took control and occupied public buildings during the interval before German troops arrived.

Once the Germans were on the scene, the regions occupied instantly became thoroughly German. The Sudetens welcomed union with Germany in typical Nazi fashion, but there was anxiety in the hearts of Jews, German Social Democrats and the few Czechs who had not joined the flood of refugees fleeing into the interior of the republic.

Refugees were moving both ways, Czechs and Jews and non-Nazis moving out of the Sudeten districts and Henleinist Germans entering the territory about to be occupied.

Jewish refugees accounted for 20,000 of an estimated 70,000 who sought shelter in Prague, Brno and other cities. Red Cross and other organizations provided refugee stations in social institutions, hotels and other establishments.

Residents of the occupied regions were nervous and uncertain of what to expect as the armies moved in. Many did not know of the Munich agreement because newspapers were scarce and radio reports contradictory. Many were not sure that war had been averted and were relieved to learn their farms and villages had not become battlefields.

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Wants Quick Settlement.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government was represented today as inclined to favor peaceful negotiations of its minorities dispute with Czechoslovakia but to be intent on a quick settlement.

Nazis and revisionists urged occupation of Hungarian regions of the little republic even as the Government received from Prague a note volunteering peaceful settlement. The Czechoslovak note crossed one to Prague from Budapest, outlining Hungarian demands for territories occupied by the Hungarian minority

The official press agency, meanwhile, announced that in addition to the note to Prague the Hungarian Minister had informed Czechoslovakia that Budapest wanted "immediate realization of Hungary's just claims."

Conservative Hungarian statesmen said that Premier Bela Imredi's plan No. 1 was to attempt to reach a settlement through direct negotiations with Czechoslovakia. Should this fail, it was said, he would submit Hungary's claims to a new four-Power conference as suggested at Munich last week.

Most Cabinet members felt that no military action could be taken against Czechoslovakia as Prague's allies in the Little Entente, Yugoslavia and Rumania, were unwilling to stand aside.

In some quarters it was believed that the question must be settled this week if Hungary is to avoid internal trouble, which might possibly result in the fall of the Imredi Government.

Particularly critical of the Government's plan for "peaceful" settlement were Hungarian Nazis, who demanded that the Cabinet resign and make room for "good Hungarians" who are in prison now. One of the Nazi leaders is Major Ferenc Szalasi, Hungarian "Hitler No. 1," who is serving a three-year prison term.

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Hungarian Nazis Want a Fight.

Kalman Hubay, Hungarian member of Parliament and a Deputy Nazi leader, declared the hope of the Imredi Government for a "peaceful" settlement with Czechoslovakia was "nonsense." The Nazi newspaper, Magyarsag, in which he wrote, also said a "fight" with Czechoslovakia was new necessary.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Hungarys' demand included:

"1. Unconditional, immediate return of all territories which are known as purely Hungarian regions along the southern border of Czechoslovakia.

"2. An immediate plebiscite in all other political districts of Slovakia and Ruthenia to determine whether these poulations wish to be in Czechoslovakia or Hungary.

"3. The general right for a plebiscite for all other minorities."

Discussion on Terms.

In reliable Hungarian quarters it was said that demands for "pure Hungarian territories" given to Czechoslovakia after the world war —would include an area of about 4,000 square miles northwest of Budapest.

In Czechoslovakia diplomatic circles here, however, it was said that there were so few "pure Hungarian territories" that all that could be demanded would be a "slight border correction here and there." It was said in these quarters that even small revisions would not be offered by Czechoslovakia. They said Czechoslovakia would propose in the projected diplomatic negotiations that Hungarian minorities be accorded "some autonomy within the Czechoslovak State."

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Rome Urges Settlement.

ROME, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Informazione Diplomatica, information service distributed through the Ministry of Popular Culture, today called for liquidation of the Hungarian minority problem in Czechoslovakia "with the greatest possible speed."

"It is in the interests of all, including the Government of Prague," the authoritative bulletin said, "not to wait three long months to accomplish a surgical operation which already is scheduled and inevitable."

Informazione Diplomatica said the four-Power conference at Munich considered the Hungarian aspect of the Czechoslovak problem only after Premier Mussolini had taken the initiative to introduce it.

"A period of three months was fixed not for the beginning of negotiations between Prague and Budapest but to conclude them according to the principles of the Munich accord," the statement said. "It is therefore, in the opinion of responsible Roman circles, necessary that negotiations between Prague and Budapest be undertaken without the slightest delay."

Says Axis Will Hold.

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, said today that the Rome-Berlin axis had proved itself powerful at the Munich conference and "it would be fantastic to think that after Munich the axis could demobilize."

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"Europe is not yet truly changed," he said. "It's traditional forces, its directions, its obscure dangers remain almost all intact after Munich and its power of intoxication.

"And nations which renewed their faith and sacrifices still need to remain united for the defense of their interests and for clarifying the equilibrium of justice in Europe and beyond."

The word "beyond" was interpreted in foreign circles as a reference to Africa.

Meanwhile, the Italian Government announced last night it would begin October 10 to release troops called up for service during the Czechoslovak crisis. This date coincided with the scheduled completion of the German occupation of the Sudeten territory.

HUNGARY CALLS ON PRAGUE FOR SPEEDY ACTION

New Note Demands Negotiations On Minority Claims Start At Once

Imredi Said To Look To 4-Power Conference If Direct Talks Fail

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 3 — The Hungarian press agency announced tonight the Government had presented Czechoslovakia a new note calling for immediate negotiations on Hungary's minority claims.

The announcement said the note also requested a guarantee that the negotiations would be conducted in "the right atmosphere."

It was explained this last request was made to assure a smooth, quick solution of Hungary's claims involving her 800,000 minority in the little republic.

New Czech Terror Reported

Meanwhile, Hungarian newspaper reports of "increased Czech terror" made Magyar blood temperatures rise.

A number of massmeetings throughout Hungary demanded immediate occupation of Czechoslovak territories to "extinguish this Czech-Bolshevist bloodhound."

Some Hungarian newspapers reported that Czechoslovak legionnaires were beginning to burn and plunder Hungarian villages in southern Czechoslovakia. Others said eight Hungarian-speaking recruits in the Czechoslovak army had been shot at Bratislava for military disobedience and four others made to dig their own graves before they were shot.

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Czechs Strengthen Defenses

There was no indication, however, that the Czechoslovak army intended to leave the so-called purely Hungarian districts demanded by the Budapest Government "unconditionally and immediately."

It was noticed from the Hungarian side of the Danube that Prague's troops had reinforced their barbed-wire lines, built anti-tank concrete walls on the highways and fortifications, and that trucks and freight cars brought additional war equipment to the frontier.

Prague Silent On Time

The press chief of the Foreign Office said that up to the time the new note was delivered in Prague there had been no indication from the Czechoslovak Government as to when it intended to start the negotiations.

He added that Hungary was ready to occupy the purely Hungarian minority district of Czechoslovakia should her claims be accepted by Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Government last night notified Budapest of its desire for peaceful settlement of Hungary's claims involving her 800,000 minority in the little republic.

Even as this action came from Prague, Hungarian Nazis and revisionists impatiently urged immediate occupation.

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Use Of Army Opposed

Conservative Hungarian statesmen said Premier Bela Imredi did not look favorably on this course, preferring to attempt a settlement by direct negotiations. If this failed, it was said he would submit the question to a new four-power conference as provided in the Munich accord.

The Foreign Office press chief said the Government was convinced the Czechoslovak Government would agree to start discussions within two or three days.

In some political circles it was believed the Hungarian Minister of the Interior, Count Paul Teleki, and the under secretary of state for minority problems, Tibor Pataky, would head the Hungarian conferees.

Immediate Return Sought

Diplomatic quarters believed Hungary's procedure during the discussions—when and if they begin—would be to start with insistence on unconditional and immediate return of the Slovak area with predominantly Hungarian population.

The second point would be determination of a date on which a plebiscite should be held in other districts where there are Hungarians in lesser numbers.

The Foreign Office today produced a map with sections marked off showing the location of Magyars in the Slovak territory in 1910.

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8,000 Square Miles Claimed

It showed some 8,000 square miles populated along the present south Czechoslovak border by Hungarians in 1910, eight years before the neighboring republic was created.

The purely Hungarian region, according to the map, begins southeast of Bratislava and includes 740 communities. It follows an irregular line to the farthest eastern corner of Czechoslovakia, where the Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Rumanian borders meet.

More than half the Hungarians populating this area are farmers. The mountainous parts are rich in iron ore and timber, producing enough of the latter almost to cover Hungary's requirements.

11 Large Towns In Area

There are eleven large towns in the area, including Bratislava and Kassa.

Hungarian revisionists want unconditional return of Ruthenia. They believe Slovakia would vote in favor of returning to Hungary in a plebiscite.

The revisionists argue that the Slovaks would fare better by cooperating with Hungary in the long run, since the Czechs themselves would carry on an independent national existence only by coming to terms with Germany, which dominates their outlet to the sea and to the West.

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Paderewski Rejoices In Return Of Teschen

Warsaw, Oct. 3 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, Poland's famed pianist who served as Premier in 1919, joined hundreds of fellow citizens today in congratulating the Government on acquisition of Teschen Silesia from Czechoslovakia.

"In momentous times when Polish Silesia . . . returns to the fatherland, I join in rejoicing with the entire nation," Paderewski telegraphed President Ignace Moscicki.

Reports of incidents in those parts of Teschen Silesia not yet occupied by the Polish army led Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly to broadcast an appeal to citizens there to maintain order.

The commander of the Polish army of occupation in Teschen had posters placed on the streets admonishing the Polish population to "show a noble attitude to the vanquished."

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BUDAPEST OCT 3
THE CABINET MET TODAY AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
"NATIONAL FRONT" OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY MIGHT BE INVITED TO
ENTER THE CABINET SOON.
IT WAS RECALLED THAT IN A RECENT RADIO BROADCAST PREMIER IMREDI
EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO ENLIST THE YOUNG BLOOD OF THE NATIONAL FRONT
GROUP.
THE NATIONAL FRONT IS A BITTER RIVAL OF THE "HUNGARISTS," A
NAZI PARTY WHOSE LEADER, MAJOR FERENC SALASI, IS SERVING A THREE YEAR

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PRISON SENTENCE.

SUCH AN ADDITION TO THE CABINET WOULD BE DESIGNED TO COUNTERACT THE GROWING THREAT THE HUNGARISTS' GROUP PRESENTS TO IMREDI'S GOVERNMENT.

THE NAZIS HAVE DISPLAYED GROWING DISSATISFACTION OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE THUS FAR TO GET A SHARE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS HAVE GERMANY AND POLAND. THEY CALLED ON THE PREMIER YESTERDAY TO RESIGN AND LET THEM RULE.

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ENVOY OF BRITAIN TALKS WITH CIANO

Enforcement of April Pact Reported Discussed.

ROME, Oct. 3 (AP)—Diplomatic circles expressed belief tonight that a thirty-minute talk between the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciana dealt with prospects for expediting the enforcement of the Anglo-Italian treaty of last April 16.

This accord has been inoperative since its signature because a condition of its coming into effect was a settlement of the Spanish civil war involving withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain.

Informed Fascist quarters said Ciano undoubtedly took advantage of the meeting also to emphasize Premier Mussolini's insistence on an "integral solution" of the Czechoslovak problem by speedy satisfaction of Hungary's demand for return of her minority.

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DECREE POWERS TO BE SOUGHT BY DALADIER

Move Held Essential To Meet Financial Difficulties Due To Crisis

Premier Faces Barrage Of Questions Today On Munich Accord

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 3—Political sources said tonight that Premier Edouard Daladier has decided to ask Parliament for temporary semi-dictatorial authority to meet financial difficulties arising from the international crisis.

Daladier came into office April 10 with decree powers which expired July 31. Demand for full powers has been the traditional way for French governments to face financial difficulties.

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Sources close to the Government said decree powers to be demanded by Daladier would extend until January 1, 1939, giving him authority to take "all financial, economic and social measures which the present situation requires."

Victory For Premier Foreseen

Confidence was expressed in these quarters that after obtaining a vote of confidence on its foreign policy with respect to Czechoslovakia and the four-power Munich conference, the Government would also win a delegation of powers on this domestic issue.

Two cabinet meetings were called, the first tomorrow at 10 A. M., and the second at 11 A. M., with President Lebrun at the Elysee Palace.

Full powers, if granted the Premier, would be used to broaden the Government's borrowing powers to meet the cost of mobilization and other war preparedness measures, political sources said.

Near Borrowing Limit

The state was reported to have reached almost the limit of loans without interest authorized by the Bank of France. The present limit is 30,000,000,000 francs (about $810,000,000).

The last statement of the Bank of France showed that 22,550,000,000 francs had been drawn up to September 22, and more has been taken since then. Also, the franc has been falling. It closed tonight at 37.29 to the dollar, as compared with the last close Friday at 36.85.

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The closing pound sterling quotation was 178.98, just 2 centimes below the limit of 179 fixed by the Government.

Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau was reported in political circles to have declared to Daladier in a long conference that decree powers were necessary to cope with the situation, and Daladier was reported to have accepted the view.

Barrage Of Questions Due

All sections of the Chamber of Deputies are prepared to question Daladier on the consequences to France of the Munich four-power accord.

Thirteen Deputies, ranging from Communist Gabriel Peri on the extreme Left, to Republican Louis Marin on the extreme Right, filed notices of their desire to call upon Daladier for explanations in tomorrow's extraordinary session of Parliament.

Among the prominent Deputies demanding the right to address the Chamber were Independents Henri de Kerillis and Gaston Bergery and former Premier Etienne Flandin, who have been severe critics of some phases of the Government's policy.

A conference of chairmen of party groups in the Chamber was called to decide whether the ministerial declaration on the Czechoslovak crisis and the Munich accord should be followed by a general debate.

THE CABINET HAS BEEN CALLED TO MEET TOMORROW MORNING BOTH TO APPROVE THE REPORT ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS WHICH THE PREMIER WILL MAKE TO PARLIAMENT IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION IN THE AFTERNOON, AND TO CONSIDER MEASURES TO RELIEVE THE FINANCIAL STRAIN CAUSED BY THE WAR SCARE.

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AMONG THE STEPS DALADIER PLANNED, IT WAS SAID IN THE LOBBIES OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, WAS TO DEMAND DECREE POWERS, ENABLING HIM TO EFFECT SOME LEGISLATION WITHOUT THE USUAL PARLIAMENTARY ROUTINE.

REQUEST FOR SUCH POWERS FROM PARLIAMENT WOULD DEPEND ON WHETHER THE REST OF THE CABINET APPROVED THE ACTION. IF IT SHOULD COME BEFORE THE CHAMBER IT WOULD CAUSE BITTER DEBATE AND POSSIBLY OPEN A BREAK IN THE PEOPLE'S FRONT.

THE SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS IN THE PAST HAVE MADE IT PLAIN THAT THEY WERE OPPOSED TO SUCH A MOVE BY THE RADICAL SOCIALISTS, THE PREMIER'S PARTY.

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UNDER THE WAVE OF POPULARITY FOR DALADIER, HOWEVER, IT WAS CONSIDERED IN POLITICAL QUARTERS THAT THE PREMIER MIGHT RALLY A NEW MAJORITY FROM THE CONSERVATIVE RANKS.

A CABINET MEETING ALSO WAS SUMMONED FOR TOMORROW TO APPROVE THE DECLARATION TO BE READ TO THE CHAMBER BY DALADIER AND TO THE SENATE BY VICE PREMIER CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS.

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LITTLE POSSIBILITY WAS SEEN IN THE CHAMBER LOBBIES THAT THE CABINET WOULD BE OVERTHROWN. POLITICAL SOURCES INDICATED DALADIER WOULD CALL FOR LIMITED DEBATE AND A QUICK VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, PUTTING OFF THE DANGERS OF A GENERAL DISCUSSION TO A LATER SESSION.

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THE MILITARY STORY IS QUICKLY TOLD. GERMANY HAS TAKEN OVER AN AREA OF CENTRAL EUROPE WHICH BISMARCK CALLED "THE KEY TO EUROPE" AND WHICH EVEN FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ADMIT WILL RELEASE 30 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS FOR DUTY ALONG THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

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THE INTERNATIONAL STORY IS EQUALLY CLEAR. OCT 4 1938

FRANCE HAS LOST CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS THE KEYSTONE OF HER EASTERN EUROPEAN POLICY. AT THE SAME TIME RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA AS WELL AS POLAND AND HUNGARY HAVE BEEN GIVEN A DEMONSTRATION THAT THEY CAN LOOK TO FRANCE FOR LITTLE PROTECTION. OBVIOUSLY THEY WILL SEEK THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS POSSIBLE WITH GERMANY AND HER PARTNER, ITALY.

WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA WENT SOVIET RUSSIA, WHICH WAS LINKED TO FRA MAINLY THROUGH THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN REPUBLIC. RUSSIA HA[illegible] MINCED NO WORDS IN LETTING FRANCE KNOW SHE THOUGHT CRISIS WAS THAT OF A WEAK NATION. FOREIGN COMMISSAR [illegible]IM WHO RETURNED TO MOSCOW FROM GENEVA OVER THE WEEK-END, DID NOT HIS USUAL CALL AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY.

FRANCE MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONTENT TO LOSE ALL THAT IT IN RETURN IT HAD MEANT STRENGTHENING OF THE FRENCH-BRITISH ALLIANCE ON WHICH FRANCE HAS STAKED ALL HER HOPES. BUT MANY ARE AFRAID SHE HAS LOST BRITAIN, OR TO KEEP THAT FRIENDSHIP MUST FOLLOW BRITAIN INTO A CONCERT OF POWERS WHERE FRANCE WOULD PLAY A SUBORDINATE ROLE TO GERMANY, BRITAIN AND ITALY.

Austrian Lutherans Thank Der Fuehrer

VIENNA, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The supreme council of the Austrian Evangelical Lutheran Church telegraphed Chancellor Hitler today thanking him for the "liberation" of Sudeten German territories of Czechoslovakia.

"We Evangelical Austrians who have just returned to the German fatherland thank you, our Fuehrer, for the liberation of our Sudeten German brethern," the message said.

"We renew most happily our pledge of loyalty and willingness actively to co-operate."

Suicide Ends War Fears

Man Dies of Self-Inflicted Wounds After Killing Wife

AUXERRE, France, Oct. 3 (AP).—Pierre Barbazanges, a twenty-six-year-old bookkeeper, whose fear of war drove him to kill his wife, died today of self-inflicted bullet wounds. Fearful of being called to the colors, Barbazanges shot his wife and himself last week when the government ordered partial mobilization.

The woman's parents, also fearing war, hanged themselves soon afterward.

CZECH ENVOY SAYS WORLD IS BRUTAL

Announces Program to Save Nation From Doom.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Vladimir S. Hurban, the Czech Minister to the United States, communicated to the State Department today a program of self-discipline which, he said, the new Czechoslovakia must adhere to if it is to recover from Chancellor Hitler's absorption of the Sudetenland.

After conferring with Jay F. Moffat, Chief of the European Division of the State Department, Mr. Hurban issued a statement saying:

"A severe blow has been dealt our state—the Czechoslovak Republic—on the eve of the celebration of its twentieth anniversary. It depends upon us now whether this blow will prove fatal.

"We shall recover if:

"1. We do not give in to despondency and despair.

"2. We do not exhaust our energies, so sorely needed today, in blaming foreigners or our own people for our tragedy. We must accept the mutilation of our State as a bitter fact.

"3. We must not let ourselves become internally weakened because of differences that are comparatively minor in the face of today's tragedy.

"4. All citizens of Czechoslovakia of today must draw close together as brothers, otherwise our doom is inevitable.

"5. Let us concentrate all our energies on those problems only that concern us directly."

The Minister concluded that "the world today is brutal and has little understanding for the noble ideals of humanity for which we firmly stood and are suffering today."

FOUGHT INCLUSION OF SUDETENLAND

Several Americans Opposed Idea at Versailles

OCT 4 1938

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Some members of the American delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference opposed the inclusion of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia, predicting that only trouble could come from it.

Their reports have been pulled from State Department files for study anew since the question of minorities in Czechoslovakia almost plunged Europe into war. They disclose that American investigators, twenty years ago, found so much antagonism between Germans and Czechs that they felt there could be no peace between them.

Prof. Charles Seymour, now president of Yale University and in 1919 a member of the territorial section of President Wilson's delegation to the peace conference, reported:

"The American point of view was that we had chief interest in securing a lasting settlement which would guarantee tranquility. Absolute justice was desirable, not merely in the abstract but as promising better chance of permanence.

"The American propositions were accordingly characterized by greater generosity toward the defeated nationalities—the German-Austrians and Magyars. So far as possible, the Americans believed the frontiers ought to be determined by the distribution of the peoples, and the creation of discontinued groups of irredentists should be avoided. Common sense and justice alike argued against the barterings of peoples for political purposes."

Prof. Seymour said this was not, however, agreed to in practice by the European delegations.

Two other members of the American delegation were Prof. Charles Haskins, now of Harvard University, and Prof. Robert Howard Lord, formerly of Harvard. They drew a striking picture of the conflict that already existed between Germans and Czechs.

"It had come to the point," they said, "where Czechs and Germans could scarcely be brought to work in the same factory; where a small town might have to have two railroad stations—one for each race; where the propagandists of the two rival nationalities competed in proselytizing even the inmates of the insane asylums."

Despite that, however, Professors Haskins and Lord concluded that there was much justification for Czechoslovakia as it was created. The border along the Sudeten mountains was justified by history, they said, since the mountains marked the ancient boundaries of Bohemia. It also was justified on economic and strategic grounds.

Text of Chamberlain's Defense of 4-Power Munich Accord

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The text of the speech made by Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons today follows:

It has been my lot to listen to more than one speech by a Minister who came to this house to explain the reasons why he had felt it necessary to resign his office in the government.

I have never been able to listen to such speeches without emotion.

For a man to give up, as Mr. Duff Cooper has just eloquently described, a great position in association with friends in pursuit of work in which he takes pride and interest—for a man to give up these things for conscience' sake must lead every one to listen to him with respect.

This afternoon I make no attempt to answer him or to defend myself against the strictures which he has laid upon the policy the government has been pursuing.

Not that I have anything to withdraw or regret, but that in course of this debate there will be no doubt other criticisms which can be answered before the debate closes, and I desire to open the discussion with a speech I would have made if Mr. Duff Cooper had not resigned.

I do that in order that I may give the house a background, as we see it, of the events that have taken place and the decisions that have been taken.

When the House met last Wednesday we were all under the shadow of an imminent menace. A war more stark and terrible than had ever taken place before seemed to be staring us in the face.

Before I had sat down a message had come which gave us new hope that peace might yet be saved.

Today or a few days later we joined in joy and thankfulness that the prayers of millions had been answered.

Our anxiety has been lifted from our hearts. On the members of the Cabinet the strain of responsibility has been for weeks almost overwhelming.

Marks of Strain Lasting

Some of us, I have no doubt, will carry the marks of it for the rest of our days.

Necessarily, the weight fell heavier upon some shoulders than upon others. While all bore their parts, I would like here and now to pay a special tribute of gratitude and praise to the man upon whom fell the first brunt of those decisions which had to be taken day by day and almost hour by hour—to the courage, the patience and the wisdom of the Foreign Secretary [Viscount Halifax].

His lofty conception of his duty, not only to this country but to all humanity, dominated us all and sustained us through the darkest hours.

Before I come to describe the agreement which was signed at Munich in the early hours of Friday morning, I would like to remind the House of two things which I think it is very essential not to forget when these terms are being considered.

The first is this. We did not go there to decide whether the predominantly German areas in the Sudetenland should be passed over to the German Reich.

That had been decided already when the Czechoslovak Government accepted the Anglo-French proposal.

What we had to discuss was the method, the conditions and the time of the transfer of the territory.

The second point we have to re-

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member is that time was one of the essential factors. All the elements were present on the spot for the outbreak of a conflict which might have precipitated a catastrophe.

There were considerable quantities of arms which were by no means confined to regularly organized forces and, therefore, it was essential that we should quickly reach a conclusion so that this painful and difficult operation of transfer might be carried out, beginning at the earliest moment and concluded as soon as was consistent with ordinary procedure, in order that we might avoid the possibility of something which might have rendered all our attempts at a peaceful solution [illegible]

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New Conditions Obtain

The House will remember that when I last addressed them I gave them some account of the Godesberg memorandum, with the terms of which they are familiar.

They will recollect also that I expessed frankly my view that the terms were such as were likely to shock public opinion generally in the world and bring a prompt rejection by the Czechoslovak Government.

Those views were confirmed by the results.

The immediate and unqualified rejection of that memorandum by the Czechoslovak Government was communicated to us at once by them.

What I think the House will desire to take into consideration first this afternoon is what is the difference between these unacceptable terms and the terms which were included in the agreement signed at Munich, because it is on the difference between those two documents there will depend the judgment as to whether we were successful in what we set out to do.

I say, first of all, that the Godesberg memorandum, although it was cast in the form of proposals, was in fact an ultimatum with a time limit of six days.

On the other hand, the Munich agreement reverts to the Anglo-French plan which lays down the conditions for the abdication and the responsibility of the four powers and international supervision of the main principles of that memorandum.

Again, under the Munich agreement the evacuation of the territory which is to be occupied by German military forces is to be carried out in five clearly defined stages between the first of October and the tenth of October.

Thirdly, the line up to which German troops will enter into occupation is no longer the line as laid down in the map which was attached to the Godesberg memorandum.

It is a line to be fixed by an international commission. On that commission both Germany and Czechoslovakia are represented.

Take a fourth point. Under the Godesberg memorandum, areas on the Czech side of this German line laid down in the map, which was to be submitted to a plebiscite, were laid down in that map by Germany whereas those on the German side of the line were left undefined.

Under the Munich agreement, all the plebiscite areas are to be defined by an international commission and the criterion is to be the predominantly German character of the areas, the interpretation of that phrase being left to the commission.

The German line laid down in the map did take in a number of areas which could not be called predominantly German in character.

According to the Godesberg memorandum the occupation of plebiscite areas by German and Czech troops, respectively, was to continue up to the time of the plebiscite, when they were to be withdrawn while the plebiscite was being held.

Under the Munich agreement, these plebiscite areas are to be occupied at once by an international force.

The Godesberg memorandum did not indicate on what kind of areas the vote would be based. Accordingly, there were fears entertained on the side of the Czechs that large areas might be selected which would operate to the disadvantage of Czechoslovakia.

In the Munich arrangement, it is stated that the plebiscite is to be based on the conditions of the Saar plebiscite. That indicates that a vote is to be taken by small administrative areas.

Under the Munich arrangement, the Czech Government, while it is bound to carry out the evacuation of the territory without damaging existing installations, is not placed under the conditions of the Godesberg memorandum, to which much exception was taken in that they provided that no foodstuffs, goods, cattle or raw material were to be removed.

Conditions of Evacuation

Under the Godesberg memorandum, the detailed arrangements before the evacuation were to be settled by the Germans and Czechs alone.

Under the Munich agreement, the conditions of evacuation are to be laid down in detail by an international commission.

Again, the Munich arrangement includes certain very valuable provisions which found no place at all in the Godesberg memorandum.

I think every fair-minded and every serious-minded man or woman who takes into consideration the modifications of the memorandum must agree that they are of very considerable extent and that they are all in the same direction.

To those who dislike an ultimatum, but who were anxious for a reasonable and orderly procedure every one of these modifications is a step in the right direction.

It is no longer an ultimatum. It is a method which is carried on largely under the supervision of an international body.

Now, in giving a verdict upon the agreement, we should do well to avoid describing it as a [illegible]

sonal or a national triumph for anybody.

The real triumph is that it has shown that the representatives of four great powers can find it possible to agree on a way of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by discussion instead of by loss of life.

They have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilization as we have known it.

Relief at our escape from this great peril of war has everywhere been mingled in this country with profound feelings of—[Labor cries of "Shame! Shame!"]

Commends Czechoslovakia

I have nothing to be ashamed of. [Loud cheers from government supporters.]

Those who have, may hang their heads.

We must all feel profound sympathy for a small and gallant nation in the hour of their national grief and loss.

I say in the name of this House and of the people of this country that Czechoslovakia has earned our admiration and respect for her restraint, her dignity and her magnificent discipline in the face of such a trial as no nation has been called upon to meet.

General Syrovy [Jan Syrovy, Premier of Czechoslovakia] said the other night in his broadcast that his government could have decided to stand up against overpowering forces but it would have meant the deaths of millions.

The army, whose courage no man has ever questioned, have obeyed the order of their President as they would equally have had he told them to march to the trenches.

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It is my hope and my belief that under the new system of guarantees the new Czechoslovakia will find a greater security than it has enjoyed hitherto.

We must recognize that she has been put in a position where she has got to reconstruct her own economy. In doing so she must encounter difficulties which it would be practically impossible for her to solve alone.

Backs £10,000,000 Loan to Prague

We have received from the Czechoslovak Government through their Minister in London an appeal to help them to raise a loan of £30,000,000 by a British Government guarantee.

I believe that the House will feel with the government that that is an appeal which should meet with a sympathetic and even generous response.

So far as we have yet been able to ascertain, the Czechoslovak Government has not as yet addressed any similar request to any other government and it is evident that the terms and conditions of a guaranteed loan and what governments should participate in it cannot be decided immediately.

Evidently this is one of those cases where the old proverb applies, that "He who gives quickly gives twice."

Would members opposite [Labor interruptions] kindly allow me to continue this rather important part of my speech without these continual interruptions which distract attention and make it difficult for the House to take in exactly what I am saying.

His Majesty's Government are informing the Czechoslovak Government that we are prepared immediately to arrange for an advance of £10,000,000 to be at the government's disposal for their urgent needs.

How this advance will be related to the final figure that may be decided upon later is for future consideration. Manifestly, all this depends upon many factors which cannot now be determined.

The precise character of the problem will want expert examination in which we shall, if desired, be very willing to be associated and during the coming weeks the resulting situation and its needs can be more fully explored.

What we feel to be required and justified now is that the action I have mentioned should be taken without any delay so as to assist the Czechoslovak State in the crisis of its difficulties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the government has addressed a letter to the Bank of England requesting the Bank to provide the necessary credit of £10,000,000 and when the House resumes its sittings in November Parliament will be asked to pass the necessary legislation to reimburse the Bank from the Exchequer.

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Hitler Took Back Down

I pass from that subject and would like to say a few words in respect of the various other participants besides ourselves in the proceedings at Munich.

Hard things have been said about the German Chancellor today and in the past but I do feel that the House ought to recognize the difficulty for a man in that position to take back such an emphatic declaration as he had already made and to recognize that in consenting, even though it were only at the last minute, to discuss with the representatives of other powers those things which he had declared he had already decided once and for all, was a real contribution on his part. [Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Why?"]

As regards Signor Mussolini, his contribution was certainly notable and perhaps decisive. It was on his suggestion that the final stages of mobilization were postponed for twenty-four hours to give us an opportunity of discussing the situation and I wish to say that at the conference itself both he and the Italian Foreign Secretary, Count Ciano, were most helpful in the discussion.

It was they who, very early in the proceeding, produced a memorandum which M. Daladier [the French Premier] and I were able to accept as a basis of discussion.

I think Europe and the world has reason to be grateful to the head of the Italian Government for contributing to a peaceful solution.

M. Daladier had, in some respects, the most difficult task of the whole four of us because of the special relations uniting his country and Czechoslovakia and I should like to say that his courage and his readiness to take responsibility, his pertinacity and his unfailing good humor were unvarying and invaluable throughout the whole of our discussions.

United States Influence Seen

There is one other power which was not represented at the conference but which we felt to be exercising a constantly increasing influence.

I refer, of course, to the United States.

These messages of President Roosevelt, so firmly yet so persuasively phrased, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean to sway the minds of men in Europe.

In my view, the strongest force of all was the unmistakable sense of unanimity among the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted.

Therein the peoples of the British Empire were at one with those of Germany, France and Italy. Their anxieties, their intense desire for peace, pervaded the whole atmosphere of the conference, and I believe that that and not threats made possible the concessions which we were able to get.

Throughout these discussions the governments of the Dominions have been kept in closest touch with the march of events by telegraph and by personal contact.

I would like to say how greatly I was encouraged on each of the journeys I made to Germany by knowledge that I went with the good wishes of the governments of the Dominions.

They shared all our anxieties and all our hopes. They rejoiced with us when peace was preserved. With us, they looked forward to further efforts to consolidate what has been won.

Sought Pacification of Europe

Ever since I assumed my present office, my main purpose has been to work for the pacification of Europe, for the removal of those suspicions and animosities which have so long poisoned the air.

The path that leads to peace is a long one and bristles with obstacles.

This question of Czechoslovakia is the latest and perhaps the most dangerous. Now that we have got past it I feel that it may be possible to make further progress along the road to sanity.

Mr. Duff Cooper [Alfred Duff Cooper, resigned First Lord of the Admiralty] has alluded in somewhat bitter terms to my conversation last Friday morning with Herr Hitler. I do not know why that conversation should give rise to suspicion, still less to criticism.

I entered into no pact. I made no new commitments. There is no secret understanding. Our conversation was hostile to no other nations.

The object of that conversation for which I asked was to try to extend a little further the personal contact which I had established with Herr Hitler, which I believed to be essential to modern diplomacy.

Finally there are the noncommittal conversations carried on on my part with a view to seeing whether there could be points in common between the head of a democratic government and the ruler of a totalitarian State. You see the result.

A declaration which has been published and in which Mr. Duff Cooper finds so much ground for suspicion. What does it say? [A Labor member, "Nothing."]

The first paragraph says: "That we agree in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of first importance to the two countries and to Europe."

Will any one deny that?

The second is an expression of opinion only. It says we regard the agreement signed and the Anglo-German naval agreement as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again.

Does any one doubt that that is the desire of the people?

[The Prime Minister then read the last paragraph of the declaration suggesting that Germany and Britain might continue their efforts to remove all possible sources of differences.]

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Peace Not Obtained Too Cheaply

Is there any one who will stand up and condemn that sentence? I believe there are many who will feel with me that in this declaration signed by the German Chancellor and myself there is something more than a pious expression of opinion.

In our relations with other countries everything depends upon there being sincerity and good-will on both sides.

I believe there is sincerity and good-will on both sides. That is why the significance goes far beyond its actual words.

If there is one lesson which I think we have to learn from the events of this last week it is this: Peace is not to be obtained by sitting still and waiting for it to come. It requires active and positive effort.

I know I shall have plenty of critics who will say I have been guilty of facile optimism and that the better plan would have been to disbelieve every word by rulers of other great States of Europe.

I am too much of a realist to believe that we are going to achieve our paradise in a day. We have only laid the foundations of peace. The superstructure is not even begun.

For a long period now we have been engaged in this country in a great program of rearmament which is daily increasing in pace and volume.

Let no one think because we have signed this agreement between the four powers at Munich we can afford to relax our efforts or call a halt in our armaments at this moment.

Disarmament on the part of this country will never be unilateral again. We have tried that once and we very nearly brought ourselves into disaster.

Disarmament to Come by Steps

If disarmament is to come at all, it must come by steps and it must come with the agreement and active cooperation of other countries. Until we know that we can obtain that cooperation, until we agree on the actual steps which are to be taken, we must remain on guard.

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When only a little while ago we had to call upon people in this country to begin to take those steps which will be necessary if an emergency should come upon us, we saw a magnificent spirit displayed by the Naval Reserves, the Territorial Army, the Auxiliary Air Force and the Observers Corps, which obeyed the summons to mobilize so quickly and so readily. We must remember that most of these men gave up their peace-time work at a moment's notice to serve their country.

We would like to thank them. We would like to thank also the employers who accepted the inevitable inconvenience of mobilization. I know that they will show the same spirit of patriotic cooperation by taking back all their former employes when they are demobilized.

I know, though the crisis has passed, they must still feel proud at the thought that they are employing men upon whom the State can rely if a crisis should occur.

Well, we must renew our determination to build up the deficiencies which yet remain in our armaments and in our defensive precautions so that we may be able to be ready to defend ourselves and make our diplomacy effective. Yes, I am a realist. Nevertheless, I say with a sense of relief that I do see fresh opportunity of approaching this subject of disarmament, opening up before us.

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I believe they are at least as hopeful today as they have been at any previous time. It is to such tasks, the winning back of confidence, the gradual removal of hostility between nations till they feel that they can safely discard their weapons one by one, it is to such tasks that I would wish to devote what energy and time may be left to me before I hand over my office to younger men.

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Text of Duff Cooper's Speech Assailing the British Policy

OCT 4 1938

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The text of the speech of Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today follows:

At the last Cabinet meeting I attended Friday, when the Prime Minister's colleagues were congratulating him, it was an extremely painful and bitter moment for me, because all I could offer Mr. Chamberlain was my resignation.

Before taking such a step as I have taken on the question of international policy a Minister must ask himself many questions.

Not the least important of these is: "Can my resignation at the present time do any material harm to His Majesty's Government? Can it weaken our position or suggest to our critics that there is not a united front in Great Britain?"

Had I had any doubt in regard to that facet of the problem it would have been set at rest by the way in which my resignation was accepted, not with reluctance, but really with relief.

I have always believed one of the most important principles in the conduct of foreign policy should be to make your policy plain to other countries, let them know where you stand and what in certain circumstances you are prepared to do.

It had come to Czechoslovakia as a shock of treachery and perfidy that with other enemies facing them Great Britain turned against them.

Demanded Plain Stand

I have always thought that in any other international crisis our first duty was to make it plain exactly wher we stood and what we would do.

I believe the great defect in our foreign policy in recent months and recent weeks has been that we have failed to do so.

In the last four weeks we have been drifting nearer and nearer to war with Germany and it was only at the last moment and then in most uncertain tones that we have said we were going to fight.

We knew that information to the opposite effect was being poured into the head of the German Government.

All our sources of information, diplomatic and from other more secret and less reliable sources, have pointed with extraordinary unanimity to one conclusion and have suggested there was one remedy.

All our information pointed to the fact that Germany was preparing for war at the end of September.

All recommendations agreed that there was only one way war could be prevented and that was for Great Britain to make a firm stand and state she would be in that war and on the other side.

Fight for Czechs Denied

I had represented after the rape of Austria that Britain should make a declaration of foreign policy and was later met with the objection that the people of this country were not prepared to fight for Czechoslovakia. That was perfectly true. I tried to represent another aspect of the situation—that it was not for Czechoslovakia we should have to fight. It was not for Czechoslovakia we should have been fighting if we had gone to war last week.

It was not for Serbia or Belgium we fought in 1914, though it suited some people to say so, but we were fighting then, as we should have been fighting last week, in order that one great power should not be allowed, in disregard of treaty obligations and the laws of nations and against all morality, to dominate by brutal force the Continent of Europe.

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For that principle we fought against Napoleon. We fought for it against Louis the Fourteenth of France, and Philip the Second of Spain. For that principle we must ever be prepared to fight. For on the day we are not prepared to fight for it we shall have forfeited our empire, our liberty and our independence.

Such utterances as those of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons in March and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Lanark mean nothing to the mentality of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. I had hoped it might be possible to make a statement to Herr Hitler before he made his speech at Nuremberg. On all sides we were being urged to do so. We were always told that on no account must we irritate Herr Hitler; it was particularly dangerous to irritate him before he made a public speech because if he were so irritated he might say some terrible things from which afterward there might be no retreat.

Welcomes New Irritant

It seems to me Herr Hitler never makes a speech except under the influence of considerable irritation, and the addition of one more irritant would not make a great difference.

Then came the last appeal of the Prime Minister on Wednesday morning. For the first time he was prepared to yield in some measure to the representations of Great Britain, but I would remind the House that the message from the Prime Minister was not the first news he had received that morning.

At dawn he had learned of the mobilization of the British fleet. I had been urging mobilization for many days. I thought it was the kind of language which would be easier for Herr Hitler to understand. I suggested that it should accompany the mission of Sir Horace Wilson, and I remember the Prime Minister said he thought it would be the one thing that would ruin that, and I said I thought it was the one thing that would lead it to success.

Throughout these days the Prime Minister has believed in addressing Herr Hitler through the language of sweet reasonableness. I have believed he was more open to the language of the mailed fist.

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Criticizes Trips to Germany

At Berchtesgaden the Prime Minister was face to face with the personality of Hitler and knew perfectly well, being a good judge of men, that it would be a waste of time to put forward an alternative suggestion, so he returned with those proposals wrapped in a cloak called self-determination. The Cabinet decided to accept that ultimatum. I was one of those who agreed in the decision.

I felt all the difficulty of it, but I saw also the danger of refusal.

The Prime Minister made a second visit to Germany and was received with flags, banners, trumpets and all the panoply of the Nazi party.

He returned again with nothing but the ultimatum.

Sweet reasonableness had won nothing except terms which a cruel, revengeful enemy would have dictated to a beaten foe after a long war.

I believe a change of policy was due, not to any argument that had been addressed to Herr Hitler but to the fact that for the first time he realized when the fleet was mobilized that what his advisers had been saying to him for weeks and months was untrue and that the British people were prepared to fight in a great cause.

I spent the greater part of Friday trying to persuade myself that these terms (in the Munich agreement) were good enough for me.

I tried to swallow them, but they stuck in my throat and it seemed to me, although the modifications which the Prime Minister had obtained were important and of great value, there remained the fact that this country (Czechoslovakia) was to be invaded, and I think that having accepted the humiliation of partition she should have been spared the ignominy and horror of invasion.

At the last moment the Prime Minister signed with the Fuehrer the joint declaration.

Charges Failure to Consult

I see no great, no obvious harm in the terms of the declaration. But I do suggest that for the Prime Minister of England to sign without consultation with his colleagues, and so far as I am aware, any reference to his allies, without quite obviously any communication with the Dominions and without the assistance of any expert diplomatic advisers, to sign such a joint declaration is not the way in which the foreign affairs of the British Empire should be conducted.

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We are left with the knowledge of a loss of prestige. We are left also with a tremendous commitment.

For the first time in our history we have committed ourselves to defend a frontier in Central Europe.

We guarantee a frontier we have at the same time destroyed.

I was in favor of giving this commitment.

I felt we had taken so much away we, in honor, must give something in return.

How were we going to justify the extra burdens to be laid upon the people of Great Britain if we told them at the same time there was no fear of war with Germany?

If we told them that in the opinion of the Prime Minister this settlement means peace in our time, that is one of the most profoundly disquieting aspects of the situation. The Prime Minister believes he can rely on the good faith of Hitler. He may be right. With deepest sincerity I hope and pray he is right.

I have given up the office I loved, perhaps ruined my political career, but that is of little matter.

I have retained something which is to me of great value.

I can still walk about the world with my head erect.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

I have nothing to be ashamed of. Those who have may hang their heads.

Hard things have been said about the German Chancellor * * * but I do feel that the House ought to recognize the difficulty for a man in that position to take back such an emphatic declaration as he had already made and to recognize that in consenting, even though it were only at the last minute, to discuss with the representatives of other powers those things which he had declared he had already decided once and for all, was a real contribution on his part.

These messages of President Roosevelt, so firmly yet so persuasively phrased, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world could make itself heard across 3,000 miles of ocean to sway the minds of men in Europe.

Peace is not to be obtained by sitting still and waiting for it to come.

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Alfred Duff Cooper

It was not for Serbia or Belgium we fought in 1914, though it suited some people to say so, but we were fighting then, as we should have been fighting last week, in order that one great power should not be allowed, in disregard of treaty obligations and the laws of nations and against all morality, to dominate by brutal force the Continent of Europe.

Throughout these days the Prime Minister has believed in addressing Herr Hitler through the language of sweet reasonableness. I have believed he was more open to the language of the mailed fist.

I tried to swallow them [the Munich terms], but they stuck in my throat.

Clement R. Attlee

The events of the last few days constituted one of the greatest diplomatic defeats this country and France ever sustained. It was a tremendous victory for Hitler.

Most people in Britain believe that the Czechs have been shamefully betrayed by those who have been pledged to stand by them.

Anthony Eden

Foreign affairs cannot indefinitely be continued on a basis of stand and deliver. Successive surrenders only bring successive humiliations, and in their turn more humiliating demands.

BERLIN-OCT 3-
KONRAD HENLEIN, COMMISSIONER FOR THE SUDETENLAND, HAS ORDERED ALL FUNCTIONARIES OF HIS SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, WHICH HAD BEEN OUTLAWED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, TO RESUME THEIR WORK AND IF NECESSARY TO TAKE LEAVE FROM THE "FREE CORPS."

ESPECIALLY, HE RULED, SUCH PARTY MEMBERS AS HOLD OFFICES IN CITY OR VILLAGE COUNCILS MUST IMMEDIATELY RESUME THEIR WORK.

HENLEIN'S ORGANIZATION ALSO SAW TO THE PROVISIONING OF DISTRICTS IN NEED. HERE IT HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE NAZI WELFARE ORGANIZATION, WHICH

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Points in Commons Talks

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Striking quotations from the addresses of four leaders during the foreign affairs debate in the British House of Commons yesterday, as reported by The Associated Press, follow:

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DISTRIBUTED FLOUR, VEGETABLES, RICE, MILK, SUGAR, LENTILS AND BEANS.

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BERLIN,OCT. 3-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY TODAY ISSUED AN ORDER FORBIDDING ALL UNSCHEDULED AIR TRAFFIC WITHIN GERMANY'S BORDERS, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. ARMY PLANES ARE EXCEPTED, AND OTHER EXCEPTIONS MAY BE GRANTED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE MINISTRY.

NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

BY LARRY ALLEN

OCT 4 1938

BODENBACH, SUDETEN GERMANY, OCT.3-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SWASTIKA EMBLEMS AND THROATY ROARS OF "HEIL HITLER" WELCOMED THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION WHICH MOVED TODAY INTO THE ELBE RIVER VALLEY'S MAIN INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF BODENBACH AND TETSCHEN (DECIN).

THOUSANDS OF SUDETEN GERMANS FROM SURROUNDING VILLAGES JOINED RESIDENTS OF THE TWO CITIES IN CHEERING THE TROOPS. THE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS WERE THRONGED FOR MILES AROUND.

FLOWERS WERE TOSSED AT THE SOLDIERS BY THOSE PACKING THE PUBLIC SQUARES SHOUTING "WE THANK OUR FUEHRER."

THE FIRST UNITS, COMPOSED MOSTLY OF OFFICERS, REACHED THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN MID-MORNING. THE STREETS HAD BEEN DENSE WITH WELCOMERS SINCE YESTERDAY WHEN THE ARMY WAS FIRST EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

PLANES ROARED OVERHEAD AND CHURCH BELLS PEALED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WERE HERE AT LAST.

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HUNDREDS OF HITLER YOUTH GATHERED BEFORE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SANG FESTIVE SONGS. ALL BUSINESS WAS SUSPENDED.

HUGE PICTURES OF ADOLF HITLER AND "LITTLE FUEHRER" KONRAD HENLEIN LOOKED DOWN ON THE CELEBRATION FROM PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE GERMANS LOST NO TIME CHANGING THE NAMES OF STREETS FROM CZECHOSLOVAK TO GERMAN. HOURS BEFORE THE TROOPS CAME, TRAFFIC STARTED MOVING ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STREETS AS IT DOES IN GERMANY, INSTEAD OF ON THE LEFT AS IS THE CZECHOSLOVAK CUSTOM.

CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS APPARENTLY EVACUATED LONG BEFORE THE GERMANS ARRIVED, BUT THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT SQUADS STILL MANNED GUNS ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE ELBE, LESS THAN TWO MILES BELOW BODENBACH AND TETSCHEN.

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NAZIS WEARING SWASTIKA ARM BANDS STOPPED AUTOMOBILES JUST OUTSIDE THE CITIES TO CHECK UP ON THE OCCUPANTS.

FHS51PES

BY LARRY ALLEN

BODENBACH,SUDETEN GERMANY,OCT. 3-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MADLY-CHEERING SUDETEN GERMANS GAVE A TREMENDOUS WELCOME TODAY TO FIRST GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPYING THE ELBE RIVER TWIN CITIES OF BODENBACH AND TETSCHEN (DECIN).

NAZI SOLDIERS ARRIVED AT 10:43 A.M. (4:43 A.M., E.S.T.). THOUSANDS OF SWASTIKA BANNERS AND FLAGS DECORATED THE STREETS OF THE TWO CITIES, NEAR THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN FRONTIER.

STORES WERE CLOSED AND STREETS WERE JAMMED WITH JUBILANT CROWDS. SIRENS HERALDED THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS, WHICH WERE PRECEDED BY OFFICERS IN AUTOMOBILES.

OCT 4 1938

DETACHMENTS ENTERING BODENBACH AND TETSCHEN (NOT TESCHEN, WHICH POLISH TROOPS OCCUPIED) PROCEEDED CAUTIOUSLY TO AVOID POSSIBLE ENCOUNTER WITH CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES SLOW IN EVACUATION.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS, HOWEVER, HAD DEPARTED YESTERDAY AFTER REMOVING EXPLOSIVES FROM BRIDGES IN THE PATH OF THE APPROACHING GERMANS.

IN BOTH CITIES THE CZECH NAMES ON STORES AND STREETS HAD BEEN ERASED AND REPLACED BY GERMAN SIGNS. DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ELBE FROM BODENBACH, ON A HIGH PROMONTORY, TETSCHEN WAS THE SCENE OF A CLASH BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS AND COMMUNISTS FRIDAY NIGHT. ONE CZECHO-

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SLOVAK SOLDIER AND TWO COMMUNISTS WERE KILLED IN THE CLASH, WHICH ENDED WHEN COMMUNISTS RAISED A WHITE FLAG.

EARLY TODAY A SWASTIKA WAS HOISTED ON THE PROMONTORY. PICTURES OF KONRAD HENLEIN AND ADOLF HITLER WERE PLACED IN EVERY WINDOW. HUNDREDS OF HITLER YOUTH SANG BEFORE THE SCHOOLS.

THE GERMANS MOVED HEAVY TANKS TO BODENBACH BY RAILWAYS WHICH EARLIER HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER BY GERMAN OFFICIALS.

OCT 4 1938 MJ1024AEs

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

BAYREUTH, GERMANY (AT SUDETENLAND FRONTIER), OCT 3-(AP)-SUDETENLAND AWOKE THIS MORNING TO A DAY OF FEVERISH EXCITEMENT, FOR WORD HAD SPREAD OF CHANCELLOR HITLER'S COMING FOR TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO EGER--IN THE THIRD ZONE OF THE GERMAN ARMY'S CZECHOSLOVAK OCCUPATION.

THE HUMBLE COUNTRY-FOLK, WHO LIVE IN THIS MOUNTAINOUS WORLD MORE OR LESS APART, HAD BEEN SINGING AND DANCING IN THE VILLAGE STREETS IN HONOR OF THE FEUHRER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT HE WOULD COME TO EGER SPREAD RAPIDLY, AND SUDETEN VILLAGERS AND FARMERS IN THE AREA MADE EAGER PREPARATIONS.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SUDETENLAND, CEDED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PROCEEDS ALMOST AS PEACEFULLY AS AN OLD WORLD HARVEST FESTIVAL IN WHICH THE PEOPLE CELEBRATE A GOOD CROP.

OCT 4 1938

THERE HAVE BEEN FEW REPORTS OF PROPERTY DAMAGED.

HAVING ENTERED THE FIRST AND SECOND ZONES DESIGNATED FOR GRADUAL OCCUPATION BY THE MUNICH AGREEMENT, THE GERMAN TROOPS TURNING INTO THE THIRD ZONE TODAY STRIKE THE MOST POPULOUS AND RICHEST OF THE LOT, ON THE WESTERN MOST TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THIS ZONE IS RICH IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING GLASS AND POTTERY WORKS WHOSE PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR

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GENERATIONS.

ALSO IN THIS BEAUTIFUL TERRITORY ARE SUCH FAMOUS RESORTS AS KARLOVY VARY (KARLSBAD) AND MARIENBAD, TO WHICH THE ELITE OF MANY LANDS FLOCK ANNUALLY TO EXCHANGE POLITE GOSSIP AND DRINK WATERS WHICH PROVIDE FOR LAZY PERSONS AN EASY METHOD OF REDUCING THE WAIST-LINE.

OCT 4 1938

AMONG THE SUDETEN GERMANS I HAVE WITNESSED GREAT REJOICING. THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CELEBRATING IN ITS SUNDAY BEST--THAT BEST REPRESENTING A MIXTURE OF QUAINTLY CUT MEN'S CLOTHING, SUCH AS AMERICA WORE IN THE GAY NINETIES, AND DELIGHTFUL NATIVE COSTUMES.

OUR CAR HAS BEEN HEAPED WITH BOUQUETS AND GARLANDS THROWN BY HANDS EAGER TO HAVE A PART IN CARRYING OUT THE WORDS ON GREAT ARCHES OF WELCOME OVER HIGHWAYS.

SO, TOO, WAS MY CAR FILLED WITH FLOWERS ONE DAY BACK IN NOVEMBER OF 1918 WHEN I RODE INTO BRUSSELS WITH BRITISH TROOPS AT THE ARMISTICE. THAT TIME, THE PEOPLE WERE REJOICING FOR THE END OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

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WHILE WE HAVE RIDDEN AMONG LAUGHING, DANCING THRONGS OF SUDETENLAND, ONE CANNOT BUT REMEMBER THAT BUT A FEW MILES BEYOND THE BOUNDARY OF OCCUPATION ARE SAD AND BITTER HEARTS. THE CZECHOSLOVAKS WHO AGREED TO DISMEMBERMENT OF THEIR STATE TO SAVE PEACE.

MARCHING FEET OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERY ALONG WINDING ROADS ARE DRUMMING THE LAST ROLL FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHICH WAS BORN OF THE WORLD WAR.

ON THIS CZECHOSLOVAK COUP, CHANCELLOR HITLER PROBABLY HAS ACHIEVED HIS GREATEST TRIUMPH SINCE HIS ASCENT TO POWER.

LOSS OF THE GREAT RING OF MOUNTAINS WHICH FORMED THE NATURAL FORTRESS BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY HAS RENDERED THE SMALLER

1938

COUNTRY IMPOTENT IN A MILITARY SENSE.

BY THAT SAME TOKEN, POSSESSION OF THIS RANGE ADDS TO THE MILITARY MIGHT OF GREATER GERMANY.

THE COUNTRY WHICH IS BEING TAKEN OVER BY GERMANY IS IN MANY RESPECTS A SLICE OF THE WORLD OF YESTERDAY. OCT 4 1938

ITS TOWNS AND VILLAGES ARE PICTURESQUE RECORDS OF MEDIEVAL CENTRAL EUROPE. ONE PASSES THROUGH COBBLE STREETS AND SQUARES THAT WERE ANCIENT WHEN COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

PINK-CHEEKED GIRLS WEAR YELLOW TRESSES IN BRAIDS THAT HANG TO THEIR WAISTS. AS DID THEIR GRANDMOTHERS. THE STYLE FOR THEIR COLORFUL NATIVE COSTUMES COMES DOWN THROUGH GENERATIONS.

MEN ARE TURNING UP EARTH WITH PLOUGHS DRAWN BY DROWSY OXEN. WOMEN WORK IN FIELDS, AS THEY HAVE FROM ANCIENT TIME.

SN#W225AES

LONDON, OCT 3-(AP)-THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOR TODAY ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING IT TO BE THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENTS WHICH SANCTIONED PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO "PROTECT THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE AGAINST ACTS OF TYRANNY, SPOILATION AND INJUSTICE." OCT 4 1938

THE COUNCIL, WHICH REPRESENTS TRADE UNIONS AND THE POLITICAL ARM OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT, DEPLORED THE "INVASION" OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY GERMAN TROOPS UNDER THE FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT OF ITALY, GERMANY, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

MEASURES OF PROTECTION FOR CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZENS, IT SAID, "CAN BE AT BEST ONLY PARTIAL REPARATION FOR SACRIFICES MADE BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA" TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

"WHILE THE STATESMEN WHO ASSEMBLED AT MUNICH ARE CLAIMING CREDIT FOR PRESERVING PEACE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "IT IS CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHO IS PAYING THE PRICE."

THE COUNCIL APPEALED FOR ASSISTANCE TO START ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY AND TO "COMPENSATE THOSE COMPELLED TO LEAVE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN FEAR OF REPRISALS."

IT DEMENDED IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF THE CZECH AND GERMAN SPEAKING CITIZENS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHO WERE HELD AS HOSTAGES IN GERMAN PRISONS. E S

ROME, OCT 3-(AP)-ITALY CALLED TODAY FOR SPEEDY COMPLETION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PARTITION BY SATISFACTION OF HUNGARY'S MINORITY CLAIMS.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL INFORMAZIONE DIPLOMATICA INFORMATION SERVICE CAUTIONED THAT DELAY IN SETTLING THIS PROBLEM IN ADDITION TO THE GERMAN AND POLISH MINORITY QUESTION, MIGHT BRING ON "NEW COMPLICATIONS."

THE SHARP TONE OF THE FASCIST PRESS, MEANWHILE, PLAINLY REFLECTED THE ITALIAN CONVICTION THAT EUROPE WAS STILL FAR FROM AN ASSURED PEACE DESPITE THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER ACCORD. OCT 4 1938

THE SPANISH CIVIL CONFLICT, HOSTILITY TO ITALY IN SOME FRENCH QUARTERS AND SOVIET RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN EUROPE ALL WERE CITED AS POTENTIAL TROUBLE BREEDERS.

THE EARL OF PERTH, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME, AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO HELD A 30-MINUTE CONFERENCE AT WHICH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES BELIEVED THEY DEALT WITH THE PROSPECTS FOR EXPEDITING ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY OF LAST APRIL 16.

THIS PACT HAS BEEN INOPERATIVE BECAUSE IT WAS CONDITIONED UPON A SETTLEMENT OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR INVOLVING WITHDRAWAL OF ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

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THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, COMPLAINING OF THE UNFRIENDLY TONE ON THE PART OF THE FRENCH PRESS TOWARDS ITALY, SAID THE FASCIST NATION WAS "READY FOR WAR" AND WOULD "FIGHT EVEN AGAINST FRANCE" IF NECESSARY.

THE NEWSPAPER LA TRIBUNA SAID IT WAS "A LONG STEP" FROM HAVING AVERTED WAR TO "REALIZING ALL THE CONDITIONS FOR GENERAL DISARMAMENT."

"WHO CAN SAY THAT THERE ARE NOT IN EUROPE OTHER WAR FLAMES TO EXTINGUISH AND OTHER INSTANCES OF INJUSTICES TO RECTIFY?" LA TRIBUNA DEMANDED.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THERE COULD BE NO PACIFICATION IN EUROPE

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"UNTIL THE MUSCOVITE INFLUENCE HAS BEEN FINALLY ELIMINATED."

IN THE EXISTING SITUATION, IT ADDED, THAT INSTEAD OF DISARMING "IT IS NECESSARY TO ARM OURSELVES BETTER TO BE READY FOR ANY EVENT."

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PARIS, OCT. 3-(AP)-GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF FRENCH DEFENSE FORCES, ANNOUNCED HE WOULD LEAVE PARIS TONIGHT FOR AN INSPECTION TOUR OF TROOPS ALONG THE MAGINOT LINE.

THE GENERAL SAID HE EXPECTED TO STUDY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILIZATION DURING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS BEFORE RESERVES WERE RELEASED.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY, OCT.3)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT.3-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, DISCLOSED TONIGHT THE INSIDE STORY OF UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN EUROPE'S WAR CRISIS AND DECLARED THAT THE "GREAT UNDERLYING NEEDS" NOW ARE WORLD-WIDE AGREEMENTS TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS, ABSTAIN FROM BOMBING CIVILIANS AND RECONSTRUCT ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

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WELLES SAID THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL APPEAL TO MUSSOLINI BECAME KNOWN TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN SUBSTANCE BEFORE IL DUCE'S HISTORIC TELEPHONE CALL TO HITLER, ON THE BASIS OF WHICH HITLER CONVOKED THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE IN MUNICH.

SPEAKING OVER A NATIONAL (NBC) RADIO NETWORK IN THE FORUM OF THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR, WELLES DISCLOSED ALSO THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD RECEIVED "INFORMATION OF UNQUESTIONED AUTHENTICITY" THAT 2 P.M. LAST WEDNESDAY HAD BEEN FIXED FOR THE ENTRANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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THE UNDERSECRETARY SAID, "THERE WAS NO QUESTION BUT THAT EUROPE WAS ON THE BRINK OF WAR." HE ADDED, "IN ALL THAT YOUR GOVERNMENT HAS SAID AND DONE DURING THESE LAST DAYS, IT WAS PURSUING THE COURSE BEST CALCULATED TO AID IN PRESERVING PEACE AND IN ENSURING THE SAFETY OF THIS COUNTRY."

THE WORLD NOW HAS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY, HE SAID. "TODAY, PERHAPS MORE THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES THERE IS PRESENTED THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT BY THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD OF A NEW WORLD ORDER BASED UPON JUSTICE AND UPON LAW."

PERMANENT PEACE, THE SPEAKER SAID, MUST BE BASED ON SANCTITY OF THE PLEDGED WORD, NON-INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES, PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, AND RESPECT BY ALL NATIONS FOR THE JUST RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

"IF ON SUCH A BASIS AS THIS THERE SHOULD NOW BE BROUGHT TO PASS THE SOLUTION OF ALL OF THOSE TRAGIC CONTROVERSIES WHICH STILL FESTER IN EUROPE AND IN THE FAR EAST," HE SAID, "AND THEREBY MAKE LESS PROBABLE THE OUTBREAK OF NEW CONTROVERSIES IN THE FUTURE, THE AGONY OF SPIRIT WHICH COUNTLESS MEN AND WOMEN HAVE SUFFERED DURING THESE PAST FEW DAYS WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN.

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"ONLY IN SUCH A WAY CAN THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD BE ENABLED TO MOVE FORWARD TOWARDS THE DETERMINATION OF THE TWO GREAT UNDERLYING NEEDS OF TODAY, THE SOLUTION OF WHICH BECOMES DAILY MORE NECESSARY--THE LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS, TOGETHER

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WITH A WORLD-WIDE AGREEMENT TO CEASE FOR ALL TIME ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN POPULATIONS BY AIR-BOMBING AND BY GAS, AND THAT ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION WITHOUT WHICH THERE CAN BE NEITHER INTERNATIONAL STABILITY NOR WELLBEING."

OCT 4 1938

NEWS DISPATCHES FROM ROME HAVE STATED THAT AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS PRESENTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO MUSSOLINI AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, WHICH WAS FOUR HOURS AFTER MUSSOLINI'S TELEPHONE CALL TO HITLER. HOWEVER, WELLES TOLD THE STORY AS FOLLOWS:

"EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 27, THE PRESIDENT SENT THROUGH THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN ROME A PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL APPEAL TO THE CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, INFORMING HIM OF THE ACTION WHICH HE HAD ALREADY TAKEN IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE, AND ASKING WHETHER SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WOULD NOT ALSO EXTEND HIS HELP IN THE CONTINUATION OF EFFORTS TO ARRIVE AT AN AGREEMENT UPON THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BY NEGOTIATION OR BY OTHER PACIFIC MEANS RATHER THAN BY RESORT TO FORCE.

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"WHILE THIS MESSAGE WAS NOT FORMALLY PLACED IN THE HANDS OF SIGNOR MUSSOLINI UNTIL FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE PURPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL WAS KNOWN TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ABOUT QUARTER BEFORE TEN O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 28."

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT AT THAT HOUR THE AMERICAN COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY TELEPHONED THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN ROME, ASKED FOR AN APPOINTMENT FOR AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS, INFORMED THE FOREIGN OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL, WHICH HAD JUST BEEN RECEIVED, AND GAVE THE PURPORT OF IT. THIS INFORMATION WAS PASSED ON TO THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO, AND THROUGH HIM TO MUSSOLINI.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY OCT.3)

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. (EST) MONDAY, OCT.3)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, OCT.3-(AP)-EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD EASE UP ON "ITS UNCEASING PRESSURE" AGAINST JEWS, MYRON C.TAYLOR, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE, TONIGHT ADVANCED A PLAN TO SOLVE THE REFUGEE PROBLEM.

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TAYLOR, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES, SAID HE WAS SURE "THE GERMANS WILL RECOGNIZE THAT EXTREME PERSECUTION IS UNNECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THE EMIGRATION OF THESE UNWANTED PEOPLE FROM GERMANY."

HE SAID "ORGANIZED EMIGRATION" AND PROPER PLACEMENT OF THE EXILES ACCORDING TO THEIR VOCATIONS WOULD BE THE BEST SOLUTION.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, TAYLOR DECLARED THAT THE PROBLEM COULD BE SOLVED WITHOUT CHANGING THE EXISTING LAW OF ANY COUNTRY.

ESTIMATES, HE SAID, SHOWED THAT REFUGEES HAD BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE FROM 2 TO 10 BILLION DOLLARS IN GERMANY. UNDER THE ORGANIZED EMIGRATION PLAN THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART OF THEIR MONEY WITH THEM.

TAYLOR RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A EUROPEAN STUDY OF THE SITUATION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. EST. MONDAY, OCT.3)

PHILOPEs

NEW YORK, OCT. 3-(AP)-FACILITIES OF THE LINER QUEEN MARY WERE STRAINED TO ACCOMODATE THE 2,112 PASSENGERS THE VESSEL LANDED TODAY, THE LARGEST LIST SHE EVER HAD CARRIED.

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TWENTY-FOUR HOURS BEFORE SHE SAILED FROM ENGLAND SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICANS TRIED TO OBTAIN ACCOMMODATIONS TO GET AWAY FROM WHAT THEN LOOKED LIKE WAR. THE QUEEN MARY WAS ABLE TO CARRY ONLY 275 OF THEM

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AND COTS WERE SET UP IN THE DRAWING ROOM, THE GYMNASIUM AND IN THE BROADCASTING ROOM TO ACCOMODATE THE EXTRA PASSENGERS.

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAID PASSENGERS WERE JUBILANT THURSDAY NIGHT WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE FOUR-POWER PACT HAD BEEN SIGNED AT MUNICH. THEY SAID MORE THAN 30 PERSONS ARRANGED FOR A RETURN BOOKING IMMEDIATELY.

AMONG THOSE ARRIVING WERE DR.HU SHIH, NEWLY APPOINTED CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON; COUNT GEORGE POTOCKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON; DWIGHT DAVIS, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR; DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, SR., JUNE LANG, MOVIE ACTRESS AND GOVERNOR A.HARRY MOORE, OF NEW JERSEY.

THE VESSEL CARRIED GOLD TO THE EQUIVALENT OF 4,900,000 BRITISH POUNDS STERLING.

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BALTIMORE, OCT 3-(AP)-THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, ONE OF 15 WOMEN NOW SITTING IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, TODAY TOLD AN AUDIENCE AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS CLUB THAT FASCIST COUNTRIES WOULD DOMINATE EUROPEAN AFFAIRS IF "THE COUNTRIES THAT STAND FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE DO NOT HOLD TOGETHER THROUGH COOPERATIVE ACTION."

THE DUCHESS, ONE OF FEW PERSONS IN ENGLAND ALLOWED TO MAINTAIN AN ARMED BODYGUARD, SAID SHE VISITED THIS COUNTRY ON BEHALF OF THE SPANISH LOYALISTS.

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DALADIER SAYS MUNICH STARTED ERA OF FRANCO-GERMAN AMITY

Paris Premier Wins Vote of Confidence on His Foreign Policy.

TO END RIFT WITH ROME

His Praise of Roosevelt's Aid Draws Cheers—Daladier Seeks Dictatorial Powers.

OCT 5 1938

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies approved the foreign policy of Premier Daladier tonight by a vote of 535 to 75 after hearing the Premier's defense of the four-Power Munich accord for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The Chamber gave overwhelming indorsement to the accord which averted a European war and to his plan to seek "new friendships" with Germany and Italy.

A more severe test of M. Daladier's strength, however, threatened to come later, when the Chamber votes on the Premier's demand for full decree powers to direct the economic and financial life of the nation until the end of the year.

Parliamentary approval of the Munich agreement came after the Premier let it be known France would seek the friendship of Germany and Italy but at the same time continue to increase her armed forces as a sure guaranty of peace.

Sees New Era of Friendship.

Reading his declaration on the Czechoslovak crisis to the Chamber of Deputies the Premier said that France wished to add to her "old and tried friendships" with Britain and Soviet Russia the "support of renewed or new friendships."

Before climbing to the rostrum of the Chamber M. Daladier told deputies in the corridor that the French Government soon would be able to send an ambassador to Rome to renew cordial relations with Italy and that his meeting with Chancellor Hitler at Munich had opened an "era of good feeling" between France and her ancient German enemy across the Rhine.

He went before the deputies after receiving from the cabinet unanimous approval for decree powers to "rebuild France's economy and finances"—a plan which was to be submitted to Parliament after today's debate on the Munich four-Power accord.

In a long address, the Premier upheld his action in the Czechoslovak crisis declaring that the report made in London by Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator, had made plain it was impossible any longer to ask Sudeten Germans to live within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia.

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Praises Roosevelt.

He paid homage to President Roosevelt's peace messages during the crisis week. The whole Chamber cheered when he spoke of "the great, generous and logical voice" of the American Chief Executive.

The Premier finished with a demand that France remain strong, build up her armaments, and unite behind the Government. Germany, he said, had known that France was "ready to fight to prevent damage to her vital interests."

He gave the Runciman report as the reason why France had joined with Hitler in putting pressure on Prague to give in to Hitler's demands.

In the debate which followed reading of his declaration, Communist Deputy Gabriel Peri declared France had "paid a heavy tribute to war blackmail," and added that peace was not assured.

"Czechoslovakia has been mutilated," he said. "Because she was a friend of France, and because she believed in the word of France she has been sacrificed."

Marin Congratulates Premier.

Louis Marin, veteran leader of the extreme Right, congratulated the Premier on avoiding war but reproached him with allowing Deputies and Senators to "live in most complete ignorance of our diplomatic activity." He declared that members of Parliament had been forced to consult a British white paper, issued last Wednesday, to find out what Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had been doing.

Leon Blum, chief of the powerful Socialist party, congratulated France that war had been avoided but added:

"I feel the sadness of the unhappy Czechoslovak people, who sacrificed their integrity and part of their independence for Europe's tranquility."

Paul Marchandeau, Finance Minister, disclosed that the Government would insist that Parliament vote it the decree powers, which would amount to a virtual temporary dictatorship, tonight, staking its life on the issue. The powers would be requested until December 13, he said.

Speaking of the German people Premier Daladier said: "With them we hope to be able to establish durable peace."

Pays Homage to Czechs.

M. Daladier, in the name of the entire Government, paid homage to the "courage of the Czechoslovak nation and its leaders." He declared that Czechoslovakia's present trials enable it to "reforge its political unity." He also paid tribute to British collaboration with France "during these difficult weeks."

The ministerial declaration, which also was read in the Senate by former Premier Camille Chautemps, said:

"Perhaps, for the first time in the history of the world, everything was undertaken publicly and discussed openly before the peoples.

"If peace has been maintained and preserved it is because we have not had recourse to plots of secret diplomacy. We acted in the light of day, under the control of our peoples, and I insist here that the people, all the people, wish peace."

Tells of Visit to London.

Describing his September 18 visit to London with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, M. Daladier told how Prime Minister Chamberlain acquainted them with the findings of Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the German-Czechoslovak dispute.

"Need I tell you with what emotion we learned that the English observer, in his soul and conscience, concluded it was impossible to make Czechoslovaks and Sudeten Germans live together any longer when all our efforts had consisted in making Czechoslovakia turn toward the federalism which would have assured the integrity of its territory?" he asked.

Declaring that it then became necessary to face "realities," M. Daladier said: "We found ourselves faced with the following alternatives:

"Either to say no to Sudeten demands and thereby push the Czechoslovak Government into an unyielding position and the German Government to aggression, thus provoking armed conflict which would result in the rapid destruction of Czechoslovakia, or to try to find a compromise."

"If the first hypothesis were verified, who could hold that Czechoslovakia's territorial integrity would have been maintained after a terrible war of coalition, even a victorious war.

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"We Chose Peace."

"We chose peace. The French-British plan of London (for partition of Czechoslovakia) came from this choice, but at the same time we submitted these unhappy propositions to Czechoslovakia we carried to her engagements taken by Britain to join us in an international guaranty, for we had persuaded the British Government to bring the help of its power and prestige to maintenance of peaceful order in the very heart of Europe."

M. Daladier said that when he and M. Bonnet left London September 19, they had a "feeling" that the plan would be received in Prague with "indignant protests" and would be agreed to by Nazi Germany.

Then the Czechoslovaks, "in their historic devotion to peace" accepted the plan, the Premier continued.

At the same time, he said, Hitler formulated new demands which could be "considered as an operation with all the characteristics and consequences of conquest except for recourse to arms."

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Acknowledges French Split.

M. Daladier then publicly acknowledged a division among French people during the crisis.

"During these anguishing days," he said, "two great currents were manifest in our country. They were found in every political party, in every shade of political thought, and they fought for the conscience of each Frenchman. Some put their hope in negotiation, others in un-

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yielding firmness.

"As for me, chief of the Government, I recognized from the first minute the infallible instinct of the French people in both movements. I felt the truth was in the blending of the two currents and not in their contradiction

"What the French people wanted was that the irreparable be avoided. The irreparable was German aggression. This aggression, by the terms of our treaty (with Czechoslovakia) would have brought forth the aid and assistance of France. We would have asked you to fulfill the engagements of France."

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Tells of Critical Hours

In his address M. Daladier then arrived at events of the "crucial night of September 27-28."

Sir Horace Wilson, Mr. Chamberlain's close political adviser, had returned from Berlin to London with Hitler's threat to march into Czechoslovakia at 2 P. M. the next day.

"We had only a few hours before us," said the Premier, "Mr. Chamberlain's radio speech had warned the world of the gravity of the situation. We resolved to make a last effort."

M. Daladier then told how he and Mr. Chamberlain had instructed the British and French ambassadors at Berlin to see Hitler and how the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, had been told to make an eff[illegible] with Premier Mussolini.

"In that way," M. Daladier declared, "we were responding to the spirit of President Roosevelt's second message (addressed to Hitler alone) which so generously contributed to make a peaceful solution."

Mr. Chamberlain then proposed that the chiefs of the four Powers meet at Munich, M. Daladier said, and "M. Mussolini backed up this request with force and success."

The Premier continued:

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"I accepted that invitation and I have nothing to regret. I would have preferred that all interested powers were present (Czechoslovakia and her ally Soviet Russia not being invited, but it was necessary to act quickly. Delay could have been fatal.

"You know the results of the Munich interview. It was a more useful conversation than formal conference.

"We avoided recourse to force and we, without doubt, provoked a plebiscite of peace in four countries by the spontaneous warmth of the receptions at Berlin, Rome, London and Paris by the peoples of the four capitals for the chiefs of the four governments."

Cheered at Conclusion

As M. Daladier neare[illegible] of his speech Deputies a[illegible] tors thawed out and bega[illegible] plaud his words. When he the manuscript of his address and left the rostrum the entire assembly—with the exception of communists—stood to cheer him.

The Premier finished with a demand that France remain strong, build up her armaments and unite behind the Government, for "if our negotiation succeeded we owe it as much to the fact that we leaned on a demonstration of our force."

"One must first have conquered the esteem of one's opponent" to be on an equal footing with him, M. Daladier said.

"Germany's esteem for France, which I felt upon my arrival in Munich, was based on the fact that they knew France was ready to fight to prevent damage to her vital interests."

PARIS, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The Cabinet today unanimously approved Premier Edouard Daladier's plan for decree powers to "rebuild France's economy and finances." The Premier's proposal, which was to be submitted to Parliament after today's debate on the Munich four-Power accord, was approved after two Cabinet meetings, the second meeting with President Albert Lebr[illegible]

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The extent and nature of the powers to be demanded were not disclosed in the communique, which also declared the Ministers had unanimously approved a declaration defending the Munich agreement which Daladier was to read to the Chamber of Deputies later today.

[A dispatch of the United Press from Paris stated that France also moved today to restore good relations with Italy after an estrangement that had lasted since Italy's war on Ethiopia. This dispatch said that the Cabinet voted agreement in principle to appointment of a new French Ambassador at Rome—who, as he would have to present credentials to King Victor Emmanuel as "emperor of Ethiopia," would symbolically, in the name of the Government, recognize Italy's conquest. It was understood that Premier Mussolini would be consulted soon and that an ambassador might be appointed this month. His first task would be to reopen negotiations for a French-Italian friendship agreement.]

The Cabinet's communique said the reason for M. Daladier's demands was "the exceptional circumstances through which the nation has just passed." One Cabinet member said that the Premier wanted decree powers to last until December 1. M. Daladier came into office April 10 with decree powers which expired July 31. Demand for full powers has been the traditional way for French governments to face financial difficulties.

Seeks to Reassure Nation.

The Finance Ministry, apparently seeking to reassure the country regarding the nature of the Government's plans, announced the "Government will neither adjust exchange control nor take any measures of monetary manipulation."

The critical situation and M. Daladier's demand almost overshadowed the stormy debate which the Premier faced in the Chamber of Deputies on his foreign policy, which gave France peace at the price of German expansion in Central Europe.

The most pressing problem facing the country—as usual—was financial troubles caused by the tremendous expenses of mobilization and the precipitous flight of frightened capital from France. The cost of mobilization and the hasty restocking of war supplies has been estimated at ten to fifteen billion francs (about $269,700,000 to $404,550,000).

That drain, which more than exhausted the Government's legal borrowing limits from the Bank of France, was reflected in the fall of the franc yesterday to 178.98 to the British pound. At the time of the last devaluation the Premier assured the country the currency would not be allowed to drop below 179.00.

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Exchange Control Active.

Efforts of the exchange control fund managed to halt the drop yesterday two centimes from the maximum on the official Paris exchange, but in London it went to 179.06.

Among M. Daladier's plans to pay for mobilization were reported to be revaluation of gold in the Bank of France and increasing the Government's borrowing power from that institution. The exact method which the ministers contemplate using in revaluing the gold was not explained, but it was held possible that an additional 30,000,000,000 francs could be made available.

The limit of Government borrowing from the bank now is legally set at 30,000,000,000 francs. It was expected that M. Daladier would ask that it be raised at least another 10,000,000,000 if only to cover additional bills contracted during the war scare.

The dollar opened today at 37.40 eleven centimes higher than yesterday's close while the pound hovered around 178.95.

Doubtful of Approval.

Many political observers were doubtful if an extraordinary session of Parliament would be willing to give him authority to take "all financial, social and economic measures" he might think necessary.

Communists have served notice they would vote against M. Daladier. Socialists have indicated they would vote against him. That would force the Premier to jump from the left to the right for support—a dangerous enough course at any time and particularly so in the present acute situation.

The Foreign Affairs debate—the first since Germany took over Austria—had the right of way and despite its political maneuvers it seemed unlikely the Government would be able to choke off the opposition. Thirteen deputies, most of whom are bitterly opposed to the Government demanded the right to question the Government, thereby disrupting M. Daladier's carefully-laid plans for a demonstration of the "nation's solidarity."

Daladier Revamps Plans.

In the fact of formal interpolation demands—each of which carries the right to make an hour-long speech—the Government revamped its program and was reported to have decided to demand a vote of confidence which it seemed certain to get, although the majority may be far from the unanimous approval the Premier sought.

The change in the procedure does not cut down the number of attacks—just their length. All those who have demanded the right to interpolate will be give nthe floor but only to explain their votes. The rules of debate limit the heads of parties to 15 minutes and the independent members to five minutes.

Communist party deputies, with the American Earl Browder as guest adopted a resolution condemning the "highway robbery of Munich." The group decided to ask Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Chief of Staff of French defense, to tell the Chamber of Deputies about the value of the Sudetenland to Germany from a military viewpoint.

The Union of Socialists, the fourth largest party of the People's front, voted to support the Daladier Government.

DALADIER BOUQUET FOR CHAMBERLAIN

Says France's Unity With Britain Has "Tightened Bound Him"

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PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—Premier Daladier today addressed a letter to Prime Minister Chamberlain expressing admiration for the British statesman's "ardent will for peace."

Replying to a letter from Chamberlain designed to dispel French concern over the British-German friendship declaration of last Friday, which followed the four-Power Munich agreement, Daladier declared:

"France felt, during this crisis, that the bonds of cordial friendship and esteem which unite her to the British nation were tightening around her.

"Thank you for your message, which deeply touched the French nation. The feelings which you express correspond to mine."

Chamberlain's letter, sent to Daladier Sunday, reaffirmed French-British friendship. Daladier's opponents have declared that it was more than offset by the resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty and one of France's greatest friends in the British Cabinet.

"Lofty Comprehension"

"Like all my compatriots," Daladier's letter said, "I have admired your ardent will for peace, your lofty and firm comprehension of the vital interests of our two countries and of France's personal obligations."

This apparently referred to France's treaty obligations to aid Czechoslovakia against aggression.

"Our collaboration does not exclude any other entente," Daladier concluded, referring to Chamberlain's attempts to make friends with Germany. "I am convinced that in the future it remains the surest guarantee of peace."

Observers saw in this a hint that France as well as Britain would make independent settlements with dictators.

DALADIER WINS DUAL VICTORY IN CHAMBER

Granted Full Financial Power To Rule By Dictatorial Decree

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Anti-Munich Peace Conference Also Approved

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 5—Premier Edouard Daladier was voted full financial powers to rule by dictatorial decree today by the Chamber of Deputies. The vote was [illegible] to 147, with 187 abstaining.

The vote came after the Premier [illegible] a night-long battle. Yes- Chamber by a vote of 535 approved his part of the [illegible]tion of Czechoslovakia to [illegible] Europe's peace, and he had announced his intention of resuming full diplomatic relations with Italy to extend that peace.

Forced To Compromise

Opposition of Socialists forced Daladier to compromise some of his demands for decree powers. He promised to maintain the social laws of the People's Front and to reduce the duration of the decree powers from December 31 to November 15.

Even these promises won the Socialists only to the point where they agreed to abstain from voting instead of joining with Communists and some Independents in opposition.

535 To 75 On Munich Pact

Shortly before 2.30 A. M. approval of the Finance Commission was gained when 18 voted for the measure, with 5 voting against and 18 abstaining.

Yesterday the Chamber voted 535 to 75 in approval of Daladier's part in the Munich conference to buy the peace [illegible] Europe.

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Daladier's ministerial statement on the four-power Munich accord which appeased Germany at Czechoslovakia's territorial expense said France was in a state of "permanent mobilization" to preserve the peace saved at Munich.

To Send Ambassador To Italy

Earlier, it was disclosed that the Government had decided to resume full relations with Italy by recognizing Premier Benito Mussolini's Ethiopian conquest.

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, called Italian Charge d'Affaires Renato Prunas to the Foreign Ministry yesterday and asked him to notify his Government that France had decided to name an Ambassador to Rome.

The notification was coupled with French thanks for Premier Benito Mussolini's part in solution of the German-Czechoslovak crisis. Italian approval of a specific nomination for the post was expected to be asked within twenty-four hours.

Francois-Poncet May Get Post

Although Francois Pietri, a Deputy and member of a half-dozen former cabinets, had been mentioned widely for the appointment, political sources tonight believed that Andre Francois-Poncet, present Ambassador to Berlin, probably would be named.

In such a case, it was said, Francois-Poncet would be succeeded in Berlin by Leon Noel, now Ambassador to Poland, and Noel's post at Warsaw would be taken by Gabriel Puaux, former Minister to Austria.

The French notification to Italy indicated France was ready to recognize King Vittorio Emanuele as Emperor of Ethiopia.

While Camille Chautemps, forme[illegible] Premier, read Daladier's declaration in the Senate, the Premier, from the rostrum of the lower house, summarized his Government's goal as the maintenance of peace by strengthening the nation and by a general solution of European problems.

"We maintain peace only if we elaborate finally the bases of general settlement, if we organize Europe and the world on new principles, and if after having avoided war in Central Europe we make it recede everywhere it is still unleashed," Daladier said.

This apparently was a reference to the Spanish war, one of the first items on the French list of questions to be liquidated. Daladier, however, made no reference to any specific action to be taken.

The only ballots cast against the Daladier policy were those of seventy-three Communists, Henri de Kerillis, Independent Conservative, and Pierre Bloch, Socialist.

Defending the Munich dismemberment of Czechoslovakia as an escape from war, the Premier asserted that the success of the four-power talks was the result above all of the "demonstration of our strength."

"Know all Frenchmen who desire the safety of France must consider themselves in a state of permanent mobilization for the service of peace and the fatherland," Daladier bluntly informed the Chamber of Deputies.

With mutual respect established between France and Germany, he said, [illegible] hope to be able to establish a [illegible] peace."

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Asks Economic Powers

[illegible]e Premier backed [illegible] this stand [illegible]alling on Parliament for immedi[illegible] approval of his demand for eco[illegible]c and financial decree powers to [illegible] the nation out of difficulties cre[illegible]d by the crisis over Czechoslovakia. "Progressive mobilization" and hasty stocking of war supplies are esti[illegible]ated to have cost France between [illegible],000,000,000 and 15,000,000,000 francs—[illegible]out $269,70, to $404,550,000.

Daladier paid a tribute t[illegible] President [illegible]oosevelt's overtures for peace, mes[illegible]ages to several governments, during [illegible]he crisis last week. Deputies stood and cheered when he spoke of "the great, generous and logical voice of President Roosevelt."

Gamelin Reviews Armies

Simultaneously French armed forces marched before their commanders in chief in an implied warning that France was ready to resist any further German efforts to break the power of France.

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin reviewed his armies on the eastern frontier, while Vice-Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the navy general staff, inspected his naval forces at Brest.

Daladier's declaration from the rostrum of the Chamber began debate which extended into the night in the

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red plush and gold amphitheater of the ancient Bourbon Palace.

Disclose Rome-Accord Move

Before reading his ministerial declaration, Daladier informed close collaborators in the Chamber that the Government had decided to send an Ambassador to Rome, restoring cordial diplomatic relations which have been in state of virtual suspension for two years.

Sending an Ambassador to Rome amounts to recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, for the envoy must be accredited to Vittorio Emanuele as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

Daladier's address, emphasizing French strength and not mentioning by name France's Soviet Russian or Little Entente allies, implied hope for a new period of peace for European nations based on respect for each other's arms.

To Seek New Friendships

It was on this basis, Daladier indicated, that France would attempt to "add to these old and tried friendships (British and Soviet Russian) the support of renewed or new friedships (German and Italian).

"We can count on the friendship of France and Britain," Daladier said.

This was taken in Chamber lobbies as a clear indication the French Government would make the London and Paris union the keystone of its new foreign policy while bettering relations with Germany and Italy.

Daladier's address, heard at the start with cool but intense interest, gradually rallied the Chamber until at the close almost all the Deputies except the Communists rose to cheer the Premier.

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STRENGTH AT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S EXPENSE.

OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS AS WIDELY SEPARATED AS GASTON BERGERY OF THE INDEPENDENT LEFT AND JEAN YBARNEGARAY OF THE FRENCH SOCIAL PARTY GAVE THEIR VOTES TO DALADIER.

THE COMMUNISTS, HOWEVER, HELD THAT FRANCE HAD "PAID A HEAVY TRIBUTE TO WAR BLACKMAIL," AS GABRIEL PERI PUT IT.

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS BEEN MUTILATED BECAUSE SHE WAS A FRIEND OF FRANCE, AND BECAUSE SHE BELIEVED IN THE WORD OF FRANCE SHE HAS BEEN SACRIFICED," PERI SAID. THEN, TURNING TO DALADIER, HE SHOUTED:

"YOU HAVE SIGNED OUR DECEIT OVER THE MUTILATED BODY OF A FREE PEOPLE."

DALADIER SUBMITTED A BILL WHICH WOULD GIVE HIS GOVERNMENT FULL POWER TO RULE BY DECREE UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR AND THIS WAS UP FOR CONSIDERATION IN A SECOND CHAMBER SESSION STARTING AT 10 P.M. (5 P.M., E.S.T.)

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THE TEXT OF THE BILL FOLLOWS:

"EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES EXPOSED IN THE COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE JUSTIFIED THE DEMAND WHICH IT PRESENTS WITH VIEW TO TAKING INDISPENSIBLE MEASURES OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS AUTHORIZED UNTIL DEC.31, 1938, (CORRECT) TO TAKE BY DECREES, DELIBERATED AND APPROVED BY THE CABINET, MEASURES DESTINED TO ACHIEVE IMMEDIATE RECOVERY OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY.

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"THESE DECREES WHICH WILL HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW WILL BE SUBMITTED TO RATIFICATION OF THE CHAMBERS BEFORE JAN.1, 1939."

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STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 4 (AP).—France paraded her military might on the German border today. General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, chief of staff of all defense forces, reviewed 35,000 men here on an inspection tour of the border, including Maginot fortification troops, reservists mobilized during the recent crisis and special detachments of Moroccan cavalry.

Armored cars, tanks and heavy guns rumbled over Strassbourg streets to the cheers of a populace which a few days ago was living in fear of an outbreak of hostilities. The parade lasted nearly two hours. Gamelin, arriving in the morning, made a quick inspection trip through the fortifications on the French side of the international bridge leading to Kehl, and then reviewed the troops in Broglio Square.

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PREMIER DALADIER WON CABINET APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED BILL TO GRANT HIM DECREE POWERS TO DEAL WITH THE FINANCIAL SITUATION ARISING FROM THE RECENT WAR SCARE, AND THEN PLANNED TO RUSH IT THROUGH PARLIAMENT. THESE EFFORTS WERE BLOCKED TEMPORARILY TONIGHT WHEN THE SENATE ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING WHILE THE PREMIER WAS EXPLAINING THE BILL BEFORE THE CHAMBER'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PARIS-OCT.4

THE SOCIALIST LEADER AND FORMER PREMIER, LEON BLUM; LEON BARETY, INDEPENDENT; LUDOVIC FROSSARD, SOCIALIST, AND THE REPUBLICAN UNION ALL THREW THEIR SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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HENRI DE KERILLIS, WHO LATER VOTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, DECLARED, "WAR HAS BEEN DELAYED BUT NOT AVOIDED." HE CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT FOR PERMITTING GERMANY TO IMPROVE HER MILITARY

35,000 French Troops Parade at Strasbourg

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Gamelin, Chief of Staff, Tours Maginot Border Forts

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MULHOUSE, FRANCE, OCT 4—(AP)—CROWDS BRAVED HARD RAIN TO CHEER GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, CHIEF OF DEFENSE FORCES, ON A TOUR OF THE MAGINOT LINE FRONTIER DEFENSES TODAY. HE IS STUDYING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILIZATION DURING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

RUSSIANS HOLD TIE WITH PARIS BROKEN

Foreign Office Paper Says France Isolated Herself in Czechoslovak

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By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 4.—The French language newspaper Journal de Moscou, which habitually reflects the views of the Soviet Foreign Office, gave expression today to what was regarded in diplomatic quarters as Russia's farewell to her ally, France.

France "no longer has an ally in Europe except Britain," the paper said. This was accepted as meaning Soviet Russia no longer regarded herself as a partner in the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact in the event of aggression.

"International public opinion now says, What is the value of France's word—the value of her pledges to the U. S. S. R., and of the French-Soviet pact?" the newspaper remarked in a discussion of the four-power Munich settlement of Sept. 30, in which Britain, France, Germany and Italy agreed to the partition of Czechoslovakia.

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Russia Not Represented

Neither Czechoslovakia nor Russia, an ally of Czechoslovakia's in that Russia was pledged to aid Czechoslovakia against an aggressor provided France did so, was represented in the Munich conference.

"The fact is that France on her own initiative and without consulting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has already annulled the Czechoslovak-Soviet pact, which was a corollary of the French-Soviet pact," the Journal de Moscou continued. "What now is the value of the latter pact since France has just torn up her treaty with Czechoslovakia—a treaty that bound her much more strongly?

"It has done this at the very moment when the latter country [Czechoslovakia] was under the threat of Fascist aggression. Loss of her allies and isolation—that is the price France will pay for her capitulation to the aggressor.

"On whom can France rely now? Her sole ally in Europe now is Britain—this same Britain which went behind France's back and signed the naval agreement with Germany [in 1936] * * * and which today comes to terms with Hitler—again behind France's back.

"Isolation—that is the inevitable price of France's capitulation to the aggressor, and that isolation was precisely Hitler's aim."

The first reaction in diplomatic circles to recent events, in which Russia was ignored while the interests of the westernmost Slavic outpost in Bohemia were dealt with, was that Russia would turn her diplomatic attention increasingly toward Asia.

The Soviet attitude toward Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's negotiations with Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini has consistently been that the results would only be surrender to aggression.

Paris Is Not Informed

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PARIS, Oct. 4. (AP)—Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight no information had been received at the Quai d'Orsay concerning reports that Soviet Russia regarded the French-Soviet pact as discarded. No formal move toward abrogation of the pact has been made known.

There has been evident a growing coolness in relations between France and the Soviet Union, however. French conservative political leaders have been urging the government to drop its mutual assistance pact with Russia as a step toward better relations with Germany.

France failed to call on Moscow during the crisis over Czechoslovakia, with whom Russia also was allied.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, pointedly passed through Paris last week-end on his way from Geneva to Moscow, without making his customary courtesy call at the Foreign Ministry.

London Is Unperturbed

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LONDON, Oct. 4. (AP)—British Government circles, which one week ago hastily took advantage of the French-Soviet mutual assistance pact to align the Red army in a "stop Hitler" front in the event of war, tonight remained unperturbed at Soviet Russia's indication she would denounce the treaty.

Some circles favorable to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain welcomed the move as removing a barrier in the way of concluding a coveted four-power Western European pact. These circles have privately advocated cancellation of the French-Soviet pact for some time.

The indication from Moscow that Soviet Russia regards France as without an ally in Europe except Britain struck gloom into the hearts of anti-Chamberlain elements, however, from Socialists to dissident Conservatives. They feared it was a sign that London and Paris, after giving Adolf Hitler the Bohemian mountains athwart his eastward drive, were now condemned to face Greater Germany alone, should Herr Hitler ever decide to turn back west.

The two Western European democracies, these circles said, were already beginning to pay the price of Munich.

LONDON BEGINS NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALIANS

Talks Designed To Obtain Settlement Of Spanish Dispute

OCT 5 1938

Insurgent Leader Agrees To Receive Secretary Of Non-Intervention Group

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 4—Great Britain and France launched simultaneous diplomatic moves aimed at a permanent European appeasement today. The London Government began friendship negotiations with its Ambassador in Rome, the Earl of Perth.

These negotiations were designed to better Anglo-Italian relations through some settlement of the Spanish civil war, thus putting into effect the Easter friendship pact between Italy and Britain—a pact whose operation is contingent upon such a settlement in Spain.

To Confer With Franco

An informed source disclosed that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Insurgent leader, finally had agreed to "welcome" the secretary of the twenty-six-nation Non-Intervention Committee, Francis Hemming.

The secretary is expected to leave for Burgos next week-end to explain to General Franco the British plan for withdrawing foreign volunteers from Spain, a program to which the Spanish Government already has given approval.

Britain's efforts to get foreigners out of Spain are tied up closely with efforts to reach an agreement with Premier Benito Mussolini as a preliminary to discussions looking toward a four-power pact projected to link Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

New Anglo-Italian Move Reported In Rome Circles

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Rome, Oct. 4 (AP)—Reliable sources indicated tonight that Britain and Italy had made another start toward settlement of differences born of the Ethiopian and Spanish wars.

British and Italian officials alike were non-commital on the second conversation of two days between Lord Perth, the British Ambassador, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, but persons in close touch with current trends said the move had been made toward resumption of Anglo-Italian negotiations.

These negotiations were suspended last spring after an Anglo-Italian agreement to maintain the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. "Settlement" of the Spanish civil war was a condition on which the accord would go into effect.

No Comment On French Move

Today's talks came along with word from Paris that the French Cabinet had decided on a move toward better relations with Italy by sending an ambassador to Rome, recognizing Ethiopian conquest.

Comment on this possibility was withheld in official Italian circles. Others thought Italian press hostility toward France, which had flared in recent days, might subside as the first effect of such an action by the Paris Government.

More important, some foreign sources said, was the possibility Britain might follow France in recognizing the conquest of Ethiopia, although there was no indication that Lord Perth discussed such a possibility with Count Ciano in their meetings yesterday and today.

Ciano Receives Lord Perth.

ROME, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, called on Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, today. The two also had had [illegible] talk late yesterday.

Britain Pushes Rearmament

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Talk of Conscription Heard as Commons Continues Debate on Munich Pact.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Great Britain rushed into an urgent new rearmament race today in an effort to preserve the "Munich peace." As opposition to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's settlement of the German-Czechoslovak dispute entered its second day in the House of Commons, it was suggested freely that the new arms campaign would include some form of conscription.

In diplomatic circles it was said that even Mr. Chamberlain was not prepared to believe that Adolf Hitler had no more territorial demands in Europe, as the German Chancellor asserted just before he, Chamberlain, Premier Mussolini and Premier Deladier of France agreed to split up Czechoslovakia as the price of peace.

Three steps in British rearmament were expected:

1. A drive to put the general public on a war-time basis through increased air raid protection activity and a concerted effort to grow more food.

2. New attempts to keep Hitler from dominating Yugoslavia (with which Germany reached a new commercial agreement yesterday), Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria by co-operating politically and economically with those countries.

3. New political and economical efforts in Czechoslovakia to try to keep what is left of that dismembered country from forming an alliance wth Germany.

Stresses Air Raid Protection.

Home office officials considered it essential to press air raid protection activity now while the fear of last week's war scare still is fresh.

Both Opposition and Conservative Members of Parliament pointed out that the small continental nations could not fail to take a lesson from the fate of Czechoslovakia, forced to relinquish territory to Germany and Poland and, perhaps, Hungary. It was generally felt Anglo-French influence had been lost in the Danube River valley. All sections of British opinion agreed this must be regained.

An attempt was deemed possible also to regain the confidence of Soviet Russia by renewed activity in trying to get foreign fighters out of Spain. The visit of Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, to Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano was believed to foreshadow some important development in Italy's attitude toward the Spanish civil war.

With the Spanish fighting now on a comparatively small scale, it was suggested in some quarters that Britain again was trying to mediate between the warring factions.

See Chamberlain Safe.

Mr. Chamberlain faced bitter opposition from influential quarters but some observers believed it misleading to think his Government was threatened in any way.

David Lloyd George, the wartime Prime Minister, was expected to speak in today's Commons debate, but it was understood that Winston Churchill, outstanding Conservative critic of the Government, had postponed his speech until tomorrow, final day of the three-day debate.

An indication of the Prime Minister's confidence was seen in a Government motion signed by Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon and Minister of Colonies Malcolm MacDonald. It will be voted on tomorrow. It seeks a vote of support, declaring "that this House approves the policy of his Majesty's Government by which war was averted in the recent crisis and supports their efforts to securing lasting peace."

The War Office announced today that men who joined the regular army during last week's war scare would be permitted to leave by October 15. In London 243 men enlisted [illegible] more than during the same [illegible] last week.

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Gets Reply From Daladier.

The Government received from Premier Daladier of France a reply to Chamberlain's message of October 2, which reaffirmed the united front of Britain and France. M. Daladier assured Mr. Chamberlain that Anglo-French co-operation was "not exclusive of any other understanding." Observers saw in this a hint that France as well as Britain could make independent settlements with the dictators.

It was Mr. Chamberlain's joint statement with Herr Hitler of September 30 that led to this exchange of messages.

Wenzel Jaksch, leader of German Social Democrats (anti-Nazis) in Czechoslovakia, arrived in London to discuss with Labor members of Parliament arrangements for helping German Social Democrats who are leaving their homes in Sudetenland zones Germany is occupying.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland called on Mr. Chamberlain on his way to Dublin from Geneva, and gave the British Prime Minister an account of the League of Nations session. In return he got a first-hand story of the Munich agreement.

The two Government chiefs also surveyed the British-Irish agreement which made southern Ireland virtually independent of Britain.

Baldwin Backs Successor.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Earl Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain's predecessor as Prime Minister, today indorsed Mr. Chamberlain's Munich accord while the angry opposition renewed its assault on that pact for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Earl Baldwin, in his maiden speech in the House of Lords, declared that "when the Prime Minister took that decision to go to Berchtesgaden there was nothing else on earth he could have done and I thank God that he was able to do it."

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While Earl Baldwin spoke, the labor opposition in the House of Commons bitterly assailed Mr. Chamberlain for the four-Power Munich agreement. It was the second day of debate on the Prime Minister's policies which was expected to continue through tomorrow.

"I rejoice that these meetings (between Mr. Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler) have taken place," Earl Baldwin told a cheering House, "and in what my old colleague and present chief has accomplished, I know no other man who would have brought it to a successful issue."

Receives an Ovation.

Earl Baldwin was given a tremendous ovation. It was his first speech in Parliament since May, 1937, when, still a commoner, he spoke in the Lower House.

Declaring that "I can lay my hand on no man" who could have done what Mr. Chamberlain did when he went to Germany, Earl Baldwin praised his successor for refusing to bring the horrors of war upon England's women and children when the country was "not ready."

He charactorized as a "complete fallacy" the idea that war is inevitable, and he firmly approved of holding to any last, slim hope for peace."

Earl Baldwin spoke of the moment when, in the midst of Mr. Chamberlain's address to the House of Commons last Wednesday, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax showed him the telegram from Hitler agreeing to hold a four-power con-

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ference at Munich.

Like A Rainbow in the Sky.

"It was just as if the finger of God had drawn a rainbow once more across the sky and ratified again his covenant with the children of men," Earl Baldwin said.

In moving phrases Earl Baldwin recalled last Wednesday's scenes in the House of Commons in that black hour before Hitler's message arrived.

"My mind went back to that day in August, 1914," he said, referring to the day Britain decided to go to war against Germany, "and I have never forgotten (Foreign Secretary) Sir Edward Grey's face, the face of a man who looked as if he had been through hell, and I thought the skies were completely black."

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"Whatever happens this coming year is bound to present many difficulties and on how we face them might depend the settlement of Europe and of the world," Earl Baldwin stated. "There is nothing more important from every point of view than that in so far as the defense of this country is concerned, there should be no difference of party. I am in entire agreement with those of you who would push on to bring up our defenses to a satisfactory point with the least possible delay."

The Government expects to end the debate tomorrow when it will present a motion approving the Prime Minister's actions in Europe's recent war scare.

The attack was renewed by Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, with a private notice of an "urgent" question to the Prime Minister.

Major Attlee demanded that debate not be shut off before the "back benchers"—the rank and file of the House—had an opportunity to speak. He also urged that questions concerning Britain's guaranty of Czechoslovakia's new frontiers and a British loan to Prague should be threshed out thoroughly.

The debate was expected to continue through a third day. It opened yesterday with a bitter attack on the four-Power Munich accord for Czechoslovakia's dismemberment by Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty because the Munich terms "stuck in my throat," and Mr. Chamberlain's spirited defense.

The Government expects to end the debate tomorrow when it will present a motion approving the Prime Minister's actions in Europe's recent war scare.

To Urge World Conference.

The labor opposition at a meeting today decided to introduce "a reasoned amendment" to the Government's motion. It will advocate a return to collective security through the League of Nations and an immediate "summoning of a world conference to consider removal of the economic and political grievances which imperil peace."

In response to Major Attlee's question, Mr. Chamberlain told the House, "I hope that the debate might close tomorrow."

The Prime Minister came to the House after a conference with Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Ireland and newly elected President of the League Assembly.

Replying to a question on German radio propaganda designed to create differences between Czechs and Slovaks, Mr. Chamberlain said: "His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has already represented to the German Government the desirability of restraint in the German press and German wireless. We are awaiting his report before we consider whether further representations are required."

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Herbert Morrison, Laborite, reopened the debate proper with an assertion that the "Gavernment has consistently cold-shouldered the League of Nations and steadily turned its back on collective security and collective organization of peace."

Sees Aggression Encouraged.

"I honestly believe," he said, "that in these negotiations with Herr Hitler the Prime Minister has been frigtened out of his life.

"The Government has encouraged rather than discouraged aggression. It either sympathized with the dictators or feared the dictators, whose psychology it could not understand."

Referring to Soviet Russia, Mr. Morrison said that Great Britain "had adopted an attitude in her foreign policy of discrimination against an exceedingly important military power for whom members of the House would have thanked God if we had gone into war."

Meanwhile, Great Britain rushed into an urgent ner rearmament race in an effort to preserve the Munich peace.

Sees Sense of Shame.

When Mr. Morrison said the £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) loan Britain already had arranged to make to Czechoslovakia was "proof of the sense of shame of the British Government," Cabinet members heatedly shouted: "Take the country's opinion of that."

Mr. Morrison said that Mr. Chamberlain's broadcast to the empire and the United States last week "gave a very dangerous impression of sheer funk."

Debate went forward simultaneously in the House of Lords.

Baron Strabolgi, Laborite, said: "We hold India because the people there rely on our word. They believe we stand by our friends. What are we going to say to them now? Is our prestige as high as it was a fortnight ago in India or anywhere else?"

"Jews in Vienna are being made to clean the lavatories of storm troopers, Prince Starhemberg's mother is being made to sweep the streets in Vienna because she was a member of the Monarchist party. That is what Nazi domination means. That is to what you have handed over the unfortunate Czechs and Jews in the occupied Sudeten districts."

PRAISED BY MASEFIELD

Roosevelt Credited With Aiding Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Poet Laureate John Masefield gives credit to President Roosevelt for helping to save peace.

In a letter to the Times today, Mr. Masefield said:

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"Three things gave us our present peace: First, the heroic self-sacrifice of a proud and noble little nation; then the effort of our Prime Minister; and then, in large measure, the power of President Roosevelt's telegrams (appealing for peaceful negotiation of the Czechoslovak dispute).

"Let this country never forget his magnificent, wise, timely and perhaps decisive intervention at an instant when peace seemed impossible."

YEARS HAS BEEN HOW TO GET INTO CONTACT WITH THE DICTATORS.

"IT TROUBLED ME LONG BEFORE I WAS PRIME MINISTER. IT (THE DIFFICULTY) BECAME OBVIOUS, SINCE DICTATORS WILL NOT USE THE MACHINERY OF DIPLOMACY. THEY HAVE SCRAPPED THAT MACHINERY.

"IF YOU WANT TO GET ANYTHING TO THEM IT HAS GOT TO BE TOLD TO THEM DIRECT BY A MAN WITH A POLICY.

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"THERE ARE DANGERS, I KNOW. IT IS HARD FOR A DEMOCRATIC PRIME MINISTER TO COMMIT HIMSELF IN THE SAME WAY AS A MAN WITH ABSOLUTE POWER.

(LONDON—OCT. 4)

THERE WERE REPEATED OPPOSITION CHEERS FOR MORRISON AND SHOUTS OF "NO!" FROM THE CABINET BENCHES AS HE CONTINUED TO DENOUNCE CHAMBERLAIN.

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MORRISON SAID THAT CHAMBERLAIN IN HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH ADOLF HITLER "COULD HAVE BEEN IN AN IMMENSELY SUPERIOR POSITION STRATEGICALLY IF, INSTEAD OF BEING A RATHER NERVOUS SPOKESMAN OF A SEMIDETACHED BRITAIN, HE HAD BEEN THE AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE SOVIET UNION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POSSIBLY OF OTHER POWERS IN EUROPE."

EDWARD LESLIE BURGIN, MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, SPOKE NEXT IN BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

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HE SAID THAT "TO HAVE CONVERTED THE IMMEDIATE RISK OF ARMED OCCUPATION INTO THE BACKGROUND OF SENSIBLE DISCUSSION WAS THE FIRST OF THE MANY MIRACLES WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER HAS PERFORMED."

LORD BALDWIN THEN ROSE IN DEFENSE OF CHAMBERLAIN, DECLARING THE PRIME MINISTER HAD NO OTHER CHOICE BUT TO DO AS HE DID AND ADDING:

"I CANNOT HELP WONDERING WHAT PEOPLE TALK AS THOUGH THERE WERE SOMETHING UNCLEAN IN HAVING TO FACE DISCUSSIONS WITH DICTATORS IF THEY REALIZE THAT ONE OF OUR GREATEST DIFFICULTIES THROUGHOUT THE LAST FIVE

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"THAT Is A RISK THAT MUST BE TAKEN UNLESS YOU ARE WILLING TO OSTRACISE THEM COMPLETELY. WITH RESULTS THAT MAY BE FORMIDABLE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD. X X X

WARS Is DIFFERENT TODAY FROM WHAT IT WAS UP TO THE LAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS. NO PRIME MINISTER OUGHT TO COMMIT HIS COUNTRY TO WAR UNLESS HE Is CONVINCED THAT THAT COUNTRY Is READY.

"I HAVE NO DESIRE TODAY TO DWELL ON THE PAST. I WANT TO SPEAK OF THE PRESENT AND A LITTLE OF THE FUTURE. IF I LOOK AT THE PAST I KNOW WE HAVE ALL MADE MISTAKES. WE HAVE ALL GONE WRONG AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER.

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"THERE IIs ONE OBSERVATION AT THIS MOMENT ON THE LIPS OF MANY PEOPLE--'YOU HAVE GOT TO FIGHT SOME DAY; FIGHT NOW.'

"NO GREATER FALLACY WAS EVER UTTERED. WAR Is NEVER INEVITABLE IN THE DISTANCE."

ASSERTING THAT THERE ALWAYS WOULD BE FEARFUL CASUALTIES IN WAR, BALDWIN ASKED:

"WHAT RIGHT HAS ANY MAN TO CONDEMN TO THAT TERRIBLE DEATH HOST OF CIVILIANS UNLESS HE KNOWS THAT ALL THAT CAN BE DONE HAS BEEN D

JH1250PES

BALDWIN CONCLUDED HIS ADDRESS BY SAYING:

"THE CHILDREN OF MEN AT ALL NATIONS HAVE THEIR PART TO PLAY NOW IN THESE FLEETING HOURS THAT ARE BEFORE US. THEY HAVE THEIR PART TO PLAY, AND MAY RULERS OF ALL NATIONS BE GUIDED WITH UNDERSTANDI AND WITH KNOWLEDGE."

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HIS SPEECH WAS DELIVERED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SIDE OF THE HO IN RINGING TONES--VERY UNUSUAL IN DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, OCT.4-(AP)-SIR THOMAS INSKIP, DEFENSE COORDINATING MINISTER, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT BRITAIN WOULD FEEL MORALLY BOUND TO AID CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN EVENT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION ALTHOUGH TECHNICALLY BRITAIN'S GUARANTEE OF HER INTEGRITY WAS NOT YET IN OPERATION.

EXPLAINING THE ANNEX TO THE MUNICH ACCORD IN WHICH BRITAIN AND FRANCE GUARANTEED CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SHORN FRONTIERS, SIR THOMAS SAID IF THE CZECHS WERE ATTACKED "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD CERTAINLY FEEL BOUND TO TAKE ALL STEPS IN THEIR POWER TO SEE THAT THE INTEGRITY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS PRESERVED."

QUESTIONERS HAVE INSISTED UPON KNOWING WHETHER BRITAIN'S GUARANTEE WAS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY OR AFTER THE FRONTIER REVISION WAS COMPLETED.

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BRITAIN AND FRANCE XXX ETC., FIRST GRAF NIGHEAD.

FH/BE932PES

LONDON, OCT.4-(AP)-BRITAIN AND FRANCE LAUNCHED SIMULTANEOUS DIPLOMATIC MOVES AIMED AT PERMANENT EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT TODAY AS PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN WON POWERFUL SUPPORT FOR HIS BITTERLY ATTACKED MUNICH ACCORD WHICH CARVED UP CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

EARL BALDWIN, THE PRIME MINISTER'S PREDECESSOR, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS "THERE WAS NOTHING ELSE HE COULD HAVE DONE" WHEN CHAMBERLAIN DECIDED TO SEE ADOLF HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN.

"I THANK GOD HE WAS ABLE TO DO IT," DECLARED THE MAN WHO AS PRIME MINISTER GUIDED BRITAIN THROUGH THE ABDICATION CRISIS IN DECEMBER 1937.

IN PARIS, PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER ANNOUNCED THAT FRANCE SAW THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH NAZI GERMANY AND THAT A FRENCH AMBASSADOR WOULD BE SENT SOON TO ROME, RESUMING RELATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY DISRUPTED FOR TWO YEARS OVER FRANCE'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE THE ITALIAN CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA. OCT 5 1938

THE SECOND DAY OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON CHAMBERLAIN'S FOUR-POWER MUNICH ACCORD HEARD THE LABOR OPPOSITION BRAND IT A HUMILIATION TO BRITAIN.

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BUT PIPE-SMOKING "HONEST STAN" BALDWIN CAME OUT OF POLITICAL INACTIVITY TO DEFEND HIS SUCCESSOR'S POLICY WITH A MAIDEN HOUSE OF LORDS SPEECH. HE WON AN OVATION.

"I CAN LAY MY HAND ON NO MAN" WHO COULD HAVE DONE WHAT CHAMBERLAIN DID WHEN HE WENT TO GERMANY SEEKING PEACE, SAID BALDWIN, TERMING "A COMPLETE FALLACY" THE BELIEF OF SOME THAT WAR IS INEVITABLE.

HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN MUST BE PREPARED TO FIGHT AND SAID "I WOULD MOBILIZE OUR INDUSTRY TOMORROW" IN THE FACE OF WAR THREATS.

OCT 5 1938

"WHATEVER HAPPENS, THIS COMING YEAR IS BOUND TO PRESENT MANY DIFFICULTIES, AND ON HOW WE FACE THEM MIGHT DEPEND THE SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE AND OF THE WORLD."

IT WAS HIS FIRST SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT SINCE MAY, 1937, JUST BEFORE HE SURRENDERED THE PRIME MINISTRY AND ACCEPTED AN EARLDOM.

TODAY A SIMULTANEOUS DEBATE RAGED IN COMMONS AMID GROWING SIGNS THAT EUROPE'S CRISIS HAD SPLIT ALL BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES INTERNALLY AND BROUGHT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EARLY GENERAL ELECTION.

MANY QUARTERS EXPECTED CHAMBERLAIN TO RUSH THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS WITH HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI FOR AN AGREEMENT AND THEN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY TO DECIDE IN A GENERAL ELECTION WHETHER HIS POLICY WAS RIGHT OR WRONG.

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IN ADDITION, SPEECHES OF BALDWIN AND OTHERS TODAY, AND EX-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN YESTERDAY, INDICATED A POWERFUL SECTION OF THE DOMINANT CONSERVATIVE PARTY FAVORS SOME KIND OF CONSCRIPTION OF THE NATION'S MAN-POWER AND INDUSTRY TO KEEP PACE WITH THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE AUTHORITARIAN NATIONS.

DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY IS EXPECTED TO END TOMORROW. THEN THE GOVERNMENT WILL MOVE FOR A VOTE SUPPORTING CHAMBERLAIN'S STAND.

POLITICAL QUARTERS AGREED THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD BE UPHELD IN VIEW OF THE OVERWHELMING CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY IN COMMONS. BUT THE DEBATE HAS SHOWN SOME MISGIVINGS ABOUT HIS "DEAL WITH DICTATORS" POLICY HAVE CREPT EVEN INTO CONSERVATIVE RANKS.

THE RESIGNATION OF ALFRED DUFF COOPER AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WAS THE PRIME INDICATION OF THIS DEFECTION.

TWO POWERFUL VOICES REMAIN TO BE HEARD IN THE DEBATE, WINSTON CHURCHILL, WAR-TIME FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, AND DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, THE WAR-TIME PRIME MINISTER, BOTH OF WHOM ARE TO SPEAK TOMORROW.

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THE DIVISION ACROSS PARTY LINES ON THE MUNICH ISSUE WAS INDICATED BY THE UNEXPECTED SUPPORT GIVEN THE GOVERNMENT BY LORD PONSONBY, A LABOR PEER, AND JAMES MAXTON, LEADER OF A SMALL INDEPENDENT LABOR GROUP.

PRAISING CHAMBERLAIN'S "COURAGEOUS INITIATIVE," PONSONBY SAID THE PRIME MINISTER "OPENED THE DOOR TO THE METHOD OF REASON AND TURNED HIS BACK ON THE METHOD OF FORCE."

MAXTON ASSERTED CHAMBERLAIN "DID SOMETHING THE MASS OF THE COMMON PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WANTED DONE."

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"I DO NOT BELIEVE WE HAVE GOT WORLD PEACE," HE SAID, "BUT I BELIEVE THAT WHAT WE HAVE GOT IS THE POSSIBILITY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE."

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WHILE THESE LABORITES WERE ENDORSING A RIGHT WING CONSERVATIVE, LORD LLOYD, ASSAILED THE GOVERNMENT FOR "PULLING DOWN THE BASTIONS BEHIND WHICH LIBERTY LAY--THE 900-YEAR-OLD FRONTIER BUILT UP BY THE

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PATIENCE AND THE SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE CZECHS."

DECLARING "JUSTICE IS GREATER THAN PEACE," LORD LLOYD ASKED "IF YOU COULD NOT DEFEND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHEN YOU HAD 1,200,000 RIFLES AND THE CZECH MAGINOT LINE, HOW ARE YOU GOING TO DEFEND HER TODAY?"

THE LABOR OPPOSITION DECIDED AT A PARTY MEETING TO INTRODUCE "A REASONED AMENDMENT" TO THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION ASKING APPROVAL OF THE CHAMBERLAIN FOREIGN POLICY.

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THE OPPOSITION PLANS TO ADVOCATE A RETURN TO COLLECTIVE SECURITY THROUGH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND AN IMMEDIATE "SUMMONING OF A WORLD CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER REMOVAL OF THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL GRIEVANCES WHICH IMPERIL PEACE."

SEMI-OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAD RENEWED HOPE THAT IL DUCE WOULD BE PERSUADED TO WITHDRAW HIS LEGIONNAIRES FROM SPAIN AND EVEN POSSIBLY THAT A SPANISH ARMISTICE COULD BE ARRANGED.

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WHAT REMAINED UNCERTAIN, HOWEVER, WAS WHAT PRICE MUSSOLINI MIGHT PUT ON HIS WITHDRAWAL AND HOW FAR CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT GO TO MEET HIS TERMS.

THESE QUARTERS DEEMED IT LIKELY THE LEAST IL DUCE MIGHT ASK WOULD BE IMMEDIATE OPERATION OF THE ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT WITHOUT THE PRIOR CONDITION OF A SPANISH SETTLEMENT.

CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE PRESENT EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WOULD BE EXTENDED UNTIL THURSDAY. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT THEN WOULD PROPOSE ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOV. 1 "WITH PROVISION THAT IT BE CALLED TOGETHER AGAIN IF IT APPEARED NECESSARY."

OPPOSITION LEADER CLEMENT ATTLEE INDICATED HE WOULD OPPOSE THE PROPOSAL FOR ADJOURNMENT THURSDAY.

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CHAMBERLAIN WAS SAID, MEANWHILE, BY REALIABLE SOURCES TO BE FACED WITH THE NECESSITY OF CONTINUING HIS APPEASEMENT PROGRAM WITH A SPLIT CABINET. SOME MINISTERS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT WERE REPORTED TO OPPOSE HIS FOREIGN POLICY BUT TO HAVE DETERMINED ON RETAINING THEIR POSTS IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT POLICY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

IF THEY RESIGNED THE DISSENTERS WERE SAID TO FEAR THEY WOULD BE REPLACED BY YES-MEN WHO WOULD HAVE NO DETERENT EFFECT ON THE PRIME MINISTER.

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LOYAL CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE CLAMORING WITHIN THE PARTY RANKS FOR AN IMMEDIATE GENERAL ELECTION WHILE THE PRIME MINISTER'S PUBLIC POPULARITY IS STILL AT ITS HEIGHT BECAUSE HE KEPT EUROPE AT PEACE BY NEGOTIATING THE PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

3 MEMBERS OF MINORITY JOIN CABINET

Problem Becomes More Acute As Sub-Carpathians Back Agitators

New Prague Ministry Considered As Marking Move To Right

OCT 5 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 4—The Czechoslovak Government under Premier Jan Syrovy was shaken up today as Slovak autonomists agitated for more speed in consideration of their autonomy demands.

Minister Without Portfolio Cermak, a Slovak, carried out a threat to resign after declaring Government proposals regarding Slovak autonomy demands were inadequate and charging the Government with stalling.

Premier Syrovy, in his new Cabinet, included three Slovaks as a concession to Slovakia, but the three were not considered likely to be accepted as satisfactory by the Slovak autonomists because they do not have a big political following.

Syrovy Retains Posts

Syrovy retained the posts of Premier and Minister of National Defense. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovak Minister to Rome who arrived here only today, became Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeding Kamil Krofta.

The new Government was considered moderate and as marking a move to the right, rather than to the left, as had been expected in efforts to solidify what remains of Czechoslovakia after cession of German and Polish minority areas.

Makeup Of New Cabinet

In addition to Syrovy and Chvalkovsky, the new Cabinet members are:

Interior—Jan Cerny.
Finance—Joseph Kalfus.
Social Welfare—Peter Zenkl.
Public Instruction—Stanislaus Bukovsky.
Commerce—Imrich Karvas.
Posts, Telegraphs and Railways—Gen. Vladimir Caidos.
Public Works—Gen. Karel Husarek.
Justice—Vladimir Sajnor.
Agriculture—Vladislav Feierabend.
Propaganda—Hugo Vavrecka.
Minister Without Portfolio—Ivan Parkany.

Karvas, Caidos and Sajnor are the three Slovaks.

Cermak was admitted to the Cabinet during the Sudetenland crisis to broaden its popular representation. He resigned, the official organ of the Slovak party said, after Premier Syrovy told him that President Eduard Benes would negotiate in the Slovak autonomy issue with Dr. Tisot, Slovak leader credited with having moderate leanings.

Sub-Carpathians Aid Slovaks

The problem of Slovakia was becoming more acute. Representatives of the sub-Carpathians, who inhabit the extreme eastern portion of the country, now have thrown their strength with the Slovaks on the question of getting autonomy.

Government sources, however, said the internal problem of satisfying the Slovaks was mild compared with the republic's other troubles, and stated no special difficulty was foreseen.

Slovak, organ of the autonomist party, commented:

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"It is obvious Prague will not abandon its old habit of procrastination. It will make no decision, and it puts off everything. It has learned nothing from experience of the past."

Concession Is Made

Meanwhile an official statement said the Government had decided that in the future only Slovaks would be appointed as officials in Slovakia.

The Slovak People's Party, which Dr. Tisot heads, appears to have gained ground during the Government's difficulties.

In an article in *Slovak* Dr. Tisot said an announcement of historic importance would be made at the party's meeting Thursday at Zilina.

The parliamentary group of Slovak autonomists will meet tomorrow in preparation for the Thursday meeting.

Three Sudeten German Deputies, Neuwirth, Ernst Kundt and Gustav Peters, still remain in Prague. For a

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week they had been confined to their quarters by authorities, but now are at liberty to move around.

Sudeten Deputies Used

They will act as intermediaries in settlement of many questions in connection with transfer of Sudeten territory to Germany and exchange of populations under the Munich agreement.

Already they are putting their services at the disposal of authorities by aiding to suppress Insurgent activities by Sudeten Germans, who are in hiding and are as yet unaware of the Munich agreement.

In the neighborhood of Znaim, in southern Moravia, it is said several thousand Sudeten Germans fled to forest hideouts when the Czechoslovak mobilization order was issued. Many of them have been sniping at Czechoslovak soldiers and attacking mixed parties.

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Negotiates With Slovaks.

PRAGUE, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Government today was negotiating with representatives of the Slovak minority on the question of complete autonomy for Slovakia. Minister without portfolio Cermak raised the question in the name of the Slovak People's party.

The official view was that there was no obstacle in the way of granting autonomy for the 49,000 square mile Slovak section of eastern Czechoslovak provided Slovakia remained a part of the republic. An agreement was expected in the near future.

The relation between Czechs and Slovaks in the new State was first defined by the Pittsburgh pact of May 30, 1918. This agreement between Czech and Slovak societies in the United States provided that Czechoslovakia, whose independence then had not been proclaimed, should grant "cultural self-government" to the 3,000,870 Slovaks.

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LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Prague tonight said that Premier Jan Syrovy, in a shakeup designed to solidify what remains of Czechoslovakia's territory, had reconstituted his cabinet.

Gen. Syrovy retained the posts of Premier and national defense.

Dr. F. Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovak Minister to Rome, who arrived in Prague today, became minister of foreign affairs.

Dr. Josef Czerny remains in the cabinet as minister of the interior and Dr. Joseph Kalfus as minister of finance.

Dr. Peter Zenkl, who was minister without portfolio, takes the post of social welfare.

It was understood, Reuters said, that Dr. F. Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovak Minister to Rome, would become Foreign Minister, succeeding Dr. Kamil Krofta. Others in the new government were said to include technical and economic experts.

Minister without portfolio Cermak carried out his threat to resign because he considered government proposals regarding Slovak autonomist demands were inadequate. Cermak, a Slovak, was admitted to the Cabinet, to broaden its popular representation during the crisis.

The parliamentary group of Slovak autonomists will meet tomorrow in preparation for Thursday's congress at Zilma to decide the next Slovak step.

Sudeten Force Ousted In Southern Bohemia

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Prague, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Government radio reported tonight that Sudeten German party men in southern Bohemia occupied and attempted to destroy the courthouse and postoffice at Kasterberg near the new frontier with Germany.

Czechoslovak military forces dispersed the Sudetens, however, and restored order, the radio reported.

The same report said the Sudetens also destroyed two homes at Schuttenhosen, wounded a Czech tobacco vendor and forced his wife and children to flee.

Hitler Acclaimed in Karlsbad

Gets Tremendous Ovation at Noted Spa as He Continues Triumphal Tour.

OCT 5 1938

KARLSBAD (Karlovy Vary), Sudetenland, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, making a triumphal tour of his newly annexed Sudeten territory, told an electrified Sudeten German audience today, "I didn't know how I would sometime get here, but I did know I would come."

Speaking only a short distance from where Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein last April 24 formulated his famous eight demands, the Fuehrer said:

"For twenty years you remained faithful to your volkstrum (racial nationalism).

"And for twenty years I remained faithful to my belief in the German people.

"So we both find each other in our common racial community, in our greater Reich which nobody will ever be able to destroy again."

Many in the audience had been present at the Sudeten party convention in April and recalled that Herr Henlein at that time was content to ask only that the Sudetens be given full autonomy in the Czechoslovak state and the right to practice their Nazi beliefs.

See Dream Come True.

Today they saw in Hitler the incarnation of their dream come true—union with Germany.

Hitler received a tremendous ovation here.

The streets before the theater where he spoke briefly were jammed with enthusiastic Sudeten Germans, gathered to welcome their Fuehrer. On an elevation behind the theater stood an honor guard of blackshirted SS men, the elite guard, and army detachments which had preceded Hitler into the city.

The Fuehrer reviewed the troops and then, escorted by Sudeten leader Konrad Henlein, went to the balcony of the theater which was richly garlanded with flowers and covered with swastika flags.

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Hitler's Central Theme.

Hitler's central theme was an admonition for everybody to put aside anything that might cause a rift in the unity of the German people and for all to deepen the sense of community spirit. Millions of Germans, he said, shared the fate of the Sudeten Germans.

He then dwelt upon measures to be taken immediately to alleviate the depression in the Sudeten areas.

At the conclusion of his brief address the crowd sang Deutschland Ueber Alles and the Horst Wessel song, while the Fuehrer remained on the balcony bowing and giving the Nazi salute.

Before he spoke, the local Nazi leader thanked him for bringing about the union of the Sudeten regions with Germany.

German troops preceded the Fuehrer here, marching from Eger by way of Falkenau with air squadrons leading the way. The entire population turned out to welcome the soldiers and shower them with flowers.

Czech Troops Held for Time.

An advance unit of German Black Guards surrounded more than 500 Czechoslovak soldiers at Falkenau yesterday. The Czechoslovaks were held for three hours, then permitted to depart without their motor equipment and arms. Czechoslovaks indicated they would protest to the International Commission over this incident.

The Eger district, third zone to be occupied under terms of the Munich four-Power accord, was under army rule pending establishment of local government along Nazi lines.

German currency already was replacing Czechoslovak money. The exchange rate was one mark (about 40 cents) to 7½ kronen (about 25 cents), giving a nominal profit to the Reich's new citizens.

Troops Resume March.

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The army command announced that troops under Gen. von Richenau resumed their march into the third occupation zone of Czechoslovak Sudetenland at 8 A. M. today (2 A. M., E. S. T.).

Yesterday they occupied the Asch-Eger region, heart of Sudetenland, to which Chancellor Hitler came on his tour of triumph.

Army headquarters here announced troops still were busy clearing away Czechoslovak mines, so that entry into the area at will could not yet be permitted at all.

Meanwhile hopes are high among Berlin political and economic theorists that the world may look forward to an upsurge of prosperity, now that the war score has dwindled. They argue that the Munich four-Power accord on peace restored confidence among European nations.

Germany will profit from the industries and raw materials received by absorption of Czechoslovak Sudetenland, one informed economic spokesman acknawledged today. The nation already has begun plans to link the newly acquired industries with the German four-year plan for economic independence.

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Stress Long-term Credit System.

Other nations, too, can benefit the Germans say. They believe the way is open to settlement of questions on colonies, world monies and international indebtedness.

Some contend the establishment of a long-term international credit system could be the spring-board for adjustment of trade wars.

Germany's first task is working out ways to diminish unemployment and put the Sudetenland industries—mining, porcelain, shoes, munitions—to work. The nation did the same thing after return of the Saar Valley in 1935 and the annexation of Austria last spring. The full machinery in the approximately 20,000 square miles of territory likely will get under way soon after final determination of the new boundaries.

One prospect is some sort of German-Czechoslovak trade affiliation. German trade experts express a desire to start soon financial negotiations with Czechoslovakia.

The international commission named bw the Munich conferees is speeding preparations for plebiscites in disputed districts to establish definitely Czechoslovakia's new border lines. The Munich agreement provides that Saar plebiscite methods shall prevail. This means that only those residents of Sudetenland who lived there in 1919 may vote.

Czech Troops Hold Two Nazi Technicians

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army of Occupation in Sudetenland, Oct. 4—Main German and Czechoslovak army forces today came closer together than they had come at any time so far in the occupation of Sudeten areas by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's soldiers.

The Czechoslovaks had not all left Karlsbad before the Germans arrived to herald the triumphant entry of Hitler himself.

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[Associated Press Wireless Note—Near Falkenau Monday a German SS detachment surrounded an estimated 500 Czechoslovak soldiers, threatened them with machine-gun fire and seized their arms and automobiles. Czechoslovaks said the SS men were six hours ahead of the occupation schedule. The 500 soldiers were released after a military protest.]

Czech Forces Five Miles Away

Tonight the Czechoslovak forces had withdrawn five miles beyond the famous Spa, and with them as captives were a German radio operator and his assistant who had come to Karlsbad early in the morning to set up communications for Hitler's army.

The German forces marched in at 8 A. M. (2 A. M., E.S.T.).

The last group of Czechoslovak soldiers and police still was in Karlsbad when the two technicians arrived.

German sources said the two radio men were seized and carried away three hours before the main force of Germans arrived.

Czech Surgeon Threatened

Hundreds in a street junction theater Square witnessed another dramatic episode of the German occupation. The retreating Czechoslovaks had sent an officer with a surgeon as chauffeur back to the city to settle some details with the Germans.

The surgeon was sitting in the automobile, waiting for the officer at 11.30 A. M., when a menacing crowd gathered about him. When it appeared trouble was about to break, German soldiers surrounded the car and with this protection the surgeon and officer left in safety.

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THE GERMAN ARMY, PRECEDED BY TWO TRUCKLOADS OF SWASTIKA FLAGS AND WHITE LEAFLETS, ROLLED AND WALKED THROUGH THE FRENTS-BUNTING-CAME INTO KARLSBAD SO FAST THAT MORE THAN 1,000 CZECHOSLOVAK CIVIL SERVANTS HAD TO RUN AT FULL SPEED FOR WAITING BUSES, IN WHICH THEY DEPARTED.

HITLER ARRIVED AT 1:45 P.M. HE ROSE AND WALKED THROUGH THE FRENTS-KARLSBAD FOR DAYS HAD BEEN A DARK AND APRIL KONRAD HENLEIN LAID DOWN STEAM ROSE FROM THE HOT SPRINGS WHICH RESORT, BUT THE WATERS WERE FREE FOR ANYONE TO DRINK—THERE BEING NO ATTENDANTS TO COLECT A FEE.

HIS EIGHT-POINT DEMANDS OF AUTONOMY FOR THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

HITLER SPOKE TO 15,000 PERSONS PACKED IN THEATER SQUARE.

STANDING ON A RED-DRAPED THEATER BALCONY, HITLER SAID: "I KNEW I WOULD ONE DAY STAND HERE."

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A FOREIGNER TWO DAYS AGO STOPPED AT ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS FOR LUNCH AND THE PROPRIETOR TOLD HIM HE WAS THE FIRST GUEST IN FIVE DAYS. KARLSBAD'S NORMAL POPULATION IS ABOUT 27,000.

STORES WERE STILL SHUT TODAY AND SOME SUPPLIES WERE SCARCE. BUT THE ATMOSPHERE HAD CHANGED. CHURCH BELLS PEALED AN HOUR AFTER THE LAST CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS HAD GONE AND THIS WAS A SIGNAL FOR THE UNFURLING OF SWASTIKA FLAGS.

ALMOST IN AN INSTANT THE CITY BLOSSOMED WITH THE RED, WHITE AND BLACK GERMAN FLAG. SIMULTANEOUSLY THE FRONTS OF JEWISH STORES WERE SMEARED IN WHITE PAINT WITH THE WORD "JUDE" (JEW).

BE-TH930PES

INHABITANTS WERE BREATHLESS WITH EXCITEMENT WHEN THE WRITER ARRIVED AHEAD OF HITLER AT NOON. WOMEN RAN INTO THE STREETS SHOWERING CORRESPONDENTS WITH FLOWERS AND REACHING INTO OUR AUTOMOBILE TO SHAKE HANDS.

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"I HAVEN'T SLEPT THE WHOLE NIGHT," SAID THE FIRST WOMAN I TALKED TO. "YOU CAN'T KNOW HOW RELIEVED WE ARE."

I PRECEDED HITLER THE FULL LENGTH OF HIS DRIVE TODAY FROM THE GERMAN BORDER TOWN OF KLINGTHENAL THROUGH GRASLITZ, FALKENAU AND ELLBOGEN TO KARLSBAD--ALL A GLASS MANUFACTURING REGION.

HITLER DROVE THROUGH A COLD RAIN ALL THE WAY TO GRASLITZ, WHERE A NUMBER OF HOUSES HAD BEEN BADLY DAMAGED BY FIGHTING IN RECENT WEEKS. GRASLITZ WAS CROWDED, AS WERE OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES ALONG THE ROUTE.

THE FUEHRER PASSED TROOP TRUCKS MOVING IN. ALONG ONE STRETCH OF ABOUT EIGHT MILES OUTSIDE FALKENAU HE PASSED SOLID LINES OF TROOPS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY. THERE WERE 180 TANKS SIDE BY SIDE. SOLDIERS WERE LINED UP BESIDE THEIR VEHICLES.

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IT WAS ESTIMATED THE GERMANS HAVE PUT BETWEEN 30,000 AND 50,000 MEN INTO THIS AREA. NO OFFICIAL FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE. ARMY COOKS, AS YESTERDAY AT EGER, WERE ENTRUSTED WITH PREPARATION OF THE FUEHRER'S FRUGAL LUNCH. HE ATE IN A MESS TENT NEAR ELLBOGEN.

HITLER ENTERED THE SQUARE AT KARLSBAD ON FOOT. IT WAS RAINING HARD. HE WORE A HEAVY BROWN RAINCOAT WITH A COLLAR PULLED UP AROUND HIS NECK.

ON THE THEATER'S BALCONY HE LEISURELY LEANED OVER AND STUDIED HIS CHEERING AUDIENCE FOR FIVE MINUTES. IT APPEARED THAT HE ALMOST SMILED, BUT HE DID NOT. THE ONLY SIGN OF EMOTION HE HAS SHOWN DURING HIS SUDETENLAND TOUR HAS BEEN IC HIS VOICE.

"WE THANK OUR FUEHRER," THE CROWD CRIED IN UNISON. THIS REFRAIN CONSTANTLY INTERRUPTED HIS SHORT ADDRESS.

SUDETEN GERMAN NEWSPAPERS ARE PUBLISHING AGAIN. "DIE ZEIT," OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, FORMERLY PUBLISHED IN PRAGUE, NOW APPEARS IN DRESDEN.

THE SUDETEN GERMAN PAPERS WERE SUSPENDED BECAUSE, THE KARLSBAD DEUTSCHE TAGESZEITUNG SAID, "CZECH CENSORSHIP MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO EXPRESS WHAT WAS IN OUR HEARTS."

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HITLER WENT BACK TO GERMANY TONIGHT. HE IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR TOMORROW IN THE OCCUPATION ZONE AT REICHENBERG.

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KARLSBAD, SUDETEN GERMANY ... 4--ADOLF HITLER IN EXULTANT MILITARY PROCESSION ADDED ANOTHER SLICE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY TO EXPANDING GERMANY WHICH HE DECLARED "NOBODY WILL EVER BE ABLE TO DESTROY AGAIN."

ACCOMPANIED BY SUDETEN LEADER KONRAD HENLEIN, THE FUEHRER OF ALL GERMANY RODE BEHIND HIS TROOPS INTO THIS FAMED RESORT TOWN WHERE THE SUDETEN MOVEMENT RECEIVED GREAT IMPETUS APRIL 16 THROUGH PROMULGATION OF HENLEIN'S AUTONOMY DEMANDS.

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"I DIDN'T KNOW HOW I WOULD SOMETIME GET HERE," HITLER TOLD A HYSTERICAL, HEILING CROWD. "BUT I DID KNOW THAT I WOULD COME."

HITLER, HENLEIN AND THEIR PARTY ARRIVED EARLY THIS AFTERNOON AFTER TROOPS OCCUPYING THIS THIRD ZONE OF SUDETENLAND TO BE TAKEN OVER UNDER

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THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER ACCORD OF SEPT. 3.

MILITARY RULE ALREADY EXISTED THROUGHOUT ZONES ONE AND TWO, OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY. THE FOURTH IS TO BE OCCUPIED THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

ON THIS SECOND DAY OF HIS TOUR THROUGH "LIBERATED" SUDETENLAND, HITLER CHOSE THIS CITY, WHERE HENLEIN'S FOLLOWERS FIRST DREW WORLD ATTENTION WITH A DEFINITE PROGRAM FOR INDEPENDENCE, FOR HIS SECOND TALK IN THE NEWLY-GERMAN TERRITORY.

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BECAUSE THE PEOPLE OF KARLSBAD HAD REMAINED TRUE TO THEIR RACE AND HE HAD REMAINED FAITHFUL TO HIS BELIEF IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE, HITLER SAID, "WE BOTH FIND EACH OTHER IN OUR COMMON RACIAL COMMUNITY. . .IN OUR GREATER REICH WHICH NOBODY WILL EVER BE ABLE TO DESTROY AGAIN."

AGAIN HE ASSURED A SUDETEN AUDIENCE THAT "THIS GREAT GERMAN REICH, WHOSE FUEHRER I AM," WAS PROUD OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS.

(MORE) BEA46PES

INTRODUCING HITLER, KARL HERMANN FRANK, HENLEIN'S RIGHTHAND MAN, ASSERTED:

"IN THIS HISTORICAL MOMENT IN WHICH YOU SET FOOT ON THE SOIL OF MY HOME CITY, DISTRESS AND SUFFERING ARE FORGOTTEN AND THE INTENSE DESIRES OF THESE PEOPLES HAVE COME TO REALIZATION THROUGH YOU, MY FUEHRER.

"WHAT WE IN KARLSBAD RESOLVED UPON, YOU REDEEMED."

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MANY IN THE AUDIENCE RECALLED THAT ON APRIL 16 HENLEIN WAS CONTENT TO ASK ONLY THAT THE SUDETENS BE GIVEN FULL AUTONOMY AND THE RIGHT TO PRACTICE THEIR NAZI BELIEFS.

HITLER DESIGNATED THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AS A CENTRAL OFFICE FOR HANDLING ALL MATTERS DEALING WITH TRANSFERENCE OF SUDETEN GERMAN TERRITORY TO GERMANY. STATE SECRETARY WILHELM STUCKART WAS PUT IN CHARGE AND ASSIGNED TO ADVISE HENLEIN, COMMISSIONER FOR SUDETENLAND, IN REBUILDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

BEGORES

Reich Raises Relief Fund For Liberated Germans

Austrians and Sudetens Made Special Objects of Drive

OCT 5 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (AP).—An appeal issued here today on the opening of the winter relief campaign directed special attention to the tasks facing the expanding German nation.

"In this year 10,000,000 Germans who had to endure misery and distress for twenty years returned to their home in the Reich," the appeal said, referring to Austrians and Sudetens. "Our special concern this winter is for them. They will know that the entire German people is ready to lead the battle against hunger and cold."

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in an address tomorrow, will open the campaign for funds. The campaign continues through the winter, with street collections and a "one pot" Sunday once a month. On this day restaurants serve only one type of food at a set price, a percentage of which goes to reli

Bullitt to Report To Roosevelt on Crisis

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PARIS, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt plans to sail for home tomorrow to make what embassy officials say will be a full report to President Roosevelt on the war crisis.

Mr. Bullitt, who was expected to return to Paris after Christmas booked passage on the liner Normandie.

U. S. Embassy in Paris Cancels Crisis Warning

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PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The American Embassy issued a notice today to American citizens in France withdrawing the "suggestion" made September 26 that they return to the United States.

"As the crisis has now passed," the notice said, "the suggestion is withdrawn. There is no reason to believe that normal residence and travel in this area may be disturbed."

HUNGARY ASKS 2 CZECH TOWNS AS 'SYMBOLS'

Budapest In New Note Sets Forth Three Other Pre-Parley Demands

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Proposes Conference Over Minority Claims Start At Komarom Thursday

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 4—Little Hungary, eager to regain territories of which she was stripped by World War treaties, tonight pressed the Czechoslovak Government for immediate occupation of some Hungarian zones of Czechoslovakia.

In a note to the Prague Government proposing a conference to discuss the minority claims be held Thursday, Hungary demanded that before the talks begin Czechoslovakia first must give four guarantees. These are listed as:

Four Guarantees Asked

1. Hungary must be allowed to occupy, as a symbol of the return of territories in which 800,000 Hungarians live, two border towns and communes.
2. All Hungarian political prisoners in Czechoslovakia must be released.
3. All Hungarian-speaking soldiers in the Czechoslovak army must be sent home on leave immediately.
4. Local police and troops must be created in the Hungarian zones under a "mixed command."

Hungary proposed that the claims be discussed at a conference at 4 P. M. Thursday at Komarom, a town on the Danube eighty miles west of Budapest, part of it in Hungary, part in Czechoslovakia.

Czech Evacuation Reported

There were unconfirmed reports tonight that the Czechoslovak authorities were evacuating the Hungarian-populated border regions along the 450-mile frontier.

Hungary, however, was careful to restrain her troops from marching in for fear Rumania and Yugoslavia, allies of Czechoslovakia in the Little Entente, might attack Hungary on the grounds she was an aggressor.

The Government indicated, however, it was preparing for all eventualities. Numerous war veterans more than 45 years old received orders to report to the nearest army recruiting station, and certain raw materials were requisitioned. Export of metals, textiles, chemicals and leather was prohibited.

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Failure To Use Force Deplored

Extreme regret was expressed in Hungarian revisionist circles that Hungary did not threaten Czechoslovakia with military action simultaneously with the Poles.

"That would have been the right psychological moment," one Hungarian source said.

Polish diplomats here voiced the same opinion. They said the Poles would have been willing to occupy Ruthenia, the extreme eastern section of Czechoslovakia, for the Hungarians, thereby making a corridor between Poland and Hungary.

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Worry Over Bratislava

Hungarian officials obviously were worried about the fate of the important city of Bratislava because Germany seemed disposed to "grant" it to the Slovaks. The population there is distributed almost evenly among Hungarians, Slovaks and Germans.

The belief was expressed in well-informed Hungarian circles that Germany may have an "ulterior motive" by planning to claim the city later after first delivering it to the Slovaks.

Reports received in Hungary that the Czechoslovak Government had been shaken up today created fears in some diplomatic quarters here that Prague would postpone an answer to the Hungarian demands for territorial revision.

However, a Foreign Office spokesman

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said the Czechoslovak answer was expected tomorrow regardless of any change of government in Prague.

Germans Oppose Common Frontier

A Polish source here said the Germans seemed to be hostile to the idea of a "common Polish-Hungarian frontier" since this would greatly increase the importance of these two countries who might one day be allied against the Germans.

Hungarian revisionist circles accused President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia of a "diabolical plan." They said he had prearranged issuance of a Slovak ultimatum to the Prague Government, and that Prague would accept it automatically.

In due course, Hungarian revisionists said, the Czechs would withdraw from Slovakia, and the Slovaks, in their status as "original settlers in Slovakia," would firmly resist Hungarian minority demands.

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Hungarians Ask Parley.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4 (AP.).—The Official Hungarian News Agency disclosed today that Hungary had proposed a conference with representatives of Czechoslovakia for 4 P. M. Thursday to start discussions on the Hungarian minority problem.

The proposal, contained in a note sent to Prague yesterday, suggested that the meeting be held at Komarom, a town on the Danube some eighty miles west of Budapest. Part of Komarom is in Hungary and part if it in Czechoslovakia.

It was announced officially that Hungary had requested a number of pledges from Czechoslovakia before the discussions start.

These included: Release of all military and political Hungarian prisoners in Czechoslovakia, immediate discharge of Hungarian speaking soldiers in the Czechoslovak Army, establishment of mixed Hungarian and Czech police immediately in regions to be returned to Hungary, and occupation of two border towns in these regions as a symbol of the return of Hungarian minorities.

Meanwhile, numerous war veterans more than 45 years old received orders to report to the nearest army recruiting station.

requisition of certain raw rials and orders prohibiting th exports of metals, textiles, chemicals and leather were made known today, apparent indications that Hungary was preparing for all eventualities.

While the Foreign Office awaited Prague's answer to a note in which the immediate beginning of negotiations for the return of Hungarian territories was asked, a Cabinet meeting was called for this afternoon to decide what measures should be taken should Czechoslovakia refuse to comply with Hungarian demands.

Czechs Accused of Terrorism.

Newspaper reports of "increased Czech terror" angered Hungarians meanwhile. Mass meetings in various parts of Hungary demanded immediate occupation of Czechoslovak territory inhabited by 800,000 Hungarians.

The new note asking negotiations at once was handed last night to the Czechoslovak Government. It requested guaranties that the discussions would be conducted in "the right atmosphere" to assure a quick solution.

Some newspapers declared Czechoslovak Legionnaires plundered and burned numerous Magyar-inhabited villages in southern Czechoslovakia. (The reports lacked confirmation from other sources.) Dispatches from Bratislava said eight Hungarian-speaking recruits were shot there for insubordination.

Travelers reaching Budapest from the Hungarian minority district of Komorob, near the Danube, said some suffering was experienced by farmers and workers there, chiefly because massing of troops along the border resulted in inadequate food distribution. It was said potatoes and grain were largely requisitioned for the army.

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Think Troops Plan Stay.

Travelers said they saw no indication that the Czechoslovak Army intended to leave these so-called purely Hungarian districts, as the Hungarian Government demanded, "unconditionally and immediately."

Reports from the Hungarian side of the Danube said Czechoslovak troops had re-enforced barbed wire lines along the border and that additional war equipment was being brought up. Concrete walls were reported being built as protection against tanks on highways connecting Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Premier Bela Imredi and other Cabinet members assured the nation that Hungarian minorities would "soon be free from the Czech yoke."

The Foreign Office press chief said no indication had come from Prague as to when minority negotiations would start, but he added that the Government was convinced Prague would agree to begin the dicsussions within two or three days.

A Foreign Office map showing locations of Magyars in Slovak territory in 1910 indicated some 8,000 square miles were populated then by Magyars. Other Hungarian statistics show about 4,000 square miles as peopled now by purely Hungarian minorities in 740 communities, beginning southeast of Bratislava and extending to the eastern corner of Czechoslovakia. The region is primarily agricultural but includes rich mines and forests.

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Rumania Fears Demand For Cession of Territory

Bucharest Press Calls for Increase in Armaments

BUCHAREST, Oct. 4 (AP).—A well-informed diplomat said today that Rumania feared she might be asked to make territorial sacrifices as a result of German successes in amending the borders of Czechoslovakia.

These fears were reflected in Bucharest newspapers, all of which demanded that Rumania increase her armaments.

Heretofore Rumania has relied largely upon France and indirectly upon Great Britain for the defense of her territorial boundaries, which were expanded as a result of the World War. These acquisitions included Transylvania from Hungary and the Dobruja from Bulgaria.

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Exiles in Vienna Demand Czechs Give Up Ruthenia

Promise to Aid Compatriots in Fight for Victory

VIENNA, Oct. 4 (AP).—Ruthenian fugitives—also known as Carpatho-Russians—in Vienna demanded today cession from Czechoslovakia of Ruthenia, and announced a determination to fight with their compatriots there "for final victory."

The group adopted its program for severing the 12,617-square-mile eastern tip of Czecholovakia from the republic at a mass meeting last night. In a manifesto it declared that 700,000 Ruthenians were incorporated in Czechoslovakia under a false representation of facts. (Sub-Carpathian Russia, or Ruthenia, had a population of 725,000 in 1930. Of Czechoslovakia's 14,729,536 population that year 549,169 were listed as Russians.)

The manifesto also said a promise for Ruthenian autonomy had not been kept, and contended that the area in question, through Czechoslovakia's alliance with Soviet Russia, became a military basis for attack "by Red Russia" upon Europe and its culture.

The manifesto declared further that since all foreign nationalities in Czechoslovakia "desire to secede from the state," Ruthenia should receive the right of self-determination.

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Poland Upholds Hungary's Call For Czech Lands

Spokesman Insists Claims Must Be Met and Cites Mussolini's Demand for an 'Integral Solution'

WARSAW, Oct. 4 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that "the Polish government and nation will not consider the Czech problem settled until Hungary's demands also are satisfied." This announcement came as Polish troops moved farther southward from Teschen, which was ceded to Poland by Czechoslovakia in part settlement of Poland's own claim.

Now that Teschen has been occupied, a huge map on Pilsudski Square in the center of Warsaw, showing Teschen as an "open sore," has been taken away, but this does not mean necessarily that the Polish attitude toward Czechoslovakia has undergone a change.

"Poland takes the same stand," said the Foreign Office spokesman, "that Premier Benito Mussolini does. He insists on an 'integral solution.' Hungarian demands must and shall be settled."

He added that the Poles were particularly sensitive regarding the fate of the Slovaks, and that a Polish guaranty of Czech borders was possible only after all minority problems in Czechoslovakia had been settled. Both the pro-government and the opposition press echoed these sentiments.

To date there has been no official statement as to what solution Poland wishes to see adopted regarding Hungary, but "Politika," a weekly newspaper operated by a group of young conservatives who are not great admirers of Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, published a long article with a map showing eastern and southern Slovakia assigned to Hungary. Allotment to Hungary of eastern Slovakia, which has a Ruthenian majority, was necessary, "Politika" said, to create a common frontier between Poland and Hungary in order to widen the wedge of territory between Russia and Czechoslovakia.

After occuping the Teschen area, Polish troops marched southward today and entered Trzyniec, known for its foundries, and Jablonkoff, which has an estimated ninety-five per cent. Polish population.

The occupation was without incident. The Polish troops were greeted with great rejoicing. The Polish general staff tonight announced the following schedule of occupation of Czechoslovak territory:

Tomorrow—Rest of the southern part of the Teschen district.

Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday Morning—Occupation of the district of Freystadt, Karwina with its coal basin, and Bohumin.

All operations will be completed by noon Tuesday.

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TESCHEN DISTRICT IS RICH INDUSTRIALLY. IT HAS VALUABLE COAL MINES BUT THE CARPATHIAN DISTRICTS OF EXTREME EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE POOR.

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Roosevelt Praised By Belgian Premier

President's Peace Message Won Kingdom's Gratitude, Spaak Says

Brussels, Oct. 4 (AP)—Premier Paul H. Spaak today said that President Roosevelt's peace messages during last week's crisis "entitled America once more to our gratitude."

Opening an extraordinary session of the Belgian Parliament the Premier also praised Czechoslovakia for her "sacrifice and dignity."

Text of Premier Daladier's Address in the French Chamber of Deputies

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The text of the declaration read to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Daladier and to the Senate by former Premier Camille Chautemps follows:

Gentlemen:

During the weeks through which we have just lived the world asked with anguish if it was not to be plunged into war. Today, coming before you to render an account of our action, I can tell you that in this crisis we have saved peace.

During recent days I have spoken little because I had to act a great deal. I was reproached with being the most silent man in France. In this moment of quiet, which should mark the point of departure for a new action, I wish to tell you what were these events and how we faced them.

When our government was formed the problem of the Sudetens had already been brought up. The realization of the (Austrian) Anschluss gave it a certain prominence. Already the Czechoslovak Government had announced publication of a nationalities statute and Mr. Henlein formulated in eight points the demands of Sudeten Germans.

The drama had begun. From the first day we tried to stop events from driving us into the irreparable. I then publicly defined on several occasions the position of my government.

Two Objects Outlined

We were animated, I said, by two equally strong feelings: the desire to be spared from military action and the will never to denounce our word if through unhappy events this hope was dashed.

At London at the end of April (Foreign Minister) Bonnet and I told the English Government of our preoccupation and how we planned the appeasement of Central Europe. We had the satisfaction of seeing that the British Government was hardly indifferent to these problems. Together we fixed the basis of collaboration in our minds. It was hardly a question of waiting to act until the facts were accomplished and until we should have had to impress them in blood or submit to them in shame. It was a question of forestalling events and trying to prevent them from occurring.

It was thus that of a common accord we acted immediately at the moment of the crisis of May 23, which I now recall was overcome, thanks to the effective aid and peaceful good-will of all interested powers.

From the end of the month of May to the beginning of September there was a sort of international truce but in the Sudeten region the effervescence of passions prepared new events.

Then, with a sentiment of friendship we advised the Czechoslovak government to give the Sudeten Germans important, just and rapid concessions within the structure of the state.

Runciman Mission Told

The action of the English government was parallel to ours. The mission of Lord Runciman at Prague gave birth to a great hope in bringing direct contacts between Czech statesmen and Sudeten leaders.

It must, however, be admitted there never was parallelism between the propositions of the Czech Government, which ceaselessly made larger concessions, and the Sudeten demands, which became more and more important.

At the begininng of September, after the speech (by Hitler) which closed the Nuremberg conference and the announcement made by (Konrad) Henlein of the rupture of negotiations between Sudeten delegates and the Prague government, the situation seemed for the first time irremediably compromised.

The German demand was affirmed with violence. It took as a base the right of peoples to dispose of their own destiny. The demands were addressed to the peoples' conscience by descriptions which the German press gave of the terror which was reported to reign in Sudeten districts.

Were the forces of war going to overcome the forces of peace? At no moment did I think of giving in or abandoning the country to no matter what blind fatality which would have taken the march of events out of the hands of men.

During the night of the 13th to the 14th of September I entered into contact with Mr. Neville Chamberlain. I told him of the utility there would be to substitute for representations and notes direct meetings between responsible men. The English Prime Minister on his side had already had the same feeling and he went to Berchtesgaden.

Chamberlain Is Praised

In a speech to the House of Commons Chamberlain asked his colleagues with emotion if his trip had not seemed incompatible with his dignity of Prime Minister. I wish here to associate the French Parliament with the British Parliament and say simply that, by that courageous initiative and by all his actions during the days and night which followed, Mr. Neville Chamberlain merits well of peace. What followed the interview at Berchtesgaden you already know. In official publications all documents will be

CASIMIR PAPEE, POLISH MINISTER TO PRAGUE, RETURNS TO HIS POST THIS WEEK-END TO CONTINUE PLEBISCITE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT. HE HAS BEEN IN WARSAW SEVERAL DAYS FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION AS TO WHERE IT DESIRES PLEBISCITES. NEWSPAPER CONJECTURES ARE THAT THEY WILL BE HELD IN THE DISTRICT OF FRYDEK, IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE TSCHEN AREA, AND IN THE THREE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS OF CZACZA, SPISZ AND ORAVA.

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brought together and the representations described as well as the negotiations.

But this document will bring very few unpublished revelations, for perhaps for the first time in the history of the world everything was publicly undertaken and discussed before the people. And I believe I may say that if finally peace was maintained and preserved it was because we did not return to the tricks of secret diplomacy. We acted in the full light of day under control of the people and I wish to affirm here that all the people wish peace.

By his conversation with Mr. Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain could appreciate and get an exact idea of the amplitude of the German demands. On Sunday, Sept. 18, he told us of his impressions and convictions.

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We met again in London. We deliberated, we read maps. The British Government told us of Lord Runciman's opinion. Need I tell you with what emotion we learned that in his soul and conscience the British observer concluded it was an impossibility to make the Czechs and Sudetens live any longer together, while all our efforts had consisted of making Czechoslovakia turn toward a federalism which would have assured the integrity of her territory.

But it was necessary to face realities. We found ourselves faced with the following alternatives:

Either to say "No" to the Sudeten demands and thereby push the Czech Government to an unyielding stand and the German Government to aggression, thereby provoking an armed conflict which would have had for a consequence the rapid destruction of Czechoslovakia, or to try to find a compromise.

If the first hypothesis had been verified, who could have said that the integrity of Czechoslovakia would have been maintained after a terrible war of coalition, even a victorious war.

We chose peace. The Franco-British plan of London came out of that choice, but at the same time we submitted these sad propositions to Czechoslovakia we brought her an engagement taken by Britain to join with us in an international guarantee, for we were able to get from the British Government the help of her power and her prestige for the maintenance of peace and order in the very heart of Europe.

One leaving London we had the feelin gthat our plan would bring indignant protests from Prague and receive the agreement of Berlin.

The Czech Government in its heroic devotion to the cause of peace accepted the plan. But at Godesberg Mr. Hitler, in an interview with Mr. Chamberlin, and by his memorandum, formulated under the form of details of application new demands.

Reveals Halt in Negotiations

And it was thus that the evolution of the negotiations toward a compromise, which had begun with the decision of Mr. Chamberlain and myself to make direct contact with the German Government, stopped in the night of the 23d to the 24th of September, and during the days which followed Europe slid rapidly toward a rupture.

What then was the situation on the 24th of September at the moment when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, leaving Godesberg, went back to London?

We proposed session to Germany of territories inhabited by more than 50 per cent of Germans according to a mechanism and a frontier to be fixed by an international commission. We organized the exchange of populations; we brought the new Czechoslovakia an international guarantee.

What did Germany demand? Immediate cession of territories, creation of vast plebiscite zones without giving real guarantees to the populations themselves and without assuring an international guarantee to the new Czechoslovakia.

It might have been thought that for her it was an operation which would have had all the characteristics, all the consequences of conquest except for recourse to arms.

Disaccord between the London plan and the Godesberg memorandum was manifest. It was disaccord on basis as well as on form. War threatening to lead to a European

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Found Two Currents of Thought

During these anguishing days two great currents were manifest in our country. Both of them were found in the interior of each political party, in the interior of each political tendency, and I may say that they fought for the conscience of each Frenchman. Some put their hope in negotiation, others in unyielding firmness.

As for me, chief of the government, I recognized from the first minute in both movements the infallible instinct of the French people. I felt that the truth was in a mixture of these two currents, not in their contradiction.

What the people of France wanted was to avoid the irreparable. The irreparable was German aggression. That aggression, under the terms of our treaty, would have brought the aid and assistance of France. We would have asked that you face the engagements of France.

So as not to be surprised by force and faced with the development of German preparations, we decided Sept. 24 to take a certain number of military measures, not destined as provocation but to put our country in a position to face any emergency. We did everything to be completely defended. Our military criefs put our forces in a position to fulfill their supreme duty to the fatherland.

At London, where we again brought our attitude into conformity with the British Government, General Gamelin brought the technical details of the efforts which we had accomplished and efforts which circumstances might call upon us to furnish.

Englishmen, Frenchmen, we each of us were as certain of our common will for peace as of our common will to oppose aggression.

On Sept. 26 in the evening, in an official communication to the press, it was said at London that if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia France would go to her aid and "Great Britain and Russia would be certainly at the side of France."

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Roosevelt Stand Hailed

And while in the United States of America the great, generous, logical voice of President Roosevelt made a pressing appeal for a peaceful settlement, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in complete agreement with us, sent a new communication to Chancellor Hitler.

Sir Horace Wilson returned to London carrying the Reichsfuehrer's response. It left little place and little time for negotiation. In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain himself has declared that the Chancellor told the British messenger he would resolve and act the next day, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We had only a few hours before us.

The radio speech of Mr. Chamberlain warned the world of the gravity of the situation. We resolved to try a last effort. During the night of the 27th to 28th we asked our Ambassador in Berlin to request a personal audience with Chancellor Hitler and told our Ambassador in London that he might ask Lord Halifax to give instructions to the British Ambassador in Rome to beg Mr. Mussolini to back up the idea of a conference. We thus answered the spirit of the second message of President Roosevelt, who so generously contributed to make possible a peaceful solution.

At 11:15 A. M., Sept. 28, Monsieur (Andre) Francois-Poncet (French Ambassador) was received by Chancellor Hitler and told him in the name of the French Government the precise propositions for immediate practical application. Mr. Hitler did not refuse to accept the suggestions. He reserved the right to give them a written answer.

Mussolini Aid Revealed

On his side Mr. Chamberlain proposed a last effort for a meeting in Germany of the chiefs of the governments of the four great western powers. Mr. Mussolini backed up this request with force and suecess. We obtained a decisive result by the twenty-four-hour adjournment of German mobilization.

Mr. Hitler immediately issued invitations for the Munich meeting.

I accepted that invitation. It was not a question of procedure or formulating counter propositions. It was a question of saving peace which some persons already believed was definitely destroyed. I said "yes" and I don't regret anything. I would have preferred that all of the interested powers were present. But it was necessary to move fast. The least delay might have been fatal. Frank conversation with Mr. Hitler and Mr. Mussolini—was not that worth more than all written propositions or discussions?

You know the result of the interview at Munich which was more a mutual conversation than a formal conference.

We avoided recourse to force and we have, without any doubt being permitted on this subject, provoked in four countries a plebiscite of peace. By the spontaneous warmth of welcome which was reserved at Berlin, Rome, London and Paris by the peoples of the four capitals for the peace of the four governments, by innumerable evidences which came to them from cities and from the rural districts of their countries, how can we doubt in a single instance of the immense relief of men and of their attachment for peace?

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Calls It Moral Victory

The effective victory for peace was a moral victory for peace:

There is the first point which I have been trying to bring out. It was a human victory as well, since the accord at Munich, thanks to reciprocal concessions and the good-will of all, is considerable progress on the memorandum of Godesberg.

It contained stipulations organizing for the individual the right of conscience. It eliminates all dispositions which had figured in the armistice as those which a conqueror imposed upon a conquered.

We have brought to the Czechoslovak state assurances of international guarantees. France and Great Britain engaged themselves without reserve or delay to associate themselves with an international guarantee of the iew frontiers of the Czechoslovak state against all unprovoked aggression. Germany and Italy engaged themselves moreover to give their guarantee as soon as the question of Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia is regulated.

I am convinced that, thanks to direct conversations, an honorable and just solution may soon be found.

An international committee has been created in order to arbitrate unilateral decisions.

To solutions of force one hopes thereby to substitute practices of law.

If tomorrow German and French contingents are called upon to go into the contested districts with the view of assuring the maintenance of order and regularity of the operation of the plebiscite they will do so with the feeling they are sparing these regions and the entire world from the trials of war.

Czech Sacrifice Praised

Certainly the Munich accord cut down the territory of Czechoslovakia. But the Czechoslovak Republic can continue its free life and we will aid it. Few States across history have so accepted sacrifices so painful even in the interests of peace.

The Czechs and Slovaks are brave people. We know they would have defended the integrity of their territories with arms and if necessary would have succumbed with honor in desperate resistance.

But their directors, their leaders, President Benes, Premier Hodza and General Syrovy, had a high conception of their duty toward their nation and toward humanity.

In bringing to the knowledge of the Czech people his acceptance of the Munich accord, General Syrovy showed his duty had been to save the life of a nation, to permit a recovery.

We all have experienced the profoundest admiration for the moving dignity and admirable courage wherewith this noble country has undergone such an unhappy experience.

And now, gentlemen, how have we succeeded in stopping war at the very moment when it seemed ready to break forth? Why, in relation to real sacrifices which we granted, have we been able to add to our balance a certain number of guarantees and advantages, no less real, about which I have just told you?

Because in these difficult negotiations we have always shown our will for justice and for loyalty.

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Because we negotiated like men for whom negotiations cannot only be an inevitable phrase in this great international drama but a real road toward peace.

Used No Intimidation

I should add immediately with the same certainty that if our negotiation has succeeded we owe it above all to the fact we supported it with a demonstration of our strength. Let me be understood. I do not wish to say that our force has been a means of intimidation or pressure. One cannot any longer think of intimidating Germany any more than one can think of intimidating France. But to make proof of strength one must be placed in the position of discussing as from equal to equal. One connot discuss with man or with nation unless one already has conquered his esteem.

As for the esteem of Germany for France, I felt it upon my arrival at Munich. It was founded on the fact one knew France was ready to fight to prevent anything which might attack its vital intrests and the interests of justice. What made possible the success of our last negotiation was the determination of which France gave proof and it is necessary here to pay homage to the country which deserves it. At the first call and with admirable energy, when the serious gravity of the situation replaced the former enthusiasm of the young troops, old soldiers of the Great War joined their flags and reconstituted in a few hours that uncrossable barrier which always protects the destinies of the fatherland.

On our frontiers, mixing with the soldiers, the people who would have had most to suffer from war accepted without murmuring all measures of security which were placed upon them by the military authorities.

Let me thank them in the name of France for the

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our country upholds during these days on all peoples by which it is surrounded, this esteem which founds itself on the memory of struggles which already have split us up or united us, this esteem which no veteran can refuse to another veteran no matter what the color of his uniform during the war, this esteem which always imposes itself on a nation which is both virile and pacific, we have a duty to feel it ourselves for the great people which is our neighbor and which was our adversary with whom we desire to be able to establish a durable peace.

Without doubt our conception of life differs greatly from the conception of life now held by Germany and Italy of today. But other countrties, whose conceptions are as different as our own, live with us in good faith. Whatever may be the fault of the regimes which these conceptions give to peoples they can have identical love of peace at the present time and that love of peace reunites all pacific good-will which exists in the world. If I have just recalled the feeling which the French people have for the German people, and from this tribune even many of my predecessors have expressed similar feelings, that does not mean we are thinking of renouncing our present collaborators. For us there is no question of substituting new friends for old friends. In the interests of peace we wish to add to these old and proved friends the support of renewed friendships or new friendships.

British Friendship Hailed

I know that in this work we can count on the friendship between France and Great Britain, which recent events have made even more confident and active.

I shall confess to you, gentlemen, that the other day when I arrived at Le Bourgett in the middle of this spontaneous joy of the people of Paris, who replied hen to the joy of the people of Berlin and Rome and London, I could not prevent myself from feeling a bit uneasy. I thought that peace was not a final conquest but that it should be guarded each day.

I am certainly sensitive to demonstrations of popular joy, but as chief of the government I can only think of the future of the country and the fact that peace has been saved must not be the signal for abandon. It should mark on the cotrary a new increase of the energies of the nation.

I say this with all the strength of which I am capable: If the country should abandon itself and if the maintenance of peace was only a reason for indifference for it, we should immediately turn to even more desperate days. I cannot for my part agree to conduct France toward such days. The most precious good, that which permits all hopes, has been preserved for us and we have peace. Let us keep it and let us establish it on an unshakeable basis.

It is possible that at Munich the world's face was changed in the space of a few hours. It is necessary that France reply to this new situation, embracing a new feeling of her own duty. The greatest crime toward the country would be to pass toward polemics before resolutions.

More than any one else I have a right to say that this is what has been worrying me during these last weeks and that has imperiled the efficacy of my action. More than any one else I have the duty of setting an example.

Since the beginning of this speech I have considered the greatest currents that crossed our country during this crisis as convergent demonstrations of the same will. I do not wish to distinguish between one and the other. There were such in this amirable movement, who joined our flag inspired by all the bonds of country, whatever their social condition, thei rbeliefs or their particular convictions.

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Work With Full Strength Urged

All Frenchmen who desire the safety of France must consider themselves in a state of permanent mobilization for the service of the nation and of the Fatherland. The first duty of each is to work with all his strength at the job that he is doing. We shall not continue to maintain peace unless our national production permits us to be able to talk as equal to equal with the peoples who surround us.

We cannot maintain peace unless we have healthy finances and a balanced budget and unless we are able to count on the total resources of the nation.

We cannot maintain peace unless we build on a basis of general understanding, unless we organize on the principles of a new Europe and a new world, and unless, after having avoided war in the center of Europe, we make it retreat everywhere where it is still raging.

We cannot continue to maintain peace unless we consolidate the union of heart and spirit that has thus been united in common anguish. Everything that incites hate, everything that makes Frenchmen oppose Frenchmen,

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cannot constitute anything but treason.

This country must have a moral transformation. Its unity has been remade for several hours. Around it is a mobilized strength that will not permit engaging in vain quarrels.

In order to lead this great task to its best conclusion it is necessary that the government be prepared to act. We have decided to ask you to give us the means to take this action.

You have the power to give it to us or to refuse it to us, but you must know that it is in the interests of the fatherland itself

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DRIVE THE SOVIET UNION INTO THE ARMS OF GERMANY.

THOUGH THERE APPARENTLY IS NO LOVE LOST BETWEEN HITLER AND STALIN, THE 1922 TREATY OF RAPALLO, WHICH MADE GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA ALLIES FOR A TIME, IS STILL FRESH IN OBSERVERS' MINDS, AS IS ALSO THE CONSTERNATION IT CAUSED IN EUROPE.

R---A REACTED BITTERLY TO HER EXCLUSION FROM THE RECENT FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE AT MUNICH---AND TO THE WHOLE CHAMBERLAIN POLICY TOWARD GERMANY. THE MUNICH AGREEMENT THREW HER INTO ISOLATION.

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SOME BRITISHERS, IT IS THOUGHT HERE, WOULD LIKE TO SEE GERMANY SERVE AS A BULWARK AGAINST RUSSIA AND RUSSIA AS A BULWARK AGAINST GERMANY. PERHAPS, IT IS SAID, THERE IS A LINGERING HOPE IN SOME BRITISH MINDS THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA MAY SO EVENLY BALANCE EACH OTHER IN EASTERN EUROPE THAT NEITHER ONE WOULD PROVE A DANGER IN WESTERN EUROPE AND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS RECALLED HERE THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WERE TRADITIONAL ENEMIES THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH. BRITAIN FOUGHT RUSSIA IN THE CRIMEAN WAR. BRITAIN, TOGETHER WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, DEPRIVED RUSSIA AT THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN IN 1878 OF MOST OF THE FRUITS OF HER VICTORY IN THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. THE BRITISH FLEET MADE A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CONSTANTINOPLE, THEN OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS, IN ORDER TO FORCE THEM TO GIVE UP THAT PORT. INCIDENTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN MULTIPLIED IN THE '80'S AND '90'S. THEY STRUGGLED FOR INFLUENCE IN PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN AND THIBET. BRITAIN BELIEVED INDIA WAS IN DANGER FROM RUSSIA FROM ALL THREE OF THOSE SPRINGBOARDS.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE KAISER BEGAN TO BUILD HIS NAVY AND GERM-

OCT 195

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, DENIS N. PRITT, TOLD A HAMMERSMITH AUDIENCE TONIGHT THAT "THE PROSPECT OF HITLER TURNING INTO A BOY SCOUT MAY APPEAL TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN, BUT NOT TO ME."

PRITT WAS DISCUSSING PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S MUNICH ACCORD WITH ADOLF HITLER OF GERMANY.

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BY ITS POLICY CREATED TERRIBLE TROUBLE OUT OF WHICH IT SCRAMBLED BY THE SKIN OF ITS CZECHOSLOVAK TEETH," HE ADDED.

RE1025PES

LONDON, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MEN WHO JOINED THE REGULAR ARMY DURING LAST WEEK'S WAR SCARE WOULD BE PERMITTED TO LEAVE BY OCT. 15.

IN LONDON 243 MEN ENLISTED, 129 MORE THAN DURING THE SAME PERIOD LAST WEEK.

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JUR1025ES

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-A YOUNG WOMAN DRESSED IN SCARLET AND GOLD AND SHOUTING "YOU HAVE BETRAYED THE YOUTH OF THE COUNTRY" WAS EJECTED FROM THE PUBLIC GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY DURING THE DEBATE ON THE MUNICH AGREEMENT.

ATTENDANTS HURRIEDLY MARCHED HER OUT AS SHE CONTINUED SHOUTING, "WHAT WE WANT IS FREEDOM."

PG1APES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE VIEW OF SOME EXPERTS HERE, WILL PLAY A CAREFUL GAME IN HER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA IN THE NEAR FUT

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HE MUST WATCH HER STEP LEST SHE

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30.24-891

Forget quarrels and sweep aside the small interests of the day. Join efforts for common work for the Fatherland and the state.

To our excellent army I bespeak my inmost thanks. I believe in its development and future.

I close with conviction in the eternal powers and capabilities of our people in its energy for fighting for the ideals of humanity for which it did fight. Also I took part in this battle. I do not leave the ship in a storm. My sacrifice was a necessity. I shall not cease working, as befitting a patriot. It is my wish the people may live gloriously as an honorable nation, and be healthy, unified and brave.

MOBILIZED. THEY WILL REMAIN AT THE POSTS UNTIL THE MEN RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

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R316AES

PRAGUE, OCT 5-(AP)-PREMIER GENERAL JAN SYROVY TODAY BROADCAST THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATION:

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OUR POLICY WILL AIM AT FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH EVERYBODY.

IN ORDER TO LIVE IN SECURITY IT IS NECESSARY TO CULTIVATE GOOD RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

WE PROPOSE TO REORGANIZE OUR ADMINISTRATION AND SEEK SUPPORT OF ALL OUR PEOPLE, CZECHS, SLOVAKS AND SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIANS (RUTHENIANS).

THIS IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

OUR POLICY IS BASED ON WIDE DECENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION. WE HOPE THERE WILL BE NO UNEMPLOYMENT. THE COUNTRY IS ABLE TO PROVIDE WORK FOR EVERYBODY. WORK AND BREAD FOR EVERYONE WILL BE THE OBJECTIVE OF OUR POLICY.

AGRICULTURE, WHICH IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE STATE, WILL BE THE SPECIAL CONCERN OF THE GOVERNMENT. WE PLAN TO REALIZE OUR PROGRAM ON THE BASIS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

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I APPEAL TO YOU ALL TO WORK IN CALM AND CONFIDENCE.

WE SHALL DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE JUSTIFIED CLAIMS OF THE SLOVAKS AND SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIANS. OUR STATE WILL BE BASED ON EQUALITY OF THE THREE PEOPLES.

WE COMMENCE A NEW ERA TODAY. THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS ARE BROTHERS.

(AT THIS POINT THE NATIONAL ANTHEM WAS PLAYED, A FOUR-MINUTE SILENCE WAS OBSERVED AND SYROVY THEN READ THE LETTER IN WHICH EDUARD BENES RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. EDS: TEXT OF LETTER CARRIED IN DAY REPORT.)

P556PES

PRAGUE-OCT-5

OFFICIAL SOURCES REPORTED AN ACCORD BETWEEN CZECHS AND SLOVAKS WAS IN PROSPECT WHICH INVOLVED FORMATION OF A SLOVAK POPULAR FRONT AMONG THREE PARTIES, NATIONALISTS, AGRARIANS AND SLOVAK PEOPLES, LEAVING ONLY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OUTSIDE. THE FIRST TWO ALWAYS HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE TO COOPERATION WITH THE CZECHS. #

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PRAGUE-OCT-5

AGRICULTURE, PARTICULARLY IN SLOVAKIA, PRESENTED A RAY OF HOPE. AUTHORITIES HELD THAT THERE WERE POSSIBILITIES OF MORE INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

COAL PRESENTED A SERIOUS LOSS BUT THE EXTENT OF THE REDUCTION WAS NOT ESTIMATED BECAUSE MANY MINES LIE ALONG THE POLISH BORDER AND IN LAND CEDED OR SUBJECT TO NEGOTIATION.

AN ESTIMATED 61 PER CENT OF METAL INDUSTRIES AND 79 PER CENT OF METAL WORKERS WILL BE RETAINED; 51 PER CENT OF TEXTILE PLANTS, 47 PER CENT OF WORKERS; 71 PER CENT OF LEATHER PLANTS, 74 PER CENT OF WORKERS; 74 PER CENT OF STONE PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, 63 PER CENT OF WORKERS; 63 PER CENT OF PAPER FACTORIES, 65 PER CENT OF WORKERS.

NEWSPRINT PLANT AND PORCELAIN FACTORIES WERE COUNTED TOTAL LOSSES. THE FATE OF THE IMPORTANT CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEPENDED ON THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF TERRITORY SOUTH OF AUSSIG.

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EIGHT HUNDRED PRAGUE WOMEN STARTED WORKING AS STREETCAR CONDUCTORS IN ANSWER TO AN APPEAL FOR AID AFTER THEIR HUSBANDS WERE

PREMIER GETS AUTHORITY TO HANDLE CRISIS

Senate Votes Him Power To Rule By Decree Until November 1

He Fails To Tell Other House What He Will Do With New Grants

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 5—Premier Edouard Daladier received virtual dictatorial financial powers from Parliament today after he had voiced hope that "democratic methods" would suffice for the work of "rebuilding" France.

The Premier must cope with a virtually empty treasury.

The Senate by a smashing vote of 286 to 4 approved his bill, already passed by the Chamber of Deputies, empowering the Government to rule by decree until November 15 to deal with the nation's financial crisis. The vote came after Daladier told the Senate:

"The work of rebuilding must be accomplished by democratic methods. I hope it will be so. Will that hope be deceived? The country must answer me.

No Thought Of Popularity

"In any case I will do my duty without caring about popularity or unpopularity, and I count on the Senate to give me the means of pursuing my tasks with the sole concern of the interests of France."

This was interpreted in Parliamentary circles as a warning to the French people that they must use their democratic privileges for the practical good of the nation or risk a dictatorship.

Premier Daladier got his powers without any indication from him or his Ministers in either house of Parliament regarding what he intended to do with them. This was either because they wished secrecy or, as bankers suggested, they have not yet decided what to do.

Accepts Restrictions

In the course of his appearances before the Chamber and Senate Finance committees the Premier orally agreed to a number of restrictions in the use of his decree powers. His speech before the Senate, however, was interpreted as meaning he might be forced to seek release from his promises if the "welfare" of France demanded it.

He promised the Finance committees:

No exchange control.
No devaluation.
No moratorium on the public debt.
No forced conversion of Government bonds.
No change in the principle of the forty-hour week.
No meddling with the budget.

Three Possibilities

These restrictions, Deputies and bankers said, left Daladier only three possibilities—to revalue the gold of the Bank of France for a profit of from $810,000,000 to $1,080,000,000; to put a tax on capital; or to float a forced loan.

Daladier's decree powers are effective in the broad field of the country's "economic and financial situation." Economic fields have been interpreted frequently as touching nearly every form of the nation's life.

Abel Gardey, reporter for the Senate's Finance Committee, said "the financial problem is no longer a simple technical problem," expressing the belief that Daladier's powers must extend to nearly every phase of national life.

Deficit Growing Daily

Gardey told the Senate that at the end of September the treasury's deficit was more than $405,000,000, adding, in a gloomy picture of the national finances, that the deficit was growing daily.

Gardey said the Government had borrowed $283,230,000 from the Bank of France in September alone. Only $39,420,000 remained to be borrowed. The Government under the present law is authorized to borrow $810,000,000 from the bank.

Parliamentarians agreed Daladier would need all the strength of his Munich-won prestige to solve the financial problem. Since 1930 French governments have been promising solutions, but the problem is more acute now than ever.

Only Breathing Spell

It is generally agreed that three devaluations in the past two years have failed to solve the problem, only providing successive governments with temporary breathing spells.

Revaluation of the bank's gold stock is known to be under consideration by the Government, but how it would be done is a closely guarded secret.

The conservative Senate, which twice overthrew Socialist Premier Leon Blum for asking for powers similar to those granted Daladier, cheered the Premier throughout his speech. Only Communist and Socialist Senators remained cold.

Pact Saved Peace

"The Munich agreement," said Daladier, "saved Europe's peace. It permitted us to pass a dangerous cape, but we are not yet in the open sea."

Daladier warned Frenchmen they must be "ready to accept sacrifices asked of all under the sole interests of the nation's welfare."

"I know," he said, "without anyone having to tell me that one should not let himself become drunk on explosions of popularity. (A reference to his triumphal welcome home after the Munich four-power pact negotiations.)

"I accept this popularity with the modesty which is only one of the forms which my duty takes. Let us not forget that many great servants of the nation have never known it."

The Premier warned that "financial equilibrium constitutes one of the elements for maintenance of peace in the world."

"A people whose finances are in deterioration see their action abroad paralyzed by their domestic weaknesses," he said.

As soon as the Senate voted the decree powers Daladier sent both houses of Parliament on vacation until mid-November.

Daladier Hints at Dictatorship

Prefers Democracy, He Says, 'But Will Do My Duty'—Is Voted Decree Powers.

PARIS, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier declared today that he hoped the work of rebuilding France would be accomplished "by methods of democracy," but "in any case I will do my duty without caring about popularity or unpopularity."

His statement was interpreted as a warning to the French people that they must use their democratic privileges for the good of the nation or risk dictatorship.

The Premier spoke a short time after the Senate had voted to grant his Cabinet powers to govern France by decree until November 15, powers already approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate's vote was 286 to 4. The Chamber had voted the decree powers by 331 to 78, with 204 abstentions, after a stormy all-night session in which the Premier met much more opposition than in the previous debate on approval of the four-power pact of Munich.

The Chamber approved that accord for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia to save Europe's peace by 535 to 75.

M. Daladier did not pin the life of his Cabinet on the Senate vote, since his demand for decree powers was assured of easy acceptance.

When the decree is published in the official journal, probably tomorrow, the Daladier Government will have broad, almost undefined, powers to rule the nation until November 15. Such powers were sought to grapple with the economic and financial ills confronting France. M. Daladier came into office last April 10 with similar powers, but they expired July 31.

Appeal to Patriotism.

Only by a strange combination of appeals to patriotism and shrewd political trading did Premier Daladier keep Socialists from casting their 157 votes against him.

He was forced to cut the term of decree powers from December 31 to November 15, to promise the Chamber publicly that he would respect the People's Front social reforms, and agree to call Parliament into session about November 16, so the Cabinet would have no chance of passing next year's budget by decree.

One report in Chamber corridors was that the former Socialist Premier, Leon Blum, got M. Daladier to agree to take some Socialists into his predominantly Radical-Socialist Cabinet, so as to permit the more Leftist party to keep close watch on use of the decree powers.

The Socialists, by abstaining rather than voting against the Cabinet, kept alive the theory that they support the Government, but they sat silent after M. Daladier's speech closing the debate, while the Center and some Rightist Deputies cheered.

Despite the Socialists' decision not to vote against the Premier, the session marked the death of the People's Front—the coalition first formed under M. Blum in 1936 and including Socialists, communists and Radila Socialists.

The communists voted against the Government for the first time on M. Daladier's foreign policy, the peace achieved at Munich. They emphasized the break by voting against the full powers.

Some political sources reported Socialist dissatisfaction with the Government was based as much on foreign affairs as on the decree powers. These powers permit M. Daladier and his ministers to take any necessary measures on finances and economics. The Premier in the past has interpreted this to mean anything affecting the life of the country.

Asks Increased Armament.

Socialist opposition hinges on two things. First, there is the announced belief that the Munich accord among Germany, Italy, France and Britain will have been worthless unless it brings a general European settlement, including disarmament. M. Daladier yesterday called for a continued increase in armaments.

Second is the fear that M. Daladier's peace with Italy will include a victory for insurgents in the Spanis civil war. Support of the Spanish Government has been one of the Socialists' main planks.

The announcement that France would at once regularize her diplomatic relations with Italy, by sending an Ambassador to Rome accredited to the King as Emperor of Ethiopia, was followed by the announcement the city of Rome had invited the Crown Prince and Princess Italo to be present when King Leopold of Belgium unveils a monument to his father November 12. Italy's Crown Princess, Marie Jose, is Leopold's sister.

Britain Not Excluding Russia

Simon Asks Soviet to Join in Guaranty to Czechs—Churchill Denounces Pact.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Sir John Simon declared before the House of Commons today that Great Britain had no desire to shut the Soviet Union out of "any future settlement of Europe."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, a member of the "Inner Cabinet" which advised Prime Minister Chamberlain on the Czechoslovak-German crisis, urged Russia to join others Powers in guaranteeing the boundaries of the Czechoslovakia that is to be left after dismemberment.

Sir John spoke in the third day of debate on the "Peace of Munich" and formally asked for a vote of confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's steps to bring that peace at a cost of satisfying Reichsfuehrer Hitler with Czechoslovak territory.

Sir John affirmed Mr. Chamberlain's desire for a lasting understanding between democracies and dictatorships, but denied that Mr. Chamberlain was seeking a four-Power pact among Britain, France, Germany and Italy which would disregard other states and "impose its will on Europe."

Churchill Opens Attack.

Winston Churchill, veteran Conservative rebel against Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, carried on the attack on the Munich accord by declaring that "we have sustained a total and unmitigated defeat and France has suffered even more than we have."

"The utmost the Prime Minister has been able to assure," he went on, "is that the German dictator instead of snatching his victuals from the table has been content to have them served to him course by course."

Mr. Churchill said of the Munich agreement:

"One pound sterling was demanded at pistol point and when it was given two pounds were asked and then finally the dictator (Hitler) agreed to take one pound seventeen shillings and the rest in promises of good will for the future. . . .

"Britain should have declared a long time beforehand that she would join with others to protect Czechoslovakia against unprovoked aggression. The Government refused to give a guarantee when it would have saved the situation, yet they gave it too late and for the future renewed it when they had not the slightest power to make it good. . . .

"The combination of France and Britain maintaining contact with Russia would have given strength to those forces in Germany which resisted Hitler's new design."

'Unendurable' Prospect.

Solemnly Mr. Churchill envisaged the "unendurable" prospect of Britain "sinking into the orbit of influence of Nazi Germany and our existence becoming dependent on their good will or pleasure." He continued:

"The power which burns Christian ethics, which cheers its onward course by barbarous paganism, which vaunts the spirit of aggression and conquest, which derives strength and perverted pleasure from persecution and uses, as we have seen, with brutality, the threat of murderous force, that power can not ever be the trusted friend of British diplomacy."

Mr. Churchill strongly urged Britain to "regain our old island independence by acquiring that supremacy in the air which we were promised, that security in our air defense which we were assured we had, and thus make ourselves an island again."

Moscow Was Frigid.

Sir John's speech came on the heels of a frigid, semi-official statement in Moscow virtually renouncing the Russian-French alliance and asking "Who can rely on England?"

"It is our hope that Russia will be willing to join in the guarantee of Czechoslovakia," Sir John said. "It is most important that she should do so. The Government (British) had no intention whatever of trying to exclude Russia from any future settlement of Europe."

At almost the moment of this declaration the Soviet Embassy in London issued a statement drawing attention to dispatches of Tass, Russian official news agency, to the effect that the Soviet Union had nothing whatever to do with the Munich conference or its decisions.

The Embassy said the statement was intended to "dispel any misunderstanding."

Release of 'Hostages' Sought.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that Britain was seeking the release of "certain Czech officials in frontier districts" and Czech residents in Germany who had been imprisoned in Germany as "hostages."

Opening today's debate, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had received reports that such officials and residents were held during the occupation of ceded territory.

He said the Government was unable to estimate the number involved but had instructed the British representative on the International Commission supervising the cession "to press for the release of any such hostages as soon as possible."

The Government's demand for a vote of confidence for the bargain by which Mr. Chamberlain averted a European war reads as follows:

"That the House approves the policy of his Majesty's Government by which war was averted in the recent crisis and supports their efforts to secure a lasting peace."

The House is not expected to vote on it until tomorrow.

Sir John said French approval of the Munich agreement was reflected in the "very great majority vote of approval" which Premier Daladier received in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

"Only history can decide hereafter whether the things done at Munich were a prelude to better times or whether prognostications of increasing evil will prove to be justified," said Sir John. "No one can pronounce on that now, but the Government is bound to ask for approval of the course it has taken."

The Prime Minister said it was the duty of the international commission established under the Munich agreement to interpret what constituted "installations"—which the Czechs were forbidden to remove or damage—and what property the Czechs would be entitled to take when retiring from occupied territory.

Adjournment of this extraordinary session is scheduled for 4 P. M. tomorrow and the votes, first on an opposition amendment to the Government's motion of confi-

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dence and then on the Government motion itself, should come shortly before that hour.

Meanwhile growing dissatisfaction with the Munich pact in the ranks of Mr. Chamberlain's own Conservative party confronted him with one of the thorniest internal political problems any Prime Minister has faced since the wartime coalition Government collapsed in 1922.

Informed persons said that some forty Conservatives, including former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty, were inclined to join Labor in voting against the Government motion of confidence.

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Canvass Election Prospect.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain and his advisers began today an unofficial canvass to determine probable strength should a general election be called to pass on the Government's international policy, including the Munich agreement to give Czechoslovak Sudetenland to Germany.

As Parliament went into the third day of foreign affairs debate (starting at 9:45 A. M. Eastern standard time) the Chamberlain group endeavored to decide whether an election would favor the national Government dominated by the Conservative party, or the opposition, controlled by labor.

Neither the Government nor the opposition had made up its mind to ask a general election, which politicians assert unsettles business.

Most Government supporters contended the Conservatives could sweep the country today, on the strength of Mr. Chamberlain's popularity for having averted war danger, but they feared the sentiment might change later.

Spanish Agreement a Factor.

Others insisted that a definite British-Italian agreement over Spain, with a possible ending of the Spanish civil war and a new and formal peace pact with Germany would clinch conservative victory and insure lasting peace.

Both sides closely watched the foreign affairs debate, eagerly anticipating a line-up of parties when the final House of Commons count is taken tomorrow, the last day of the current emergency session.

Nose counting right now indicated an impressive vote of confidence for Mr. Chamberlain. There are 378 Conservative members, thirty-one Liberal and seven National Laborites. This gives the Government a total of 416 votes against 194 for the opposition Socialists, Liberals, Independent Liberals, Independent Socialists, Independents and Communists.

A bloc of thirty-five or forty Conservatives probably will refuse to vote, but even so Mr. Chamberlain appears assured of the vote of confidence asked on his peace efforts through the Berchtesgaden, Godesberg and Munich conversations.

Eden-Churchill Bargain.

It was said in reliable quarters that some forty Conservatives including the Eden-Churchill bloc had tipped Labor leaders that they would vote for labor against Mr. Chamberlain's motion of confidence if the proposed labor amendment did not mention Soviet Russia and did not constitute a demand for censure of the Government.

Labor framed its amendment accordingly, it was reported, but there was some doubt whether the Conservative bloc would keep its promise.

Political observers believed that if Mr. Chamberlain came out openly for a general election the potential rebels would merely abstain from voting in order not to prejudice their chances at the polls as anti-Chamberlainites.

Meanwhile, informed sources said some preliminary progress had been made in talks between the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. These talks were described as related to Italian participation in the Spanish conflict.

It was believed the conversations, while principally concerning Spain, were taking in the whole problem of a general Mediterranean settlement.

Mr. Chamberlain also apparently is hoping to lay another stone in the structure of his appeasement poli[illegible] by the conclusion of the pro[illegible]nglo-American trade treaty, [illegible]thoritative quarters hinted expected before the end

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Churchill Leads Revolt Against Munich Accord

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Winston Churchill, Great Britain's unpredictable elder statesman, struck out with all the force of his oratorical skill tonight, leading a revolt of twoscore Conservatives against Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Munich bargain with Adolf Hitler.

Declaring that "disaster of the first magnitude has befallen Britain and France," Churchill hit the hardest blow of all in the third day of Parliamentary debate on the "peace of Munich" and Britain's share in the partitioning of Czechoslovakia.

Simon Woos Russia

The House of Commons also heard Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, bid for Soviet cooperation in guaranteeing Czechoslovakia's diminished borders and assert that Britain "had no intention of trying to exclude Russia from any future settlement of Europe."

Churchill said flatly, "I cannot support the Government motion" asking a vote of confidence, and predicted "all countries of central and eastern Europe will make the best terms they can" with Germany now, warning that Britain herself was even in danger of being drawn into the Nazi orbit.

May Face Election

Undertone of the parliamentary thunder was an unanswered question whether the growing revolt within Conservative party ranks would force Chamberlain to call a general election soon. It was understood the Prime Minister was reluctant to take such a step.

He is pressing forward, with the four-power Munich accord and a separate anti-war agreement signed by Adolf Hitler already at hand, aiming at a bargain with Premier Mussolini for eventual peace in a divided Spain and settlement of thorny Mediterranean problems.

Commons Vote Today

Commons is to vote tomorrow on his historic decision of the Czechoslovak crisis. There seemed little doubt it would approve his peace at the price of slicing up Czechoslovakia since there are 416 Conservatives and Conservative supporters in the House as against 194 Oppositionists. About forty of these Conservatives, however, are considered dissenters against Chamberlain's policy.

But it was still uncertain whether Churchill and Conservative revolters, understood to include former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, would vote "no" along with the Laborites or merely abstain from voting.

Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty, had his turn in Parliament after Sir John Simon had attempted to show Chamberlain faced only one choice when he made peace, virtually at Hitler's terms.

Churchill's Points

Here were some of Churchill's points:

"The utmost the Prime Minister (Chamberlain) was able to gain for Czechoslovakia has been that the German dictator, instead of snatching his victuals from the table, has been content to have them served to him course by course. . . .

"We have sustained a total unmitigated defeat and France has suffered even more than we have. . . .

"One pound sterling was demanded at pistol point. When it was given, two pounds were asked and then finally the dictator agreed to take one pound, seventeen shillings and the rest in promises of good will for the future. . . .

Better Terms Alone

"Czechoslovakia, left to herself, would (last summer) have been able to get better terms than we have given here. They could hardly have been worse."

Prior to Churchill's bitter attack, Simon made a formal appeal for a vote of confidence in Chamberlain's program of European appeasement and the Munich accord.

Sir John, one of the "inner Cabinet" members who served as Chamberlain's constant advisers in the Czechoslovak crisis, pointed to the "very great majority of approval" which the French Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Daladier last night.

Release Of Prisoners

The embattled Prime Minister previously had told Commons that Britain was seeking the release of "certain Czech officials in the frontier districts" and Czech residents of Germany who have been imprisoned as hostages in the Reich.

The international commission supervising cession of Sudetenland has been instructed "to press for the release of any such hostages as soon as possible," he said. He was unable, he added, to estimate the number involved.

Should Have Joined Others

Churchill asserted Britain should have joined with others to prevent German encroachment on Czechoslovakia saying that "a combination of France and Britain, maintaining contact with Russia, would have given strength to those forces in Germany which resisted Hitler's new design. . . .

"Silent, mournful, beaten and broken, Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness.

"Can you blind yourself to the great change? . . . I foresee and foretell that a policy of submission will carry with it restrictions on freedom of speech in Parliament, on the public platform and in the press.

"Defeat Without War"

"We have sustained a defeat without war and the whole equilibrium of Europe has been challenged."

Simon gave Commons the Government's contrasting view of the issue, declaring Czechoslovakia had been created "in defiance of the principle of self-determination." He continued:

"It was a dreadful choice before Czechoslovakia but it was a choice between ceding a portion of territory which we and France advised or exposing their state to unlimited invasion and possible destruction."

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DIFFICULTIES IN APPLYING THE WILSONIAN DOCTRINE X X X.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME HERR HITLER HAS MADE SOME CONCESSIONS. IT MUST BE A VERY DIFFICULT THING FOR THE HEAD OF A TOTALITARIAN STATE TO RETRACT--LIKE A MOTORCAR WHICH HAS NO REVERSE GEAR."

THE HOUSE LAUGHED AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ASKED:

"ISN'T THERE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BERLIN WHICH SHOUTED, 'GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND!' AND THE BERLIN WHICH BLESSES THE NAME OF THE PRIME MINISTER?"

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AT ANOTHER POINT SIMON SAID:

"IT IS OUR HOPE THAT RUSSIA WILL BE WILLING TO JOIN IN THE GUARANTEE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT SHE SHOULD DO SO. THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO INTENTION OF EXCLUDING RUSSIA FROM ANY FUTURE SETTLEMENT IN EUROPE OR TRYING TO EXCLUDE RUSSIA FROM EUROPEAN POWERS."

IF OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCES ARE TO BE RESOLVED, IT MUST BE ON THE BASIS OF FREE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ALL

CHURCHILL, IN HIS SPEECH, ENVISAGED THE "UNENDURABLE" PROSPECT OF BRITAIN'S "FALLING INTO THE ORBIT OF INFLUENCE OF NAZI GERMANY AND OUR EXISTENCE BECOMING DEPENDENT ON THEIR GOOD WILL OR PLEASURE."

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"IT APPEARS THAT THE FORMULA OF SELF-DETERMINATION IN ITS ABSTRACT SHAPE IS A VERY GOOD GENERAL FORMULA BUT THERE ARE MANY CASES IN WHICH IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO GIVE IT JUST APPLICATION.

"PRESIDENT WILSON DID NOT SEEM TO HAVE HEARD THAT BIRDS OF A FEATHER DO NOT NECESSARILY FLOCK TOGETHER. THERE ARE ENORMOUS

"THE POWER WHICH BURNS CHRISTIAN ETHICS, WHICH CHEERS ITS ONWARD COURSE BY BARBAROUS PAGANISM, WHICH VAUNTS THE SPIRIT OF AGGRESSION AND CONQUEST, WHICH DERIVES STRENGTH AND PERVERTED PLEASURE FROM PERSECUTION, AND USES--AS WE HAVE SEEN--WITH BRUTALITY THE THREAT OF MURDEROUS FORCE, THAT POWER CANNOT EVER BE A TRUSTED FRIEND OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

"WE DO NOT WANT TO BE LEFT ON THE HIGHROAD OF BECOMING A SATELITE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF NAZI DOMINATION," CHURCHILL DECLARED.

HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT GERMANY MIGHT MAKE A DEMAND ON BRITAIN IN A FEW YEARS OR MONTHS WHICH "MAY EFFECT SURRENDER OF TERRITORY OR SURRENDER OF LIBERTY AND I FORESEE AND FORETELL A POLICY THAT WILL CARRY WITH IT RESTRAINT OF FREEDOM IN PARLIAMENT, ON THE PLATFORM AND IN THE PRESS X X X.

"THEN, WITH THE PRESS UNDER A CONTROL HALF DIRECT BUT MORE POTENTLY INDIRECT, EVERY EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION DOPED AND CHLOROFORMED INTO ACQUIESCENCE, WE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STAGES ALONG OUR JOURNEY."

(EDS: MAKE ABOVE THIRD ADD NIGHLEAD BRITISH--NOT SECOND)

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SIMON TOOK THE OCCASION TO ANSWER FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN DIRECTLY ON HIS URGING THAT THERE BE NO FOUR-POWER PACT FOR GENERAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

"HE (EDEN) INQUIRED WHETHER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICH MEETING WOULD BE THE FORMATION OF A FOUR-POWER PACT, SIMON SAID.

"IF THAT QUESTION IS WHETHER WE ARE WILLING TO ENTER INTO FRIENDLY DISCUSSIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH FRANCE, ITALY AND GERMANY, I SAY MOST EMPHATICALLY WE DO NOT RULE OUT THAT CONSULTATION AT ALL." -----

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LONDON, OCT 5-(AP)-RICHARD D. ACLAND, A LIBERAL, WHO RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY DURING ITS DEBATE ON THE MUNICH COMPACT THAT, "I SAW IN PRAGUE A YOUNG CZECH WOMAN WITH THE MARK OF A SWASTIKA BRANDED ON HER CHEST WITH A RED HOT IRON."

"A DOCTOR WHO WAS WITH ME," HE ADDED, "TOLD ME HE HAD TREATED THAT MORNING AN EIGHT MONTHS OLD BABY WITH THE SIGN OF THE SWASTIKA THE SIZE OF A SHILLING BRANDED ON ITS FACE."

"THOSE ARE THE DEVILS TO WHOM YOU HAVE HANDED OVER THESE DECENT, INNOCENT PEOPLE," HE SHOUTED AT THE GOVERNMENT BENCHES.

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Hitler to Demand Reparations To Force Czechs Into Nazi Orbit

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BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Germany is preparing to bill Czechoslovakia for "reparations" dating back to the birth of the republic, and neutral observers consider the demand a powerful lever to force Czechoslovakia into Germany's Danubian economic system.

The claims were represented as based on "injustices inflicted by the Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918," but a spokesman for the German delegation in the International Czechoslovak Settlement Commission said they would be "most reasonable."

The question was the most difficult one confronting the commission constituted by the four-power accord at Munich to supervise the cession of Sudetenland to Germany. German financial experts were understood to be drawing up a bill for such damages, and informed observers believed Chancellor Adolf Hitler would be insistent to the point of driving a hard economic bargain with the Prague government.

It was indicated that Germany would not consider the Sudeten question solved unless reparations were paid, but there was no indication of the amount to be claimed. It appeared that the Sudeten Germans had been keeping a careful ledger of everything they believed should be "repaired" by the Czechoslovaks. It was recalled that one of Konrad Henlein's eight points enunciated April 24 at Carlsbad [Karlovy Vary] called for "removal of injustices inflicted since 1918 and reparations for the damages caused thereby."

Even as the Czechoslovaks were withdrawing today from ceded areas, "Der Angriff," organ of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, warned, "provision has been made for keeping exact count on everything in the way of Sudeten property that the Czechs take with them."

Under Section 2 of the Munich accord, the Prague government was held responsible for surrendering "existing installations" unimpaired. German newspapers have charged that the Czechoslovaks have taken with them, in many cases, the property of postoffices and other public buildings and even of private concerns. If this could be proved to the satisfaction of the commission, reparation in this respect also would have to be made.

Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, secretary of State in the German Foreign Office; Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador Andre Froncois-Poncet, French Ambassador, and Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador, members of the international commission, met this afternoon at the Foreign Office. [The Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin also is a member of the commission, but he was not mentioned as attending this meeting.]

At today's session the commission decided one important issue—the basis for selection of Czechoslovak areas for plebiscites. The commission bowed to the German viewpoint and agreed to accept population figures as of October 28, 1918—the day the Czechoslovak state came into existence—in determining where the people will be called on to vote on union with Germany and who may vote. Hitler had demanded this date in a memorandum to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on September 23.

The commission agreed further that a 51 per cent Germanic population should be considered sufficient to declare a village or district to be German. The commission's motive, according to one interested embassy, was to narrow down as much as possible the areas in which a vote will be taken.

Hitler's demand for consideration of the 1918 complexion of the population as the guide for plebiscites actually amounted to acceptance of the 1910 census as the basis.

It will be on the lines drawn by these population figures that Zone No. 5 will be outlined and occupied by "international bodies," in the terms of the Munich accord, pending a plebiscite before the end of November. The "international bodies" will be German and other foreign troops. Occupation of four predominantly Germanic zones was started Saturday and will be completed by Monday.

The German delegation on the international commission waived claim today to movable weapons or munitions taken by the Czechoslovaks from the occupied zones. "We will not want to wreak vengeance on the Czechs," a spokesman said. "Similarly, such demands for reparations as we will make will be most reasonable."

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The international commission urged German and Czechoslovak railway administrations to establish contact as soon as possible to resume joint transportation services and assure delivery of food shipments to certain districts.

Determining just what demands for reparations are justified and what must be struck off as exaggeration will be no easy task for the commission, even if it accepts the German demand as justified. After the bill has been presented to the Prague government as indorsed by the commission, assuming the German viewpoint prevails, the next question will be: How is Czechoslovakia to pay?

This question assumed added significance with the announcement that Czechoslovakia already had asked for a £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) loan from Britain. (One-third of the amount has been granted thus far.)

Germany undoubtedly would be willing to ease the terms if Czechoslovakia became part of her Danubian economic system. The German press, with obvious approval, reprinted part of an editorial in the pro - governmental Czechoslovak newspaper, "Lidove Noviny," of Prague, which said Prague must bring its economic system as well as its foreign policy in line with Germany's.

Speaking of the difficulty envisaged in cession of Zone No. 5 to Germany, a Foreign Office spokesman said today, "also there is the question of reparations for the injustices inflicted by the Czechs upon the Sudetens since 1918."

That statement recalled the Sude-

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ment from the moment of its founding, and especially in recent years, had sent Czechoslovak officials and their families into the Sudeten region to change its racial complexion. The Sudetens have complained also that, in the recent stages of the minority dispute the Czechoslovaks bought up properties of Jews and even Sudetens in Sudetenland so as to make the industry more "Czechish."

By "injustices" the Sudetens meant imprisonment of Sudeten German party members, deaths of Sudetens in political fights, damage to property, and seizure and requisitioning of property by the Cezchoslovaks. When the German press, before the Munich accord, was denouncing Czechoslovaks, and particularly Eduard Benes, then President of Czechoslovakia, the newspapers warned that the Sudetens would keep count of all "injustices" and Czechoslovakia would have to pay heavily.

The resignation of Benes today caused no surprise in German government circles. A government spokesman said no pressure whatever had been brought on Prague to bring this about.

In view of Hitler's personal attacks on Benes, the resignation was regarded naturally as another Hitler victory. The spokesman commented, "Without our doing anything about it, the Czechs drew the necessary conclusions by Benes's resignation. Germany attacked Benes only in defense of her own moral rights. Now that Czechoslovakia must enter upon so many new relationships with a number of states the practical question arose as to whether these states could negotiate with a man like Benes. Evidently he himself answered this question negatively."

NAZIS ASK CZECHS FOR REPARATIONS

Claim Damages for "Injustices" to Sudetens Since 1918

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BERLIN, Oct. 5.—German claims for "reparations for injustices inflicted by the Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918" loomed today as a formidable obstacle to completion of a peaceful settlement of Germany's quarrel with Czechoslovakia.

German financial experts were understood to be busy already drawing up a bill for damages, and informed observers believe Adolf Hitler will press the reparations demands as insistently as his previous ones.

Zone Also a Problem

A Foreign Office spokesman said this question was one of several difficulties confronting the international commission for supervision of the cession of Sudetenland, which resumed its deliberations at the Foreign Office today.

Others were delimitation of the fifth zone of German occupation and determination of a just basis for plebiscites in doubtful areas of Czechoslovakia.

No Estimates Made.

Even as the Czechoslovaks were withdrawing from the lost territories, Der Angriff, organ of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, declared: "Provision has been made for keeping exact count on everything in the way of Sudeten property that the Czechs take with them."

However, no estimates of what may be claimed as reparations were available.

Neutral observers believed that Hitler's reparations claims would furnish a powerful incentive for Czechoslovakia to fall into line economically with Germany as soon as possible.

It was considered sure that Germany would make easier terms for payment of reparations if Czechoslovakia became part of her Danubian economic system.

The Foreign Office spokesman indicated that progress for the international commission on the Sudetenland might be more difficult from this point on.

Germany gained an important point in the commission today when it accepted October 28, 1918, as the date for determining the complexion of populations in Sudetenland and doubtful areas for purposes of plebiscites.

Hitler demanded in his Godesberg memorandum of September 23 that population figures of that date—believed to favor Germany's cause—be accepted as basis for deciding what areas were to be ceded unconditionally and in which plebiscites were to be held.

The German member of the commission thereupon agreed to waive all claims to movable weapons or munitions taken by the Czechs out of the occupied areas.

A German spokesman said: "Such demands for reparations as we shall make will be most reasonable."

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BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The international Sudetenland commission arrived at agreement today on the additional Sudetenland territory to be occupied by German troops by Monday, October 10, in accordance with the four-power Munich agreement. This territory is in addition to the four zones of Czechoslovak territory demarcated by the Munich agreement for occupation by Germany between October 1 and 7.

The new territory to go to Germany follows:

The so-called Kuhlaendchen (Little Cowland), bordering the southeastern corner of Silesia and including the town of Leutitschein (Jicin Novy), Troppau (Opava) and Hultschin (Hlucin).

The Schoenberg district, including the towns of Maehrisch-Truebau (Trebova Moravska) and Zwittau (Svitavy).

The western side of the Eagle Mountains, with the towns of Rokitnitz (Rokytnice) and Gniesshuebel (Kysibl).

The Braunau (Broumov) district.

The southern part of the Giant Mountains, with the towns of Trautenau (Trutnov), Gablonz (Jablonec), Reichenberg (Liberec), Boehmisch-Leipa (Lipa Ceska), Leitmeritz (Litomerice) and Lobositz (Lovosice).

The coal basin of Dux (Duchcov) and Bruex (Most).

The Saazer hops district, including Saaz (Zatec).

The territory west of Pilsen (Plzen), including the town of Bischofteinitz (Horsuv Tyn), but not including Pilsen.

The towns of Bergreichenstein (Kasperske Hory), Winterberg (Vimperk), Prachatitz (Prachatice) and Boehmisch-Krumau (Krumlov Cesky), along the former Czechoslovak-Austrian border.

A district including the towns of Neubistritz (Nova Bystrice) Znaim (Znojmo), Maehrisch - Krumau (Krumlov Moravska), Auspitz (Hustopec), Nikolsburg (Mikulov) and Lundenburg (Breclava), bordering Lower Austria.

The town of Engerau (Petrzalka), on the southern bank of the Danube, near Pressburg (Bratislava). [*Not shown in the above map.*]

The new zone was determined after the international commission had bowed to the German viewpoint and accepted the population status as of October 28, 1918, when Czechoslovakia was created, as the date for determining the national complexion of areas beyond the four zones demarcated by the Munich accord. The commission further agreed that a 51 per cent German population would be enough to declare any city, village or district German—with the intent, one interested embassy said, of narrowing down as far as possible the districts where plebiscites must be held before the end of November.

Official sources did not indicate the total area involved in the new zone, but measurements on the map indicated it was about 5,000 square miles (about one-tenth the area of New York State), or approximately one-fourth of the whole Sudeten area of 20,000 square miles which is claimed by Germany.

(The total area of Bohemia and Moravia, the two western provinces of Czechoslovakia, is about 30,000 square miles.)

On the south the German border will be pushed forward to an irregular depth of an average of about twenty miles. At one point—Leitmeritz—the new border will be about thirty miles from the Czechoslovak capital of Prague.

The territory thus ceded to Germany without the formality of a plesbicite included the world-wide known glass manufacturing city of Gablonz, of 33,000 population, and Czechoslovakia's principal textile center, Reichenberg, a city of 38,000 population.

Westward the new zone embraces the important lignite basin of Dux and Bruex and the hop-producing district of Saaz, upon which the brewing industry at Pilsen depends.

In the south two of the principal cities given to Germany include Znaim, founded in 1226 and famed for its pottery and Nikolsburg, where the peace was signed ending the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.

How Hitler Is Re-making the Map of Czechoslovakia



Black areas show territory demarcated at Munich for immediate cession to Germany, which will be completed with occupation of Zone 4 tomorrow. Shaded areas, based on a German minorities map, show approximate territory designated by international commission yesterday for cession to Hitler by Oct. 10

DISPUTE ARISES IN BERLIN OVER SUDETEN ZONE

International Board Hits Snag Over Limits of Fifth Sector.

HITLER IS REPORTED FIRM

Germans Ready to Demand Too Czechs Make Payment of Reparations.

Copyright, 1938, by Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the international commission supervising cession of the Sudetenland to Germany was confronted by new difficulties in fixing the limits of the fifth zone of occupation and "the question of reparation for injustices inflicted by the Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918."

As the commission resumed its discussions today, the spokesman indicated progress might be difficult from this point on.

"Hitherto it was easy, as the four zones (to be occupied by the German Army before October 8) were already fixed at Munich and only certain technical details remained," he said. "The fifth zone will prove more difficult. Also there is the question of reparations for the injustices inflicted by the Czechs upon the Sudetens since 1918."

As Soon as Control Is Complete.

Previously an inspired source close to the foreign office indicated such reparations would be demanded of Czechoslovakia just as soon as the Sudetenland was completely in German hands.

To the Munich accord was attached a map showing the first four zones cede by Czechoslovakia for speedy occupation by the German army. Occupation of the first three has been completed or is under way. Occupation of the fourth is to begin tomorrow, to be finished Friday. Then, the accord said:

"The remaining territory of preponderently German character will be ascertained by the aforesaid international commission forthwith and be occupied by German troops by the tenth of October."

From Nazis in a position to know the Associated Press correspondent gains the impression that Adolf Hitler will prove just as insistent and intransigent in his demand for handing over all that he claims as belonging to the fifth zone—not yet defined—as he was for the principle of annexation and the unconditional surrender of the first four zones.

To Determine Plebiscite Areas.

The commission also is to determine the areas in which plebiscites are to determine whether they are to becom Grman or rmain Czechoslovak.

(A map published by the Berlin press indicated that the territory claimed as belonging to the fifth zone—for occupation by October 10—or subject to plebiscite would be approximately twice as large as that transferred unconditionally in the four zones. Plebisicites are to be held not later than November 30.)

The British, French and Italian Ambassadors, members of the international commission, went to the Foreign Office this afternoon to meet with the chairman, Baron Ernst von Weiszaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office. The three Ambassadors, Sir Nevile Henderson, Andre Francois-Poncet and Bernard Attolico, walked along the Wilhelmstrasse together to the Foreign Office, unrecognized by pedestrians.

(The Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin also is a member of the commission, but he was not mentioned as attending this meeting.)

Most Difficult Task Yet.

Fixing of the boundaries of the fifth zone of occupation was considered the most difficult task yet confronting the group.

Political observers felt sure that Hitler's demands for reparations also would be insistent. If these observers are correct in their assumptions the ambassadors of Britain, France and Italy will be placed in an awkward position. They are charged with the task of "negotiating," meaning participating in a give and take process, but in reality they are likely to be faced with German demands and asked merely to underwrite them.

An inspired source close to the Foreign Office said Germany would claim reparations not only on the grounds of justice but also in the interests of peace.

This source pointed out that it was essential that conditions be created for an amicable relationship between Germany and Czechoslovakia. Both nations, it was argued, desire to live as good neighbors to the other. A semi-official commentator asserted, however, that this goal could not be reached if "Czechizations" in the Sudeten areas undertaken since 1918—when the Czechoslovak Republic was born—are overlooked.

It was indicated that Germany would not consider the Sudeten question solved unless reparations were paid.

Henlein Point Recalled.

There was no indication immediately of the amount of reparations to be claimed nor on what basis or how they are to be paid.

Observers recalled that point six of the eight-point program pro-

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d by Konrad Henlein, the
n Fuehrer, at Karlsbad,
24, called for "removal of
ces inflicted since 1918 and
arations for the damages there-
caused."

During the four-Power conference at Munich last week a German Government spokesman said, "That is a question for later discussion," when asked whether reparations for damages allegedly suffered by the Sudetens had figured in the conference.

Third Zone Is Occupied.

The high command of the German forces of occupation in the Sudetenland announced tonight that troops under Gen. Walter von Reichenau today completed occupation of the third zone ceded unconditionally by Czechoslovakia.

This is the largest of the four zones and includes the Sudeten "capitals," Eger and Asch, and such famous watering places as Karlsbad and Marienbad. Its occupation began on Monday, with Reichsfuehrer Hitler following his army in.

DNB, official German news agency, in a dispatch from Jaegerndorf, announced that the German Army would enter the fourth zone tomorrow, beginning the occupation from the Altvater Mountain district, which the Czechoslovaks had fortified heavily.

This zone is east of Prague near where the borders of Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia meet. Its occupation is to be completed on Friday.

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Berlin Not Surprised.

The resignation of President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia today caused no surprise in German Government circles. They had considered his position untenable since the Munich four-Power accord.

A Government spokesman stated emphatically, however, that no pressure whatever had been brought by the German Government to bring about his resignation.

In view of Chancellor Hitler's personal attacks on Benes at the Nuernberg Nazi Congress September 12 and at the Berlin Sportspa last September 26 the resignation naturally was regarded as another Hitler victory.

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"Without our doing anything about it, the Czechs themselves drew the necessary conclusions by Benes's resignation," the Government spokesman said. "Germany attacked Benes only in defense of her own moral rights. Now that Czechoslovakia must enter upon so many new relationships with a number of States the practical question arose as to whether these States could negotiate with a man like Benes. Evidently he himself answered this question negatively."

Hitler Hails Aid Of Daladier and Chamberlain

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ThanksThem and Mussolini for Their 'Great Help' in Solving Czech Problem; Asks Funds for Sudetens

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BERLIN, Oct. 5 (AP).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, back from his victorious entry into the Sudetenland, urged his people tonight to help foreign nations realize they were dealing not with "one man, but with an entire nation."

Opening the annual Winter Relief Campaign at Berlin's Sportspalast with a twenty-nine-minute address, Der Fuehrer made a fervent appeal that all Germany contribute. "No sacrifice can be too great for our community spirit," he said. "Foreign nations will then realize they are not dealing with one man, but with an entire nation."

Der Fuehrer thanked his large audience for standing behind him in the last critical weeks in which his demands for a territorial settlement with Czechoslovakia were met bloodlessly by the four-power Munich compact. He said all his accomplishments in the last six years of Nazi power were made possible "because the whole people stood behind me and was ready for every sacrifice. . . ."

"Without this unity solution of our problems would have been impossible," he continued. "Certainly I have had great help from abroad. I have already referred to that great man, Benito Mussolini. But I must also thank the other two great statesmen (British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and French Premier Edouard Daladier) who realized the greatness of our time. . . .

"I hope in a few days the problem will have been solved. By October 10 we will have occupied all sections (of Czechoslovakia) which belong to us. One of the most serious crises of Europe has ben averted." . . .

Germany owed a heavy debt of gratitude, Hitler said, to the men and women of the Sudetenland who, for twenty years, had kept up their faith in ultimate union with Germany. "This gratitude can best be shown," he continued, "by contributing liberally to the Winter Relief Organization, whose funds will be devoted primarily to the Sudetenland and also to those sections of Austria which are poorest and neediest."

When Hitler finished, the crowd in the Sportspalast shouted in chorus, "We thank our Fuehrer!" and sang two national anthems.

Propaganda inister Paul Joseph Goebbels introduced Hitler, saying he had just returned from the Sudetenland, where "the hearts of the whole nation followed him." Goebbels said that behind the guns of Germany's army there stood field kitchens to feed hungry Sudetens and disclosed that 45,000,000 marks (nominally $18,000,000) had been assigned to relieve distress in the Sudetenland.

HITLER THANKS OTHER POWERS FOR THEIR AID

Tells Meeting in Berlin He Received Great Help From Chamberlain.

HE ALSO NAMES DALADIER

Opens Winter Relief Drive by Saying He Saw Misery in the Sudetenland

OCT 6 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler said tonight that what he had accomplished during the last six years he was able to do "because the whole people stood behind me and was ready for every sacrifice."

Opening the annual winter relief campaign at a meeting in Berlin's huge Sportspalast, he declared, "I believe the last six years were the most decisive in German history."

"What I was able to do during the six years," he continued, "I was able to do because the whole people stood behind me. All must realize one thing: I sacrifice my leisure and comfort to great aims which I believe I must achieve for my people.

Thanks Chamberlain.

"But the decisive thing is that the German people rallied behind me. Without this unity, solution of our problems would have been impossible. Those who say otherwise haven't the strength of heart to master problems."

He said he knew this "community spirit" would not forsake him, "even in the most adverse times."

"Certainly I had great help from abroad," he declared. "I have already referred to that great man, Benito Mussolini. But I must also thank the other two great statesmen (Chamberlain and Daladier) who realized the greatness of our time.

"Greatest thanks, however, are due my people. There was not one doubter in the entire Reich. We didn't have to close a single bank. I am proud of the German people.

Mentions Christmas.

"I hope in a few days the problem will have been solved. By October 10 we will have occupied all sections which belong to us. One of the most serious crises of Europe has been averted. For the first time we and all other nations can celebrate Christmas joyfully. It shall be a festival of peace."

He then plunged into the importance of winter relief which he said was "applied socialism."

"Nobody will help us unless we help ourselves," he said. "That is more manly than the begging abroad of my predecessors."

He reviewed Germany's work on her western fortifications, saying this meant much personal sacrifice and much renunciation of personal comfort.

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Of Indescribable Misery.

"We were grateful to the many millions of unknown workers, men and women, who did their bit," he continued.

"Now we must show particular gratitude to those who for twenty years showed faith in Germany [the Sudeten Germans]. Two impressions deeply stirred me when I entered Sudetenland: Firstly, for the first time I saw tears of joy at their deliverance; secondly, I saw indescribable misery.

"If Cooper (Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty) or Eden (Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary(say that injustice was done to the Czechs, let them come to Sudetenland."

He reminded his listeners that all must help the Sudeten Germans, adding that "I expect our wealthy people to lead the way."

Sudetens Slain in Town As Czech Police Return

Ambush Fire Marks Rejoicing Over 'Liberation'

AIGEN, Germany, Oct. 5 (AP).—At least ten Sudeten Germans were killed by shots fired from ambush near Krumau (Cesky Brumlov) today when the town gave itself up to rejoicing from the Sudetenland's "liberation" to Germany.

Krumau lies about three [illegible] behind the fortified line and has not been occupied, but the [illegible]ulation gathered in the market pl[illegible] to celebrate. Reports received he[illegible] said Czechoslovak gendarmes and authorities, who left the place yesterday, suddenly returned and ordered removal of Nazi decorations and swastika armlets and seized weapons.

The near-by village of Weichsel, chiefly inhabited by working people, came under the fire of snipers. Ten Sudeten dead were counted this afternoon. The bodies were left in the streets as relatives feared to remove them.

Krumau, which could be reached by highway yesterday, was isolated today.

Czechs Take Weapons As They Evacuate Posts

British Liaison Officer Left Them Strip Emplacements

CARLSBAD, Sudetenland, Oct. 5 (AP).—Czechoslovak troops are taking with them all movable weapons and military equipment when they evacuate their fortifications in the Sudetenland. This apparently is being done with the approval of Major Strong, a British officer who preceded German troops as liaison officer and arranged details of the Czechoslovak evacuation. Neither Major Strong nor the German Army, so far as can be learned, has offered any objections to the stripping of the forts.

The setting up of Nazi local government continued today without incident. There were no signs of increasing anti-Semitism as the Germans took charge. A certain amount of anti-Semitism already had prevailed while Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German party dominated the Sudeten regions, but most of the Jews left before the German Army arrived. There were [illegible] few hundred in Eger, formerly headquarters of the Sudeten German party, and nearly all have gone.

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German Austria's Slovaks Divide on Future Status

20,000 Split Into Three Factions on Partition

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VIENNA, Oct. 5 (AP).—The estimated 20,000 Slovaks living in German Austria are split into three groups as a result of political developments in Czechoslovakia. One group is demanding Slovak autonomy within the Czechoslovak state, another is for cession of Slovakia to Hungary, and a third for an independent Slovak state closely co-operating with Germany.

The latter group, headed by Ludwig Muciansky, former secretary of the Slovak People's Party in Czechoslovakia, has organized the Slovak Legion. The legion now numbers about thirty men, who are being given military training in an abandoned [illegible] ate school.

THE RELIEF CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY HITLER AND GOEBBELS WILL BE DIRECTED ESPECIALLY TO THE NEEDS OF THE 10,000,000 GERMANS ADDED TO THE NATION THIS YEAR.

PRE-CAMPAIGN PROPAGANDA CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE COMING WINTER WOULD TAX THE "SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE" OF GERMANS AND "THEIR READINESS TO ASSIST THE NEEDY" IN AUSTRIA AND SUDETENLAND.

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GERMANS IN THE OLD STATE, ACCORDING TO THE NAZI PRESS, ARE TO "MAKE AMENDS FOR WHAT THESE GERMANS HAD ENDURED UNDER FOREIGN REGIME FOR YEARS."

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY PROPER DOWN TO A VIRTUAL MINIMUM AROUND 300,000 AND LIKELY TO STAY THERE DURING THE WINTER BECAUSE OF THE CONSTRUCTION, ROAD BUILDING AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS, THE NEED HERE WILL NOT BE GREAT.

THE NAZI TYPE RELIEF CAMPAIGN, INTRODUCED WHEN HITLER CAME TO POWER IN 1933, IS CARRIED ON FOR SIX MONTHS EACH YEAR. ON ONE WEEK-END EACH MONTH NATION-WIDE STREET COLLECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED BY NAZI ORGANIZATIONS. DONORS OF 20 PFENNIGS (ABOUT 8 CENTS) OR MORE RECEIVE A TOKEN FOR THE LAPEL.

IN ADDITION, ONE SUNDAY EACH MONTH IS DESIGNATED AS "EINTOPF SONNTAG" (ONE POT SUNDAY) ON WHICH RESTAURANTS SERVE ONLY STEW OR SOME SIMPLE FARE AT A FIXED PRICE, A GREATER PART OF WHICH GOES INTO THE RELIEF JUND.

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PRIVATE FAMILIES EATING AT HOME ON THIS SUNDAY GENERALLY ARE ASKED TO DONATE THE EQUIVALENT IN FOOD BY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASSING BY STORM TROOPERS OR MEMBERS OF THE HITLER YOUTH ORGANIZATION.

THE FIRST "ONE POT SUNDAY" THIS YEAR WILL BE HELD OCT. 9. LAST WINTER MORE THAN 417,000,000 MARKS (ABOUT $166,800,000)

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IN CASH AND GIFTS WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG GERMAN NEEDY THROUGH DIRECT AIDK ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL FIGURES.
ABOUT 1,030,000 WORKERS HELPED HANDLE THE TASK.

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MEANWHILE, ZONE NO. 3 OF CEDED SUDETENLAND--THE ASCH-EGER DISTRICT--WAS OCCUPIED ON SCHEDULE BY NIGHTFALL, AND IN THE ALTVATER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT THE GERMAN ARMY WAS PREPARING TO ENTER ZONE NO. 4 EARLY TOMORROW. THIS ZONE IS ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK BOTTLENECK, NEAR THE GERMAN, POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK BORDERS.

FROM HOERITZ, WORD REACHED THE GERMAN ARMY COMMAND, DNB (GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED, THAT CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS AND GENDARMES HAD DESTROYED "EVERYTHING IN SIGHT" AT THE RAILWAY STATION, THE POST OFFICE AND A SAVINGS BANK.

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PERTH AND CIANO CONFER ON ACCORD

Discuss London-Rome Pact Third Successive Day.

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ROME, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, called on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano today to discuss Anglo-Italian relations for the third successive day.

Official circles were silent on the tenor of the conversations, but in diplomatic quarters it was believed that the possibility of bringing the dormant Anglo-Italian accord into speedy effect was being explored. This agreement was signed on April 16 with the understanding it was to become effective when a Spanish war "settlement" was reached.

In diplomatic quarters considerable importance was attached to France's decision to send an ambassador to Rome to fill the vacancy which has existed since 1936. It was regarded as certain the new ambassador would be credited to the King as Emperor of Ethiopia, making his appointment a de facto recognition of Italy's African Empire. British have contended a French-Italian agreement similar to the Anglo-Italian accord was essential to complete appeasement in the Mediterranean, but France's refusal to recognize the Ethiopian conquest has been an important obstacle.

A further indication of the warmer relations between Rome and Paris was seen in the announcement that the French Government had invited Crown Prince Umberto to visit Paris on October 12 for the dedication of a monument to King Albert I of the Belgians.

Czech-Magyar Border Parley Held Up 2 Days

Delay Laid to Government Shifts in Prague; Eager Hungarians Cross Line, but Are Forced to Return

OCT 6 1938

KOMAROM, on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Border, Oct. 5 (AP).—Hungarian military forces, ready to march into Czechoslovakia territory claimed by Hungary, held back tonight as diplomats postponed for two days negotiations which had been scheduled to open here tomorrow.

Hundreds of Hungarians waited on the Czechoslovak side, ready to welcome Hungarian troops with flags and flowers and anxious to be present at the historic moment of crossing the "former border" into regained Hungarian territory.

Hungary, acting after Germany and Poland regained regions of Czechoslovakia in which their minorities reside, claims a region along 450 miles of the border, where approximately 800,000 Hungarians live.

The Hungarians had hoped to confer with the Czechoslovaks here tomorrow, but Baron Bothmer, of the Hungarian Foreign Office, announced tonight that the parley had been postponed for two days and changed to an undisclosed location. Government shifts in Prague were said to be the cause of the change of plan.

This border region, where the Danube River is the boundary line, still was held tonight by Czechoslovak forces, with no indication they intended to yield their posts.

At the border town of Esztergom, news spread like wildfire at 5:30 p. m. that Czechoslovak authorities and army forces had just withdrawn, and that there was no longer a border line at the other side of the Danube bridge. Enthusiastic Hungarian border officials immediately invited the writer to join a small group to cross the bridge into what they called "liberated territory." In the group were several Hungarian news vendors, who intended to distribute Hungarian newspapers to their brethren across the river.

When the party arrived at the Czechoslovakia end of the 3,000-foot steel bridge, however, they were greatly surprised to find themselves suddenly surrounded by Czechoslovak soldiers, who pointed fixed bayonets and machine guns at them. Czechoslovak Army officers began a close search for arms which might be hidden in the Hungarian flags annd Hungarian literature.

The writer, after a brief examination, was politely invited to proceed into Czechoslovakia to ascertain that there was complete order and discipline there. Hungarian citizens in the group, however, apparently were held in custody.

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Invasion Called "Mistake"

PRAGUE, Oct. 5 (AP).—Official sources reported tonight the invasion of two Czechoslovak frontier cities by Hungarian border guards, who were forced to retire after opposition. There was no shooting or fighting, official sources said. The Hungarians retreated after Czechoslovaks protested, resulting in a direct order from the Hungarian army commander to withdraw.

The invasions were reported to have occurred at the towns of Feledince and Rimavcra-Ces Later the Hungarian Minister at Prague called at the Foreign Office and told officials the incidents were a "mistake" and that orders had been issued to prevent a recurrence.

"And as for Poland—Poland certainly is lost to France."

The Journal did not state specifically that Moscow intended to cancel the French-Soviet pact of May, 1935, but asked, "what is it worth now that France has torn up its treaty of alliance with Czechoslovakia?"

The French-Soviet treaty provided for assistance in case of attack on either party by a third power. It was regarded widely as France's answer to the threat of German rearmament under Hitler, but because of the acutely anti-Soviet policy of the Nazi regime, the pact also became an obstacle to French-German rapprochement.

With the pact seemingly relegated to the scrap heap, the question was, "What will Moscow do?"

Opinions among qualified foreign observers were not unanimous, but some believed one result would be an intensification of communist activity.

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Questions Value of Pledge.

Le Journal said further:

"International public opinion now says what is the value of France's word—the value of her pledges to the U. S. S. R., and of the French-Soviet pact?

"The fact is that France on her own initiative and without consulting the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has already annulled the Czechoslovak-Soviet pact which was a corollary of the French-Soviet pact.

"What now is the value of the latter pact since France has just torn up her treaty with Czechoslovakia—a treaty which bound her much more strongly?

"It has done this at the very moment when the latter country (Czechoslovakia) was under the threat of Fascist aggression. Loss of her allies and isolation—that is the price France will pay for her capitulation to the aggressor.

"On whom can France rely now? Her sole ally in Europe now is Britain—this same Britain which went behind France's back and signed the naval agreement with Germany (in 1936) . . . and which today comes to terms with Hitler—again behind France's back.

"That isolation was precisely Hitler's aim."

France Expects Red Activity

Increase of Communist Drive Predicted by Several Foreign Observers.

OCT 6 1938

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Prediction of sh vival of communist international activity, especi France, was made today by some foreign observers ing a cooling of Soviet-French relations.

The semi-official newspaper Le Journal de Moscou often the mirror of Foreign Office views, said emphatically that, as a result of the four-Power Munich agreement, France has lost all her European allies but England, and demanded, "Who can rely on England?"

"Isolation is the price France will pay for Munich, where she received 'not even a scrap of paper,' but only an oral promise from Adolf Hitler," the paper asserted.

It added: "After the capitulation of Munich (where France, Italy and Great Britain reached an accord on September 30 granting Chancellor Hitler Sudeten German areas of Czechoslovakia, a French ally), who will believe again the word of France? Who will remain her ally?

"Rumania or Yugoslavia (with Czechoslovakia, French allies in the Little Entente) will not hesitate any longer to swing over to the side of German Fascism.

Poland Lost to France.

Russia Awaits Possible Rift In Four Powers

Said to Believe Moscow Can Play Vital Role if London and Paris Split With Dictators Despite Accord

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MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (AP).—A waiting game to see how much harmony exists in the concert of western Europe which was organized at Munich is the foreign policy most observers here expect Soviet Russia to pursue. This they regard as indicated by the official silence which has greeted reports that a four-power pact may be negotiated by Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany to attempt settlement of European issues.

Foreign observers in Moscow believe the Soviet Union, though excluded from the Munich conference and from the four-power pact plans, still may play a vital role in the ultimate outcome of the Munich meeting. They point out that Britain, France, Italy and Germany, while professing in unison a desire to consolidate European peace, have few interests in common, considered as four nations.

Germany and Italy still are discontented continential and colonial powers. Britain and France want to hold on to what they have, and German and Italian interests by no means coincide entirely—for example, in Yugoslavia, where each wishes preponderant influence.

Moscow observers consider disharmony among the big four possible, and believe that whenever the group splits into pairs—the Rome-Berlin axis against the London-Paris entente—a fifth power, presumably Soviet Russia, will exercise the dominant influence.

At the same time, foreign diplomatic quarters say that Moscow meantime will "turn on the heat" inside France and Great Britain through the Communist International. Soviet press comments on the Munich settlement carving up Czechoslovakia have stressed that the political and social system in "both oppressor and capitulating countries is essentially the same," and have reiterated that the ruling classes of France and Britain are "afraid to arm their populations." These various factors are taken as indication of a possible reversion to the old Soviet policy of lumping together all capitalist governments—whether Fascist or democratic—and urging the toiling masses to overthrow them all.

1938

U. S. Consulates Issue Grave Warning to Americans

Say There's No Reason to Quit Europe Now

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, said today that Americans in Europe were being told by this country's foreign representatives that there was no reason to leave Europe, since the war threat has passed.

In Czechoslovakia, Mr. Welles continued, Wilbur J. Carr, American Minister, has quit telling his countrymen to leave areas of possible trouble. The Embassies in London, Paris and Berlin are advising Americans there is no reason for them to make any changes in their pre-war threat plans.

Mr. Welles said he had authorized Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris to return to the United States for two months' vacation.

approval of his historic conduct of British affairs during the recent crisis, which, he said, saved Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from Armageddon.

Earlier a labor motion disapproving that policy as one which "led to the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia under the threat of armed force and the humiliation of our country" had been defeated by 369 to 150.

The House adjourned until November 1 amid a tremendous ovation for the Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain left the chamber smiling and waving acknowledgments.

The defeated labor motion was an amendment to the Government motion for a vote of confidence.

Four Days of Debate.

The two votes followed four days of debate on the crisis and the four-Power agreement which ended it, marked by vigorous Government defense and bitter opposition assaults in which some members of the Prime Minister's own Conservative party joined.

"Possibly we may want great efforts from the nation in months to come," he said. "If that be so, the smaller the differences the better."

Believes Course Justified.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was justified in making the Munich settlement because of the "people's hatred of the notion of starting to kill one another again."

He intimated a vast new British defense effort coupled with a "new spiritual revival."

In answer to labor attacks on his policy he declared that to 'accuse us of having betrayed Czechoslovakia is simply preposterous. What we did was save her from annihilation and give her a chance for a new life."

Mr. Chamberlain was cheered when he said he had reached an age where criticism, even abuse, matters little to a man whose own conscience approves his action."

Says He Averted War.

"In looking back," he said, "I feel convinced . . . that by my action I did avert war.

"I am equally sure I was right in doing so."

The Prime Minister said he could not ask the people to accept the horrors of war unless he felt himself, and could make others feel, that they were fighting "for a final cause—a cause that transcends all ordinary human values—a cause that is sacred."

He said he had received 20,000 letters since his first flight to Reichsfuehrer Hitler at Berchtesgaden September 15. He said they were from people who felt that the Sudeten German issue was not such a cause.

For Diplomacy Behind Strength.

Calling for "diplomacy behind strength," Mr. Chamberlain foreshadowed a sweeping inquiry to "cover the whole of our preparations, military and civil, to discover what further steps may be necessary to make good our deficiencies in the shortest possible time."

The Prime Minister turned down a labor suggestion for a world economic and political conference until there is a reasonable prospect of success and until "you are sure the totalitarian powers will attend."

"I do indeed believe we may yet secure peace for our time," Mr. Chamberlain said.

But he added that he had never suggested that could be attained by disarmament.

"Until we can induce others to disarm," he declared, "disarmament means weakness."

Explains Peace Pledge.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he, Herr Hitler, drew up the British-German declaration of good will at Munich. He said it was not a pact, but his own and the Fuehrer's "opinion of the desire of their respective peoples" never to go to war with each other again.

"I have been charged with cowardice, weakness, presumption and stupidity," the Prime Minister continued. "I have been accused of bringing the country to the edge of war and have been denied the merit of snatching it back to safety.

"Nobody who had been through what I had to go through, day after day, faced with the thought that in the last resort it would be I, and I alone, who had to say that yes or no which would decide the fate of millions of my countrymen, their wives and families, could readily forget it.

"For that reason I am not here in a mood to see what I can do by way of retort. . . .

Only 'Did His Duty.'

"I claim no credit for my actions for it was only what any one in my position would feel it his duty to do. . . ."

Explaining his opposition to a general election, the Prime Minister said he would not allow himself to "capitalize" on the nation's feeling of relief "to gain a temporary party advantage."

He said only two events could have necessitated an election—a new issue requiring a mandate from the people or defection of the Cabinet's supporters.

"I have no reason to suppose either of these will arise," Mr. Chamberlain said.

Before the Prime Minister made his speech, he had won a test vote in Commons by 313 votes to 150, when the House approved his motion for adjournment until November 1.

One Conservative, Harold MacMillan, joined the Opposition, declaring that he was afraid Commons was being treated "more and more as a kind of Reichstag (German Diet), just meeting to hear orations and register decrees."

Winston Churchill, conservative opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, also opposed adjournment.

He compared the move for adjournment with the "situation in other countries where impatience with the parliamentary machine has swept it away and led to one-man rule."

The Prime Minister, retorting angrily, accused Mr. Churchill of repeating "tittle-tattle" about how the inner Cabinet conducts the Government.

Mr. Churchill and some other Conservatives abstained when the vote of confidence was taken. On the other side of the House, George Lansbury and a half-dozen Laborite pacifists as well as four independent Labor members also abstained.

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Reference to Lindbergh Seen.

Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, Labor member of Parliament, today charged "influential people in this country" with a "defeatist attitude," especially regarding the might of Germany's air force.

During the House debate on the Munich accord she asserted that this attitude had been expressed to "a very prominent American airman" who had been "lunched by these people." Her hearers believed she referred to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

She said that the "influential people" had told Herr Hitler and Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German Ambassador to London and now Foreign Minister in Berlin, that in no circumstances would Britain fight for Czechoslovakia.

She continued:

"It is a very serious thing that when a very prominent American airman was being lunched by these people and all sorts of official people were invited to meet him, they assured him it was impossible for this country to do anything because Germany's air force was better than the Russian, British and French combined.

Scores 'Defeatist Attitude.'

"That is a defeatist attitude behind the scenes."

[Col. Lindbergh lived in England until last June, when he took up residence on the island of Illiec, off France's Brittany coast. Shortly before his departure he was entertained by members of the British nobility, among them Lady Astor. He visited Germany in October, 1937, and had unusual opportunities to inspect German aviation. He made a similar visit to Russia this summer.]

Balks at Query on Benes.

The Government refused to answer excited questions in the House as to whether it was doing anything to insure the safety of Eduard Benes, who resigned yesterday as President of Czechoslovakia.

At the same time the Prime Minister spiked talk of conscription during the last day of the Commons debate on the four-Power Munich peace agreement. He told the House his opposition to compulsory national service in peace time still held good.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain planned an unparalleled new rearmament project today as a sequel to a parliamentary airing of his Munich "peace in our time" commitments. Repeated admissions of "gaps in the nation's defense" were said to have annoyed the Prime Minister. He therefore is asking his Ministers for a concrete and convincing program to be ready before the House of Commons convenes again.

The War Office announced all reserves who were called up during last week's crisis would be released by midnight Saturday.

Twelve hundred British Legionnaires will leave Saturday to police Czechoslovak plebiscite areas.

The air raid precaution section of the home office pushed experimentation with a new type of bomb-proof shelter.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—The House of Commons today overwhelmingly ratified the Government's peace policy which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said saved "Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from Armageddon."

Even as he wound up the four-day debate on the settlement of the German-Czech crisis with a call to the legislators to recognize that he had saved peace, Chamberlain announced further preparations for war.

The house by a vote of 366 to 144 registered its confidence in his policy, after it had rejected by 369 votes to 150 a Labor motion of disapproval, and then adjourned until November 1.

Refuses Election

In his final speech, the 69-year-old Prime Minister rejected proposals for an immediate general election, for conscription of the nation's man power and for a world politico-economic conference.

He disclosed the Government already had "ordered that a prompt and thorough inquiry should be made into the whole of our preparations, military and civil, in order to see, no matter what happens during these hectic days, what other steps may be necessary to make good our defenses in the shortest possible time."

In the voting, the House approved, in the words of the motion, "the policy of his Majesty's Government by which war was averted in the recent crisis" and supported "efforts to reach a lasting peace."

20 Refuse To Vote

It was understood twenty Government supporters abstained from voting. They included former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, former First Lord of the Admiralty Alfred Duff Cooper, and Winston Churchill.

A group of opposition members also abstained from voting, including George Lansbury, veteran Laborite.

The weary Chamberlain left tonight for Scotland with Mrs. Chamberlain for a sorely needed rest.

Indicative of the way in which crisis issues cut through party lines, the House of Commons witnessed the unusual spectacle of Conservatives cheering fiery Laborite Jock McGovern because he praised Chamberlain.

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"Conscience That Matters"

Defending his policy in the weeks of crisis which ended with the four-power Munich accord, Chamberlain told the legislators:

"I have been charged with cowardice, weakness, presumption and stupidity. I have been accused of bringing the country to the edge of war and have been denied the merit of snatching it back to safety. . . .

"When a man gets to my age and fills my position, I think he tends to feel that criticism and even abuse matters little to him. It is his conscience

BY LOUIS Z. MATZHOLD

KOMAROM, ON THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, OCT. 5--BARON BOTHMER OF THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT DISCUSSIONS OF HUNGARY'S MINORITY AND TERRITORIAL CLAMMS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD BEEN POSTPONED FOR TWO DAYS.

THE BARON ALSO SAID THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE HELD AT AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE.

HUNGARY HAD REQUESTED THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN TOMORROW AT THIS TOWN WHICH IS DIVIDED BY THE BORDER.

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GOVERNMENT CHANGES AT PRAGUE WERE ASSIGNED AS THE REASON FOR THE CHANGES.

PREVIOUS REPORTS AT BUDAPEST TOLD OF APPARENT DEMILITARIZATION OF A SMALL SECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY NORTH OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL. FOUR BORDER VILLAGES IN THE RIMA VALLEY WERE EVACUATED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAKS.

IN OTHER REGIONS, HOWEVER, ESPECIALLY IN A 30-MILE BORDER STRIP EAST OF BRATISLAVA, NEW CZECHOSLOVAK FORTIFICATIONS WERE BEING ERECTED, AND THE POPULATON WAS SET TO WORK DIGGING TRENCHES.

Chamberlain Victor in Vote of Confidence; Czechs Say New Nazi Terms Exceed Munich's

Prime Minister Upheld by Commons by 366 to 144 as House Adjourns Until Nov. 1 —He Fights General Election

OCT 7 1938

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The House of Commons today voted confidence in Prime Minister Chamberlain and approved his bargain of Munich for keeping Europe out of war. The final vote was 366 to 144.

The House, by a majority of two and a half to one, answered "Yes" to Mr. Chamberlain's demand for approval of his historic conduct of British affairs during the recent crisis, which, he said, saved Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from Armageddon.

Mr. Chamberlain himself wound up the debate, declaring he was opposed to a general election, which, he said, tends to "magnify differences."

ORDERS STUDY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE STEPS

OCT 7 1938

Rejects Proposals For General Election And Conscription

Wins 366-To-144 Vote Of Confidence On His Pact With Hitler

1938

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that matters."

"Sure I Was Right"

He said he felt convinced his action had averted war and added:

"I claim no credit for my action, for it was only what anyone in my position would feel it his duty to do. I am equally sure I was right in doing it."

He said that war today was a different thing from what it used to be, and that in the very first hour it would strike the man in the street and his wife and children at home.

Then he declared:

"You cannot ask people to accept such a prospect unless you feel yourself, and can make them feel, that the cause for which they are going to fight is a vital cause—a cause that transcends all ordinary human values and a cause to which you can point, if some day you win a victory, and say the cause is safe."

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Czechs Could Not Keep Area

He said that when the British Government was convinced that Sudetenland could not possibly be kept within Czechoslovakia it strongly urged the Prague Government to agree to cede the territory to Germany.

"To accuse me of having by that advice betrayed Czechoslovakia is simply preposterous," he said. "What we did was to save her from annihilation and gave her a chance for a new life."

He qualified the famous phrase of "peace in our time," telling the House:

"I do believe we may yet secure peace for our time, but I never meant to suggest we could do it by disarming until we could induce other nations to disarm."

He Drew Declaration

He said that he, and not Hitler, drew up the Anglo-German "no more war" declaration at Munich and explained it was not a pact but his own and Hitler's "opinion of the desire of their respective peoples" never to go to war with each other.

Chamberlain mentioned the "complete identity of view" between the British and French governments.

"Their objective is the same as ours," he said, "that of maintaining the collaboration of all nations, not excluding the totalitarian states, in building up lasting peace in Europe."

His voice often was so low and hoarse he was almost inaudible. Gestures, which he seldom uses, were frequent.

World Conference Rejected

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Before it registered confidence in Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy, the House of Commons rejected today, by 369 votes to 150, a Labor amendment which would have committed the government to calling a world economic and political conference.

In addition to the conference proposal, the Labor amendment called for active support of the collective security through the League of Nations. Clement Richard Attlee, Laborite leader, wound up the debate for the opposition with a charge that the policy of the government had led the country from a position of peace and security to one of uncertainty.

"Above all," he said, "if the world is to have peace it must get back to the rule of law. The ultimate effect of this episode has been to strengthen the conviction in this country that force, and force alone, holds sway."

Prague Learns Sacrifices Demanded of It Go Beyond Earlier Ones

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FIFTH ZONE CALLED 'CRUEL'

Geneva Delegates Say Reich Insists on 'Czech' Areas and Uses 1910 Figures.

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations announced today that the German members of the International Sudetenland Commission at Berlin had insisted on the cession of territory beyond that contemplated by the accord of Munich.

A communique issued by the delegation said that the Germans demanded that industrial and communications centers with a total Czech population of 815,000 either be occupied immediately by German troops or made subject to plebiscite.

A member of the delegation explained that the communique referred to the fifth zone delimited yesterday by the commission but added that the Prague Government "saw nothing else to do but agree."

Terms Like Those at Godesberg.

A second communique from the delegation said the fifth zone was "absolutely in contradiction with the letter and spirit of the Munich accord but corresponds entirely with the Godesberg map (which Hitler presented to Prime Minister Chamberlain September 21) and which would be unanimously opposed."

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In Berlin yesterday the international commission, bowing to German demands, decided to hand over to Germany a fifth ceded zone, to be occupied by October 10, which took in half as much territory as all the first four zones of occupation. The Munich accord left delimitation of this fifth zone to the international commission, leaving to it to decide what were areas of "predominantly German population."]

In Areas "Purely Czech."

The initial Czechoslovak communique said that included in territory which Germany demanded for immediate occupation are cities and towns in which the population is ethnically "purely Czech."

It asserted that the German members of the commission demanded that plebiscites be held in areas in which Germans represent only two-tenths to six and a half per cent of the population.

"To support their thesis," the communique continued, "the Germans are using statistics established before the world war by the Austro-Hungarian Empire."

(The commission agreed to accept population figures of October 28, 1918—date of Czechoslovakia's foundation—but many observers said this actually meant reverting to the census of 1910.)

The Czechs contend that these figures did not take into account the real language of the people, but only the language which Austrian law made official. Since officials of the Sudeten region were German-speaking appointees, the statistics show many regions having purely Czech populations to be German.

The communique said that when the system of statistics was changed October 28, 1918, and each district was left to choose its own official language many elected to make Czech the official tongue.

"The demands of the German experts tend to compromise the Munich accord by refusing the Czech people the same rights of free disposition which the Germans demand in favor of the Sudeten Germans," the communique said.

New Sacrifices Demanded.

PRAGUE, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Government of Czechoslovakia learned today that sacrifices far surpassing its expectations were required of the dwindling republic in the cession of the fifth Sudetenland zone to Germany.

Government circles said the terms of the decision of the International Sudetenland Commission at Berlin last night were "cruel."

Word of the commission's finding was brought to Prague by Gen. Husarek of the Czechoslovak army, who had conferred with the commission at Berlin. He delivered the terms to a session of the Cabinet which lasted through the night until 6 A. M., with Premier-Gen. Jan Syrovy presiding.

The Prague Government was told that Germany insists on immediate occupation of territory containing the Bohemian coal mines and cutting deeply between Bohemia and Moravia, severing rail communications between those two provinces.

In addition to the loss of vital communications, it appeared many mines and additional industries would be lost.

A Government spokesman said the commission—made up of the British, French and Italian Ambassadors to Berlin and a Czechoslovak representative, sitting with a German chairman—was allowed some latitude. In addition to considering nationality and population it was to be guided by economic and, geographic considerations.

"But all the close decisions seem to be against us," the spokesman said.

Demobilization Ordered.

Immediate demobilization of two army classes was announced today by the Government, however. It also ordered progressive return to civilian life of the remainder of the men called to the colors to defend the State before it was decided to submit to the German terms under French and British pressure.

The nation learned with dismay that still greater sacrifices had been demanded of it by Germany.

An internal problem, however, apparently was approaching a solution.

A Slovak congress was said to have decided to organize an autonomous, federated State within the republic to attain equal status with Czechs. The plan was said to exceed only slightly the conditions already offered by the Government and it was believed probable that they would be accepted.

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To Ignore Czechs' Complaint.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A choice new section of Czechoslovakia today lay open to occupation by Adolf Hitler's armies over the week end and official sources indicated that Czechoslovak charges that the award exceeded the cessions contemplated at Munich would be ignored.

The new territory is the fifth zone of occupation, the limits for which were fixed last night by the International Sudetenland Commission in Berlin, bowing to the demands of Germany.

The Munich accord empowered the commission to fix the extent of this zone, in addition to the four zones of which occupation began Oct. 1. A German Army was ordered into the fourth today.

[German officials described as "fantastic" Czechoslovak charges yesterday that the fifth zone ceded by the Munich four-power conference. Charges from Prague that the terms of the commission's decision were "cruel" and that the extent of the new zone far surpassed Czechoslovak expectations were similarly denied.

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Decision Called Final.

The commission's award was considered final.

With the fifth zone defined, approximately 20,000 square miles of rich territory has fallen into Hitler's lap. About three-fourths of this was contained in the first four zones, of which occupation is to be completed tomorrow.

Berlin geographical institutes were unable to make definite estimates of the Sudeten areas to pass to Germany, but one expressed belief that the entire Sudetenland would be about equal in area to the former Kingdom of Saxony, which was 5,787 square miles.

By the terms of Munich the fifth zone is to be occupied by October 10.

The limits of the fifth zone will bring Germany to within thirty miles of Prague, at one point, at Leitmeritz.

In addition, Hitler has a good chance of augmenting the German Reich still further after plebiscites, which the Munich conference agreed, must be conducted by the end of November.

A few hours after the International Commission made its decision the supreme army command of Germany announced that Nazi troops had crossed the former German-Czechoslovak frontier for occupation of the fourth zone on the schedule agreed upon by the Munich conferees. They crossed the former border near Landeck, on the northern edge of central Czechoslovakia, at 8 A. M. (2 A. M., Eastern standard time).

[Berlin dispatches published in Paris said Czechoslovak and British members of the International Commission had been told by Germany that they could grant Germany the new territories or Nazi armies would take it—even at the risk of a war which the Munich accord was designed to prevent. These reports said that the Munich accord, which had been explained to the French people as a "peace with honor," by constant German pressure had now been converted to almost exactly the terms of Hitler's Godesberg ultimatum—demanding cession of certain Sudeten territories by October 1.]

Chancellor Hitler, on a visit to the second zone of occupation, arrived at Goerlitz at 8:13 A. M. and was greeted by a jubilant populace.

Nazis Get Coal Basin.

The new territory of zone five was granted Germany without the formality of a plebiscite. It deepened the zones previously marked out at Munich to take in a number of towns around the western half of Czechoslovakia.

Among important sections of the new territory were the coal basin of Dux and Bruex, the glass-manufacturing city of Gablonz and the textile center at Reichenberg.

The military sub-committee assisting the International Commission assembled today to fix exactly the boundary line of the territory ceded Germany yesterday by the commission and to work out a plan for the gradual occupation of this territory by the German Army before October 10.

The International Commission charted the new zone as Germany prepared to bill Czechoslovakia for "reparations" dating back to 1919 and after the commission had bowed to the German viewpoint and accepted October 28, 1918, as a population guide to determine where plebiscites would be held. Under the Commission's agreement, a 51 per cent German population would be enough to declare any city, village or district German.

While the reparations demand was considered a lever to force Czechoslovakia into Germany's economic system, official and industrial circles predicted that with the resignation of President Benes of Czechoslovakia, Germany's dealings with Prague would be placed on an entirely new basis. Dr. Benes had been the most objectionable person in the eyes of official Germany.

Hitler's Threat Recalled.

With his disappearance from the scene came realization of Hitler's prophetic words, in the Berlin Sportpalast rally of September 26, referring indirectly to Dr. Benes as the possible No. 2 statesman who would have to disappear for not heeding the Fuehrer's previous warning. The first statesman who opposed Hitler's will—former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria—is now a prisoner in the hands of Nazi authorities.

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Significantly, the Berliner Boersen Zeitung, organ of Economics Minister Walther Funk, said of Dr. Benes's resignation:

"The ship-wrecked politician, Benes, goes. But it can hardly be believed that the blessings of the people accompany him.

"We Germans fully sympathize with the Czech people in their present misfortune. . . . But the people have sufficient national assets and unexploited resources within their borders to build a new future on a firm foundation of the laws of history, geography and economics. Part of this unchangeable law is the fact that the German and Czech peoples, whether they wish it or not, must live together.

Sees 'Chains of Hate' Broken.

"Formerly they were bound together by chains of hate, which may in the course of time give way to bonds of co-operation.

"We are confident in saying that the German people is ready to do its share toward accomplishing this end. All will depend upon the new man in whom the Czech people will intrust their highest office."

Along the northern fringe of Czechoslovakia, Zone Five adds to German territories the "Kuhlaendchen" (Little Cow Land) bordering the southeastern corner of Silesia; the Schoenhengst district, the western side of the Eagle Mountains; the Braunau district, the southern part of the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) and the Duxbreux region.

On the west the Saaz hop district which supplied Pilsen's breweries and the region just west of Pilsen itself are taken in.

On the south, Zone Five takes in an area advancing the German border irregularly an average of about twenty miles.

CZECHS SEEK CLOSER UNION WITH SLOVAKS

Prague Is Determined To Build Two Into More Unified Republic

OCT 7 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 6—The Czechoslovak Government launched a determined program today to build a more unified republic by binding together Czechs and Slovaks remaining within its narrowed borders.

The first step came with the appointment of Dr. Joseph Tisot, vice-president of the Slovak People's party, as "Prime Minister for Slovakia" in the new Prague Government.

His appointment, granting the Slovaks autonomy within the framework of the Czechoslovak Government, was requested by the Slovak People's party which formed a coalition with two other Slovak political groups—the Nationalists and Agrarians.

Promise Cooperation

The Slovaks, holding their congress at Zilina, reaffirmed their independence but promised cooperation with the Czechs in an effort to maintain the republic.

The new autonomous Slovakia will have four ministers in the Prague Government, in addition to Dr. Tisot.

The Slovak Minister, acting quickly to obtain the equal representation as promised by Premier Jan Syrovy, nominated Martin Sokol and Karol Sidor for ministerial posts. He will propose the nomination of the two additional Slovak ministers later from among his followers.

To Run Own Area

Slovakia will be in charge of everything in its territory except foreign affairs, national defense, administration of the national state debt and contraction of loans. These four items

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will be under the Prague Government. Dr. Tisot and his four ministers also will sit in the Czechoslovak Parliament.

The Czech half of the republic—the old kingdom of Bohemia—meanwhile was almost in a state of siege from slowly encircling German domination.

Faces Four Prospects

The prospects faced tonight by Bohemia, as a result of a decision of the International Sudetenland Commission at Berlin last night, were:

1. The occupation of a fifth zone which gave to the Germans a major portion of the famed Moravian gateway fortifications once pronounced by a French military commission as "stronger than the Maginot line."
2. Virtual isolation, since rail communications and highways would be barred by German control under the commission plan.
3. The loss of many coal mines and industries under the fifth zone agreement which the Czechs characterized as "summarily approved without asking us."
4. The loss of telephone connections with the outside world. Telegraph and radio would be the only communication left.

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Minorities Imperiled

The predicament of thousands of non-Nazi Germans, Social Democrats and Communists who fled Sudetenland to the interior of Czechoslovakia was growing serious.

Scenes bordering on panic were enacted in Prague as the German circle drew slowly around the capital.

Jews were striving to leave the country, but were afraid of being caught in the Sudeten areas.

"Sold Out Again"

"We were sold out once; we are now being sold out again," Czechoslovaks cried when they heard about the fifth zone division.

"Our hands are being tied. We appeal to the world to aid us against trickery at Berlin," were some of the bitter comments.

A Propaganda Ministry spokesman said the Czechoslovaks were certain that plebiscites provided in the Munich accord for areas not predominantly German would be forgotten in the rapid surrounding of Bohemia.

"Mere Gestures" Feared

Some officials said that even if they were held they would be "mere gestures" to strengthen German influence throughout the world.

The Czechoslovaks criticized harshly the use of the 1910 census as a basis for determining the division of population in the fifth zone areas.

"Selfish and untrustworthy negotiators are taking things in their own hands and throttling the nation," said.

Refused To See Envoy

The Foreign Office spokesman said Vojtech Mastny, Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin, attempted to present his country's case to the French and British delegations during the four-power conference at Munich.

"They refused to see him," he said. "Yet they calmly sat down and proceeded to hand over Bohemia to Germany. The Germans will not stop until they reach Prague."

One Propaganda Ministry official added:

"We expect it, but now we can't stop them."

The Czechoslovaks also faced the loss of newly constructed fortifications near the revised frontier.

Troops which accepted the original order to retire calmly before the German army of occupation were said to have remained disciplined, although there was evidence of a growing feeling for "action in defense of the country."

With demobilization proceeding rapidly for two classes of soldiers, the officers and men were said to be anxious to get the whole question settled one way or the other.

"We want to defend ourselves," some army men said. "But we must await orders. When they come we will obey."

Joy In Zilina

The gloom in Prague was in sharp contrast to the joy registered at Zilina when the Slovak Congress received the news of Dr. Tisot's appointment to the Cabinet.

The Congress called on Europe to guarantee the indivisibility of Slovakia.

OCT 7 1938

Prague To Ask League For Financial Credits

Geneva, Oct. 6 (AP)—League of Nations sources said today that Czechslovakia would ask for League financial credits within the next few days.

A League loan, such as given in the past to former Austria and to Hungary, would be used for reconstruction and restoration of communications.

"WE DESIRE TO DETERMINE OUR FUTURE LIFE AND SHARE IN DETERMINING THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE IN WHICH WE LIVE, IN AN AMICABLE ATTITUDE WITH ALL OUR NEIGHBORS.

"WE STAND BY NATIONS WORKING AGAINST THE MARXIAN JEWISH IDEOLOGY, ANARCHISM AND TERRORISM.

"WE RESOLVE TO DETERMINE A COOPERATIVE SPIRIT IN CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS. WE PROTEST FIRMLY AGAINST THE TENDENCY TO DETERMINE FRONTIERS OF SLOVAKIA WITHOUT LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATION OF SLOVAKIA.

"WE WANT INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF SLOVAK MINORITIES IN FOREIGN LANDS.

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"WE WANT RAPID DEMOBILIZATION OF OUR ARMY.

"IN THE SPIRIT OF SELF-DETERMINATION, WE WANT EXECUTIVE POWER IN SLOVAKIA PLACED IN THE HANDS OF SLOVAKS.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE SLOVAK NATION IS HAILED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE."

FH935PES

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MUNICH AGREEMENT, WHICH EMPOWERED IT TO DELIMIT A FIFTH ZONE OF "PREPONDERANTLY GERMAN" POPULATION TO BE OCCUPIED WITHOUT PLEBISCITE IN ADDITION TO FOUR ZONES MARKED FOR OCCUPATION BEFORE OCT. 8.

THE FIFTH ZONE IS TO BE OCCUPIED BY OCT. 10.

A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED, WHICH SAID:

PRAGUE - OCT. 6

"THE CONFERENCE OF MUNICH CHANGED THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF OUR STATE AND OF MIDDLE EUROPE.

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"WE SLOVAKS AND THE INDIVIDUAL SLOVAK NATION, HAVING EXISTED FOR CENTURIES, ARE DETERMINED TO REALIZE SELF-DETERMINATION AND ADDRESS THE NATIONS OF EUROPE AN APPEAL TO GUARANTEE THE INDIVISIBILITY OF THE SLOVAK NATION AND SLOVAK-INHABITED LAND.

TERMS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF A FIFTH SUDETENLAND ZONE WERE REVEALED [illegible] REPUBLIC, ALREADY SHORN OF MUCH OF ITS RICHEST [illegible] BY CESSION OF FOUR OTHER SUDETENLAND ZONES TO GERMANY AND [illegible] OF A TRUSTED LEADER BY THE RESIGNATION YESTERDAY OF PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES.

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(BESIDES THE "FIFTH ZONE," WHICH WAS HANDED TO REICHSFUEHRER HITLER BY THE INTERNATIONAL SUDETENLAND COMMISSION, GERMANY PROBABLY WILL SPREAD STILL DEEPER INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS A RESULT OF PLEBISCITES WHICH THE MUNICH CONFERENCE AGREED MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SUDETENLAND BY THE END OF NOVEMBER.)

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30.24-889

ANY ROSE AS A POSSIBLE MENACE TO ENGLAND AND NOT UNTIL FRANCE, ALREADY THE ALLY OF RUSSIA, STROVE TO BRING ABOUT BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN HER ALLY AND HER PROSPECTIVE ALLY, BRITAIN, THAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA CAME TO TERMS IN THE TREATY OF 1907. THIS TREATY BROUGHT BOTH OF THEM INTO THE WORLD WAR ON THE SAME SIDE.

VX612PES

OCT 5 1938

TORONTO, OCT 4-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A CLOSER UNION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ARISING FROM THE STRUGGLE OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO BECOME SELF-SUSTAINING WAS ENVISAGED TONIGHT BY MITCHELL HEPBURN, ONTARIO'S FARMER-PREMIER.

OCT 5 1938

HEPBURN TOLD THE AMERICAN TRANSIT ASSOCIATION THAT JAPAN, ITALY AND GERMANY REVEALED IN THE RECENT WORLD CRISIS THEY HAD SERIOUS DESIGNS UPON THE REST OF THE WORLD, SEEKING TO MAKE THEMSELVES SELF-SUSTAINING AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES NEVER HAD FEARED INVASION, HE SAID, BUT THEY SHOULD GIVE SERIOUS THOUGHT TO BECOMING SELF-CONTAINED. BOTH ARE "WONDERFUL COUNTRIES," HE SAID, PEOPLED BY THE SAME PEOPLE WHO HAVE PROVIDED THE NECESSARY MATERIAL TO MAINTAIN FREE DEMOCRACI

THE TWO COUNTRIES "ARE GOING TO BE DRAWN CLOSER TOGETHER," HEPBURN TOLD THE 1,000 DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION. RECENT EVENTS SHOWED A DROP IN EXPORTS FROM NORTH AMERICA TO EUROPE COULD BE ANTICIPATED, HE SAID.

OCT 5 1938

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES, THUS, OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION COUPLED WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD, THE PREMIER BELIEVED, BRING THE TWO COUNTRIES CLOSER TOGETHER IN A NEW ERA THAT MUST COME IF THE WHOLE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IS NOT TO TUMBLE.

"AND," HE TOLD HIS LISTENERS, "THERE ARE NO PEOPLE WE'D RATHER HAVE TO THE SOUTH OF OUR BOUNDARY (THAN UNITED STATES CITIZENS.)"

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OCT 5 1938

PRESIDENT BENES RESIGNS POST; CZECH PREMIER TAKES HIS PLACE

Calls Himself an [illegible].

PRAGUE, Oct 5 (A.P.)—Eduard Benes, target of Adolf Hitler's enmity, resigned today as President of Czechoslovakia because, he said, "my remaining in office might constitute an obstacle to the new conditions which now confront this State."

The resignation was accepted unanimously by the Council of Ministers.

The Chief of State, who for twenty years had helped hold Czechoslovakia together as Foreign Minister, Premier and for the last three years as President, bowed to the pressure of events which were dismembering his nation.

Gen. Jan Syrovy, one-eyed war veteran Premier, was expected to exercise the President's functions until a successor to Benes is chosen by the National Assembly.

Resignation Was Expected.

Syrovy said in a broadcast:

"Our policy will aim at friendly relations with everybody. In order to live in security it is necessary to cultivate good relations with our neighbors.

"We shall do everything in our power to give satisfaction to the justified claims of the Slovaks and sub-Carpathian Russians (Ruthenians). Our State will be based on equality of the three peoples."

Mr. Benes's resignation was not unexpected, although it had been denied several times recently that he intended to step down.

Mr. Benes broadcast a farewell message to the nation, urging it to "remain united, brave and faithful."

As for the Munich agreement, he said in a resolute voice: "I do not want to reproach or to incriminate anybody, but I do wish to say this: We do feel most keenly that what has been demanded of us was not just. It is a thing our people cannot forget."

He became President of Czechoslovakia in December, 1935, succeeding the founder of the republic, the late Thomas G. Masaryk.

May Lessen Tension.

The Munich agreement of the four big Powers, compelling Czechoslovakia to cede the Sudetenland to Germany, represented a complete failure of the foreign policy with which Mr. Benes had been closely associated since the founding of the State twenty years ago.

The pressure of Britain and France to compel Mr. Benes and his Government to accept submission to the terms of Adolf Hitler proved a tremendous blow to his hopes.

Informed persons felt that Mr. Benes's departure from office—and possibly from the country—might remove the current acute situation and make collaboration with Germany possible.

Nazi Pressure Mounted Him.

Mr. Benes had been the target for bitter attacks by Chancellor Hitler and other German leaders and for a scathing campaign of denunciation in the German press.

Some sources said that Benes's resignation followed renewed German pressure, based on Hitler's personal antagonism to the Czechoslovak President.

It was reliably reported that Hitler had indicated he would be more generous in his negotiations with the new Czech State if a president more acceptable to Germany were named.

Meanwhile, the new Cabinet moved swiftly in an attempt to solve minority problems still threatening the Republic's existence.

At its first meeting it decided that no Czech officials should be appointed in Ruthenia without the approval of Ivan Parkany, Minister without portfolio, who is a native of Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia's farthest eastern section.

Germans Approve Appointment.

Government representatives also were named for two commissions, one to settle details of the Polish frontier controversy and the other to seek a resolution of Hungarian demands.

At the same time the Cabinet began consideration of a concrete plan to solve the Slovak appeal for an autonomous administration, pointing toward the possible establishment of a special Ministry.

Political circles—even Germans—greeted warmly the appointment of Frantisek Chvalkovsky as Foreign Minister to succeed Dr. Kamil Krofta. He was considered acceptable to Germany and his appointment was hailed by German radio broadcasts as the possible beginning of an era of improved relations between Prague and Berlin.

Minister Going to Berlin.

It was said that Propaganda Minister Hugo Vavrecka was en route to Berlin to attend a meeting of the international commission regulating German occupation of Sudetenland. It was also reported that Poles and Hungarians both had approached the Slovaks with offers of assistance, but so far the Slovaks were understood to have turned them down for fear acceptance would imperil the future of the Czechoslovak State.

A band of several hundred irregulars was reported to have crossed into Czechoslovakia from Hungary and attacked municipal buildings at Feledince. Shots were said to have been exchanged between the irregulars and Czech guards, but casualties, if any, were not disclosed.

The Cabinet's first task was to put economic readjustments to put Czechoslovakia, shrinking daily as German and Polish armies occupy ceded territory, on a stable basis.

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The most pressing need was for the $50,000,000 loan promised by Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain. This the dismembered country hoped to get soon, for the loss of industrial areas struck a violent blow at its economic structure.

Financial experts surveyed what probably would be left after the fulfillment of German, Polish and Hungarian claims to minority districts and after plebiscites determine disposition of other regions. They expected a good share of the projected loan would be used for public works projects.

The Czechoslovak Government resigned at 9 o'clock last evening and President Eduard Benes named a new Cabinet, retaining Premier-Defense Minister General Jan Syrovy. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Minister to [illegible] succeeded Kamil Krofta as Foreign Affairs Minister. Three Slovaks were named—Gen. Vladimir Caidos, Minister of Communications; Imrich Karvas, commerce, and Vladimir Sajnor, justice.

The new Government was considered a Moderate-Rightist group-

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Cermak Resigned.

Minister Without Portfolio Cermak, a Slovak, provoked the Cabinet turn-over when he resigned, declaring Government proposals regarding Slovak autonomy were inadequate. He charged the Government with temporizing in the matter which is becoming more acute because Ruthenians (Sub-Carpathians) in Eastern Czechoslovakia joined forces with the Slovaks in agitating for autonomy.

The Slovak question was considered comparatively minor by the Government and more readily subject to solution than other problems.

One of the main problems was paying the cost of mobilization begun before last week's four-Power agreement to dismember Czechoslovakia. Demobilization probably will take place by degrees so as to return men gradually to civil life rather than let them burden the already strained economic machine.

Economic experts who attempted to form a picture of the future Czechoslovakia assumed that territories with 51 per cent or more of non-Czechoslovak population would be lost in plebiscites. On this basis they calculated the republic would retain about 49 per cent of its industrial plants and about 64 per cent of the workers previously engaged throughout the country.

Hungary Awaits Reply.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—While Hungary awaited today a Czechoslovak reply to demands for immediate territorial revision, demilitarization of a small section of Czechoslovak territory north of Budapest was under way. In other regions, however, work on new Czechoslovak fortifications was said to be continuing, especially in a thirty-mile border strip east of Bratislava. The population there was commanded to dig trenches.

Government officials said they had no definite assurances that Czechoslovakia was ready to give guaranties demanded by Hungary before Czechoslovak and Hungarian representatives could discuss details of cession of Czechoslovak territory inhabited by 800,000 Hungarians. One of these was the Hungarian demand that two Magyar-populated border towns be occupied immediately by Hungarian troops.

Reports from border sections indicated a growing tension between Czechoslovak authorities and Hungarian minority groups.

NEVER FORGET, BENES PLEADS IN FAREWELL

Declares Powers Forced Czechs To Accept "Unjust" Sacrifice

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 5—Eduard Benes tonight stepped down from the Presidency of the Czechoslovakia he had helped to form with the assertion that "the four powers gathered and decided upon the sacrifice we had to make and obliged us to accept."

Leaving to a new government the task of guiding the shrinking nation, Benes told his countrymen in a farewell address, "The sacrifice imposed upon us is disproportionate and unjust. Our nation will never forget, even if it bears its fate calmly."

Attacked By Hitler

The repeated target of Adolf Hitler's condemnation during the recent crisis, Benes relinquished his post with the explanation that "my remaining in office might constitute an obstacle to the new conditions which now confront the state."

Some sources indicated Benes' resignation came after renewed German pressure resulting from Hitler's personal antagonism toward the Czechoslovak President.

Letter Read To Nation

The full Council of Ministers immediately accepted his letter of resignation which was read to the nation over the radio by Gen. Jan Syrovy, Prague's one-eyed Premier.

Benes' letter said the Government, whose formation he announced only last night, "will be a Government of calm, of order, of economic efforts and of social reconstruction—a Government which will aim chiefly at internal development and I am convinced it will succeed in its efforts."

Syrovy made a radio appeal asking the nation to remain calm. The Czechoslovak Constitution provides for no acting President, but both houses of Parliament will be called within a fortnight to elect a successor to Benes.

The new Cabinet, at its first meeting, decided that the approval of Ivan Parkany, Minister without portfolio and a native of Ruthenia, would be required before any Czech officials are appointed to that section of the country.

Commissions Chosen

Government representatives were named to two commissions to settle details of the Polish frontier controversy and consider a solution of Hungarian minority demands. Plans to solve the Slovak appeal for an autonomous administration, pointing toward the possible establishment of a special ministry, also were considered.

Both Benes' resignation and the appointment of Frantisek Chvalkovsky as Foreign Minister to succeed Dr. Kamil Krofta were greeted in political circles as gestures toward Germany.

These circles held it as a "political necessity" that Benes resign in view of the fact that the French and Russian alliances which he had promoted were nullified by the Munich agreement.

Confidence Returning

Czechoslovak banks reported returning confidence and increasing deposits today. The Finance Minister's announcement that restrictions on withdrawals would soon be lifted had a cheering effect.

A growing desire in the new Czechoslovak state to bring a peaceful solution to the internal minority political problems, coupled with improved relations with Germany, was evident in various quarters today.

The new Government was represented in official statements as seeking to wipe the slate clean by a solution of all existing troublesome questions, at the same time beginning intensive work to rebuild the restricted state's national economy.

"Work is Order Of Day"

"Work is the order of the day," the official radio proclaimed. The Government obeyed its own order, speeding negotiations under the Slovak autonomy demands before a "Party Day" rally at Bratislava tomorrow.

Improved German-Italian relations seemed possible through the appointment of Chvalkovsky as Foreign Minister. He has served in both Rome and Berlin, as well as Tokyo and Washington.

A second indication, approved by Government censors, appeared in the newspaper *Lidove Noviy*, where an unidentified military expert wrote:

"If anyone should try to pretend in the future that our state is able to work military miracles and that it could successfully resist Germany if she attacks us, such a person is either a criminal provocateur or an idiot.

Presents No Opposition

"Within our small borders our state cannot present any military opposition to Germany. Therefore it would be futile to participate in any coalition against Germany. We must in the future guide our politics with the realization and recognition of this fact.

"Our policy, whether we wish it or not, must be one of good relations with Germany. We might have enjoyed such good relations long since had not the chivalrous nations of the West threatened to break their alliances with us."

Various expressions of support for the new Syrovy Government were received in the capital. The executive committee of the Czech Social Democratic Labor party proclaimed its faith in the new reduced state. The Czechoslovak Students' Association urged its members to refrain from provoking disturbances against minority groups and instructed them to remain friendly to Germans and Hungarians.

Election of Benes's successor raised a complicated question on who is entitled to vote. Czechoslovakia's Presidents are elected by the 450 Deputies and Senators sitting as a National Assembly, but it is estimated that from seventy to eighty of the legislators' districts now are a part of Germany or are in plebiscite zones. The matter of whether they would be permitted to vote may be submitted to the Supreme Election Court.

Although Premier Syrovy, who assumed the Presidential functions pending an election, is required by the constitution to summon Parliament for an election within fourteen days, the prevailing state of emergency may alter the procedure.

Rose Serves 20 Years

Eduard Benes helped keep his tiny country's boundaries intact for twenty years with skillful political juggling.

As Foreign Minister for seventeen of those years, he balanced France, Russia and the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia—against the resurgent might of Germany and the other World War losers. During the recent crisis, dawn frequently found him and his Cabinet, or representatives of twenty-one political parties, searching for means to keep the republic alive and independent.

A farm-bred youngster, he and ten brothers and sisters learned early to work. At Prague University, at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Dijon, in France, he pursued his studies diligently. As disciple and co-worker with Czechoslovakia's late President Thomas G. Masaryk he was tireless; as Masaryk's Foreign Minister and one-time Premier, he traveled Europe constantly in quest of security; as President, his usual workday was seventeen hours.

Benes had no typist or stenographer. He wrote all his own speeches. He brought his collaborators to the luncheon and dinner table. He spent week ends at his estate, Sezimovo Usti, near Tabor, but there, too, he worked. Once he liked tennis and riding but in recent years short walks were the only exercise for which he had time.

Benes, now fifty-four years old, is given to fashionable dress, and until the crisis brought heavy cares he was a man of cheer and a twinkling smile. He speaks German, French, English, Italian and Russian with equal ease. He is of middle height and of strong constitution. He does not smoke.

Benes met Masaryk, the "father of his country," when the latter was teaching at Prague University. Thereafter, despite a thirty-five-year difference in their ages, they were intimate friends and close collaborators.

Throughout the war years, the two men worked to set up an independent Czechoslovakia. Benes organized undercover work in Prague until capture seemed imminent, then escaped to Switzerland and France to continue the campaign. Masaryk, meanwhile, was touring Europe and the United States.

They enunciated, even before Woodrow Wilson, the doctrine of "self-determination of peoples," and were rewarded when the Allied powers, in October, 1918, recognized the new central European state with an area roughly equal that of Florida, and 13,500,000 people.

Benes became President in December, 1935. Masaryk, the first President, resigned to private life at that time. On September 14 last year Masaryk died. He was eighty-seven years old.

Letter of Resignation

PRAGUE, Oct. 5 (AP).—Eduard Benes's letter resigning the Presidency of Czechoslovakia, read to the nation in a broadcast today by Premier General Jan Syrovy, follows:

The eventful three years of my presidency have culminated in the very sad events of these last days.

They have weighed upon our spirits and our hearts, but they have not broken our faith nor our ideals toward our people, our nation and our State—ideals which have inspired and which always will inspire our people.

These historic events have changed the whole basis of our existence. I have played such a large part in these developments that I have had to consider seriously what should be my duty under the changed conditions.

I came to office under circumstances which were entirely different and I must take this fact into accout. Circumstances have changed so completelly that I feel that my remaining in office might constitute an obstacle to the new conditions which now confront this State.

This is chiefly in regard to the international situation and with a view to rapid development of a collaboration with our neighbors.

We have now constituted a new government which will be a government of calm, of order, of economic efforts and of social reconstruction—a government which will aim chiefly at internal development and I am convinced it will succeed in its efforts.

But I realize that in these new conditions it is essential for me to withdraw from office. That does not mean that I evade my responsibility in this difficult situation or that I am leaving a vessel that is in a storm.

I only wish to facilitate the development of the policy of the government, both in external and internal affairs.

That is why I place my resignation in your hands, Mr. Prime Minister, in order that you may take the necessary steps which the situation calls for.

I thank you and your colleagues for your collaboration and wish you every success. I am fully convinced that a better period is before us, a period of successful labor and of prosperity for the new State and for all our Czechoslovak peoples.

BENES.

Benes' Farewell Appeal To His Countrymen

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 5—Following is the text of the farewell address of President Eduard Benes delivered over the radio tonight:

Beloved Citizens:

I sent a letter to Premier Syrovy today in which I told him I had resigned the Presidency. Now I address all political friends, citizens, soldiers and legionnaires.

I made the decision upon the advice of all political parties and because of constitutional factors, voluntarily and out of personal conviction. I had intended to resign after the decision of the four powers, but decided not to until a new secure Government had been formed, capable in its duties.

I believed it the proper course. I do not wish to analyze the entire political situation. I wish merely to emphasize that the whole system of European balance as it developed after the war has changed radically in recent years to the detriment of our republic and friends.

Sought Understanding

Throughout this year Czechoslovakia with its friends tried to support the system of balance and to come to an understanding with its neighbors. Developments proceeded with unexpected rapidity. As the nationalities' fight developed we sought an understanding with the nations, and our state went to the utmost limit of concession. But political developments brought us to a conflict in which we were called upon to defend our frontiers.

We did everything to gain respect of friend and foe. Affairs moved toward a European and world catastrophe. Under these circumstances, the four powers gathered and decided upon the sacrifice we had to make and obliged us to accept.

I do not expect criticism from you or recrimination against anyone. History will pass judgment. I say only that which fills us all with pain: The sacrifice imposed upon us is disproportionate and unjust. Our nation will never forget, even if it bears its fate calmly.

Powers Were Stronger

against our efforts were stronger than we. I believe under these circumstances that the new order should not be disturbed, and I believed that possibly the foremost representative of the republic was standing in the way.

Inasmuch as I obtained this office under other circumstances, I must now retire. I am a democrat by conviction. I believe I do right by leaving. We remain democrats to work further with our friends, but we must make sacrifices so the state and people can adjust to new conditions.

Do Not Deny Old Friends

It does not mean we deny old friends to accept new. We wish peace and to be loyal to all. Our state had a peculiar national structure. In this respect conditions change. Causes for quarrels disappear. It will be a state of Czechs and Slovaks.

The powers of our people and state will continue to remain on a moral foundation. National culture will be deepened and strengthened.

The background of the Czechs and Slovaks shows they are not a people of despair. Heroism of work is no less great and dignified than heroism of the battlefields. The roots of our nation are deep in the earth.

Everlasting Treasure

Let us remember that what remains to us as a kernel of the Fatherland is that which to later generations remains an everlasting treasure. The worth of our culture is equal to that of other nations and superior to some.

Dear citizens, I direct to all this appeal:

Think of the dangers threatening the Czechs and the Slovaks if we fail to stand together. Above all, we must achieve an understanding with the Slovaks. It is no longer merely a matter of this and that concession. It is necessary that workers and farmers and middle class and intelligentsia without distinction manifest mutual love.

Forget Your Quarrels

power of the nation and the greatness of decisions and [illegible] recognized by all. In this [illegible] honorably to defend the [illegible] of the state. Those who [illegible] good will to come to [illegible] with our neighbors were the powers raised up

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30.27-901

SLOVAKIA, IT WAS SAID, WOULD HAVE ITS OWN DIET. THE PLAN WAS SAID ALSO TO PROPOSE A CZECHOSLOVAK CABINET INCLUDING ONLY MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, FINANCE AND JUSTICE WITH THOSE PORTFOLIOS EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS.

GENERAL JAN SYROVY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SOLDIER PREMIER, YESTERDAY INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT'S WILLINGNESS TO ARRANGE EQUAL RANK FOR ITS REMAINING ELEMENTS.

"WE SHALL DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE JUSTIFIED CLAIMS OF THE SLOVAKS AND SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIANS (RUTHENIANS)," HE SAID. "OUR STATE SHALL BE BASED ON EQUALITY OF THE THREE PEOPLES."

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JHABLOSSAES

Anti-Semitism Peril Is Feared By Czech Jews

Leaders Think Violence in Shrunken Republic May Follow Flight to Prague From Nazis and Slovaks

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PRAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP).—Jews in Czechoslovakia were fearful today that violent anti-Semitism might develop as the German army closed around the dwindling republic. Most of the comparatively few Jews who lived in the Sudetenland had fled before the on-marching Germans, it was said by Jewish leaders in Prague.

Stories of isolated instances of Jews who remained to face the Germans have filtered through to Prague. Instances of mistreatment were reported here to have occurred largely in the interval between withdrawal of Czech troops and the arrival of the Germans.

Leaders most feared the results of concentrating too many Jews in shrunken Czechoslovakia because fugitives are rushing into the interior of the republic which until now has been more tolerant than its neighboring sections.

Franz Friedmann, representative of the Jewish party in the Prague City Council, said most of the 29,000 Jews who lived in the first four areas ceded to Adolf Hitler had got out, many of them resigned to losing their possessions and businesses.

Others have come up to the Prague region from Slovakia, where the new Slovak regime today adopted an anti-Semitic resolution, possibly forecasting the new state's policy. The resolution stated that the Slovaks "stand by nations working against Marxian Jewish ideology, anarchism and terrorism."

"Prague itself has no so-called Jewish problem at the moment," Friedmann said. "There are 34,000 Jews in a population of more than 1,000,000. But there is reason to fear what may happen if this number is considerably increased."

FRANCE WANTS RUSSIA TO JOIN MUNICH ACCORD

OCT 7 1938

Insists On Soviet Inclusion Despite Opposition Of Germany

Hitler Thanks Ex-Premier For His Aid In Czechoslovak Crisis

OCT 7 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 6 — Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet intimated tonight before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that France still wants the Soviet Union's big army on her side despite any agreement she may reach with Germany.

Bonnet said he "hoped" Russia would join the projected international guarantee of what is to be left of Czechoslovakia. Committee members said he expressed the stand of the French Government.

Reichsführer Hitler has been reported insistently opposed to Russian participation in the guarantee.

Rule Against Exclusion

It appeared, however, that the French and British governments had ruled against exclusion of Russia.

The reading of a telegram from Hitler to former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin caused an uproar at another point in the committee meeting. The Führer thanked Flandin for his efforts toward "complete collaboration between France and Germany."

Still another development in the crisis aftermath was a move by Premier Edouard Daladier to demobilize French armed forces by next Tuesday despite little indication that Germany was taking similar steps.

Echoes Simon's View

Bonnet's reference to Russia was interpreted in conjunction with that yesterday of Sir John Simon in the British House of Commons when Sir John, member of Prime Minister Chamberlain's "inner Cabinet," said:

"It is our hope that Russia will be willing to join in the guarantee of Czechoslovakia. It is most important that she should do so."

The Munich conference, which a week ago decided that Czechoslovakia should be dismembered to meet Hitler's demands, excluded Russia.

The resulting accord of Britain, France, Italy and Germany had been interpreted as the start of a four-power directorate of European affairs with Russia left out.

Acknowledges Message

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Flandin, a leader of the Right in the chamber, acknowledged authenticity of the Hitler telegram and said, "Permit me to ignore this incident." Before the Munich accord Flandin advocated refusal to honor the French mutual assistance pledge to Czechoslovakia.

The telegram, dated October 2, was read by Socialist Deputy Solomon Grumbach. It said:

"I thank you sincerely for the amiable felicitations which you transmitted to me in your telegram. I hereby assure you of my thanks for your energetic efforts in favor of an entente and complete collaboration between France and Germany. I have followed them with sincere interest. I hope they have wider effects.

"With my best regards, "Hitler."

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Refuses To Answer

Questioned, Flandin replied stiffly, "I am not here to answer Grumbach's questions." Grumbach turned to Bonnet and asked:

"What do you think of a former Premier and Foreign Minister who sends telegrams to a foreign chief of state without asking the permission of the French Government?"

Louis Rollin, of the Center Republican group in the Chamber, earlier had asked Bonnet:

"If France had refused to sign the Munich agreement would England have been at our side?"

Had To Exhaust Other Means

The Foreign Minister replied:

"England would have been at our side only if beforehand all means of conciliation had been completely exhausted in agreement with her."

To a question by Rollin as to whether war would have been inevitable if the Munich talks had collapsed, Bonnet answered flatly, "Yes."

He also disclosed that the Spanish Insurgent generalissimo, Francisco Franco, had notified France and Britain that Insurgent Spain would remain strictly neutral in event of war over Czechoslovakia. Bonnet declared that Germany's colonial demands were not discussed at Munich.

Out Of Uniform In Four Days

The Premier's office announced that reservists called to the colors during the war scare would be out of uniform within the next four days.

An estimated 1,500,000 soldiers had been arrayed along the Maginot Line facing Germany and at other strategic centers when the crisis reached its height last week before the four-power conference at Munich and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia to appease Reichsführer Hitler.

Back in civilian clothes, the reservists still will be at the service of the nation, however, for Daladier will ask them to dip deeper into their pockets for added taxes to help France through financial difficulties, provoked in part by the "progressive mobilization."

Not all of the estimated 1,500,000 men under arms will return to civilian life, for that figure included France's standing army. For 1937-38 the Home Defense forces numbered 415,909 men.

Daladier, granted virtual dictatorial powers over the nation's economic and financial life until November 15, worked today with his ministers to draft the first set of decrees designed to "rebuild" France before expiration of the decree power.

May Revalue Gold

The first of the decrees, expected at the start of next week, are likely to be purely financial measures. It was believed one would call for revaluation of gold held by the Bank of France to give the Government about $810,000,000 for use in the "breathing spell."

Another measure was expected to reestablish a turnover tax on business and a huge "peace" loan was known to be under consideration, with lenders to be given the choice of repayment in francs, dollars or pounds sterling. A capital levy also was understood to have been discussed by the Cabinet.

40-Hour Week Change Expected

Later decrees were expected to "ameliorate" the forty-hour week. "Amelioration" was the Government's way of saying workers would toil for longer hours while the Cabinet would "safeguard the principle" of the shorter week.

Employers would be given help in modernizing their plants and adopting new methods to increase production which Daladier termed the only means of saving the nation.

The Senate Aviation Committee today threatened to resign unless Daladier forced the airplane motor industry to speed up its production by November 15. Members of the committee said Germany was turning out about 500 motors a month as against France's approximately 400 a year.

FRANCE SEEKING TO REGAIN STATUS OF LEADING POWER

Daladier Starts on Dictatorial Financial Program; Strike Feared

OCT 7 1938

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—Premier Daladier today sought a program by which he could rebuild France completely in the six weeks of dictatorial power Parliament granted him.

His task was to put the nation's economic and financial life on a sound basis for the struggle to regain France's lost position as a leading European Power.

No one in France is mincing words about the seriousness of the situation caused by basic economic defects, internal political dissension and diplomatic mistakes.

Only two questions were being asked: What is to be done? Is Daladier the man to do it?

Revaluation of Gold

The time limit imposed by Parliament yesterday, when it empowered the Premier to rule by decree until November 15 is recognized as a serious handicap in itself. It is a handicap, however, which Daladier allowed to be forced on him by Socialists rather than take the chance of shifting his majority from left to right.

Other limitations, self-imposed by the same fear, were promises not to tamper with principles of the People's Front social reform laws, resort to inflation or impose exchange control.

The only known step in Daladier's program was revaluation of the Government's gold stock held by the Bank of France as security for the currency it issues in the name of the Government.

Paper Profit of $1,000,000,000

What actually would happen by revaluation would be that the Government would say: This pile of gold, which we once valued at 56,500,000,000 francs, we now value at 91,000,000,000 francs.

That would have no effect on the actual value of the gold, but would merely recognize that the franc had fallen in value that much. The immediate result would be to give the Government a paper profit of 34,500,000,000 francs ($931,500,000).

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Part of this profit, by agreement with the Bank of France, the Government would have to use to pay back the $769,500,000 Treasury deficit it owes the bank.

There would remain a $134,000,000 deficit in the ordinary budget which is growing daily. Two solutions were considered by most experts to be open, and both of them were full of danger.

The first, increased production, would involve drastic changes in the People's Front social reforms, possibly bringing political strife and the threat of widespread strikes by powerful Leftist unions.

The second, drastic curtailment of Government expenditures, would challenge the purpose of the whole scheme, since a large part of France's budget is for war preparations, which must be increased if France is to regain her place in Europe.

HITLER THANKS FLANDIN FOR AID

Ex-Premier of France Says Message Is Authentic.

1938

PARIS, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee was thrown into an uproar today by the reading of a telegram addressed to former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and signed with Adolf Hitler's name, thanking M. Flandin for his efforts to avert war over the Sudeten issue.

M. Flandin, a leader of the Right in the Chamber, admitted the authenticity of the telegram, saying, "permit me to ignore this incident." The former Premier consistently had advocated French refusal to honor the pledge of the Franco-Czechoslovak mutual assistance treaty.

The telegram, dated October 2, was read by the Socialist Deputy Solomon Grumbach. It said:

"I thank you sincerely for the amiable felicitations which you transmitted to me in your telegram. I hereby assure you of my thanks for your energetic efforts in favor of an entente and complete collaboration between France and Germany. I have followed them with sincere interest. I hope they have wider effects.

"With my best regards,

"Hitler."

M. Flandin said stiffly:

"I am not here to answer Grumbach's questions."

After reading the telegram M. Grumbach asked Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, who had been telling the committee of his recent diplomatic moves, "what do you think of a former Premier and Foreign Minister who sends telegrams to a foreign chief of state" without asking the permission of the French Government?"

M. Flandin, who was Premier in 1934-1935 and Foreign Minister in 1936, was chief leader of the campaign against helping Czechoslovakia or resisting Hitler's demands on France's ally.

Meanwhile the Senate aviation committee threatened today to resign in a body unless Premier Eduard Daladier forced France's aviation motor factories to speed up their production by November 15.

Committee members said statistics they had studied showed that while Germany was turning out about 500 airplane motors a month France produced only about 400 a year.

Paris Balloon Plan Rejected.

PARIS, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The French Government rejected today the suggestion of the Paris city fathers that this capital be protected by an eight-mile screen of captive balloons linked with cables and wire all around the metropolitan area and extending to a height of 2,000 feet.

The Government's reply, signed by Vice Premier Camille Chautemps, said that 3,000 balloons and a ground crew of 40,000 men, with an initial cost of 2,000,000,000 francs (about $52,000,000), would be necessary to carry out such a scheme.

Furthermore, the Government reply said, "it might be possible for an enemy to equip its planes to cut the wires and cables." Government officials said it would be far more practical and cheaper to evacuate the whole capital in the event of war.

How much France has lost as a result of the Munich conference was brought even more closely home to her yesterday by the resignation of President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia and the extension of Czechoslovak territory to be handed over to Germany.

Dr. Benes's resignation came as a rude shock to the ordinary Frenchman, who had counted on him as the outpost of France's friends about whom a new central European group of allies could be built.

Board May Fix Czech Border Without a Poll

International Commission Said to Consider Dropping Plebiscite Project for Mixed Population Areas

OCT 7 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Both German and Czech sources here indicated tonight that their countries might decide the future of Sudetenland areas having mixed populations without any resort to a plebiscite. The question of the mixed areas is the next to be solved in the progressive application of the terms of the Munich four-power accord.

That accord marked out four zones in Czechoslovakia to be occupied by tomorrow by German troops—and the last of the zones was in process of occupation today. It also empowered the International Commission now functioning at Berlin to decide what remaining territory of preponderantly German character should be occupied by German soldiers by next Monday.

The commission defined this area last night, and it was estimated that it and the four zones granted at Munich would give to Germany approximately 5,000 square miles of territory previously Czechoslovakia's.

Plebiscite Decision Next

The next step for the International Commission, under the Munich accord, would be to delimit areas which would vote, in a plebiscite, for union with Germany or for staying with Czechoslovakia.

But so favorably have negotiations progressed since yesterday's resignation of Eduard Benes as President of Czechoslovakia that every hour the prospects have brightened for settling the question of the mixed areas without the necessity of a plebiscite.

It was stated emphatically that no threat of any kind had been issued on the part of Germany to compel action by the commission favorable to the Reich. The commission, it was said, was proceeding on the basis of the Munich agreement, and Germany had done nothing to exceed what was conceded there.

On the contrary, one Nazi spokesman said, "we would be fools to disturb an all-around European understanding, now in the process of making, by haggling over this or that village or this or that rural district."

Admits Dispute on Date

He admitted, however, there had been somewhat of a tussle yesterday over what date was to be taken for determining the complexion of the population to set out the predominantly German areas to be occupied by Monday. The Czechoslovaks protested at using the 1910 population figures for delimiting the fifth zone.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler had suggested October 28, 1918, as the date for determining eligibility to vote in a mixed areas plebiscite. Germany pressed, before the International Commission, for acceptance of the status of population on that same date in determining what sections of the Sudetenland would be handed over without a plebiscite.

The commission agreed to accept the date—which, in effect, meant using the figures of the census held in 1910, before Czechoslovakia was created.

"The decision was arrived at by negotiation," an official said, and now, he added, "there has been a considerable easing of tension since Benes's resignation."

Solution Still 'Liberal'

"From the look of things," he went on, "the question of mixed areas also is being solved in a most amicable fashion."

"Hitler again and again has stated he wants no Czechs," a Nazi party spokesman said. 'Wherever, therefore, Czechs or other nationalities preponderate, we do not propose even to ask for those sections.

"For instance, we have no desire to acquire Maehrisch-Ostrau (Moravska Ostrava), with its mixture of Czechs, Poles and Germans. We merely want the Germans there to have the opportunity to be transferred to the German side.

"We also lay no claim to Pilsen (Plzen), as it is distinctly a Czech city. Bruenn (Brno) also is not claimed by us.

"As regards the so-called language or nationality islands, such as Iglau (Jihlava), we are arranging amicably with the Czechs for transfer of the German population to Germany.

"In other words, what we want is contiguous Sudeten territory, none of which projects into Czech land the way Czechoslovakia projects into Germany."

It was stated authoritatively that the question of the frontiers and areas to be abandoned by either side through transfers of populations already had been agreed to in principle, and that the international commission was working on economic questions such as transfers of title to property and allied problems.

Goering Moves In

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering left tonight for Sudetenland to take over industries in the territory. Eger (Cheb) was believed to be his first stop. As Hitler's commissioner of the nation's four-year self-sufficiency plan, he went into Austrian Germany on a similar mission after that country was absorbed by the Reich.

When Goering returns to Berlin he will find another major task awaiting him—that of bringing about a Franco-German accord along the lines of the Anglo-German declaration signed by Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Munich, September 30. He took preliminary steps in this direction before leaving Berlin tonight by conferring with the French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet.

During the Munich four-power conference, Goering was assigned to escort Premier Edouard Daladier of France to and from his hotel, just as Hitler escorted Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop escorted Chamberlain.

Foreign Office circles believed Goering would be commissioned by Hitler to go to Paris if and when an understanding with France was reached.

Occupation Pushed

As the negotiations progressed, the German army was completing occupation of the first three zones of Sudetenland, entering the fourth zone and preparing to go into the fifth defined yesterday.

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Troops under Col. Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt entered the fourth zone on the northern edge of central Czechoslovakia this morning.

An army communique tonight said von Rundstedt's forces had completed the task set for today—occupation of a line connecting Oberlindwiese, Freiwaldau and Obersdorf.

Future Operations

This was followed by a detailed program of occupation operations for the next few days as follows:

1. On the lower Danube—Saturday, the Nikolsburg district and between Frain and Neubistritz; Sunday, the district around Znaim and Maehrisch-Krumau; Monday, the territories west of Neuhaus and the Bridghead south of Pressburg (Bratislava).
2. On the border of the upper Danube district and in the Bohemian Forest—Saturday, the territory as far as a line drawn through and including Steinbach, Boehmisch, Krumau, Winterberg and Waldmuenchen.
3. On the northeast Bavarian and Saxony Frontiers—Saturday, the territory around Reichenberg and Gablonz; Sunday, the territory to a line between Bischofsteinitz and Wacherau, east of Luditz, and Podersam, Saaz, Bruex, Assig, Auscha, Boehmisch, Leipa and Wartenberg; Monday, the territory southwest of Pilsen and that area as far as a line south of Jechnitz, Postelberg, Leitmeritz, Libosch, Boehmisch and Aiche.
4. On the Silesian Frontier—Saturday, the territory around Hohennelbe and Trautenau, the Braunauer country, the territory around Maehrisch Schoenberg, south of Freudenthal and Troppau, including the so-called "little Hultschin country"; Sunday, the territory south and east of Trautenau, around Schildberg, around Maehrisch Neustadt, Baern and south of Troppau; Monday, the Agle Mountain district around Zwittau, Maehrisch Trubau, Rodenstadt and Neu Titschein.

Hitler Greeted As 'Liberator' In Second Zone

Reception Rivals Previous Two Grand Entries Into Sudetenand; He Vows All Will Stay Nazi Forever

RUMBURG (Rumburk), Sudetenland, Oct. 6 (AP).—Adolf Hitler came into the second Sudetenland zone today to a reception which rivaled his previous two grand entries into his newly acquired territory. Tolling bells and roars of "Hail to our liberator!" greeted Der Fuehrer, who proceeded to a grandstand in the market square for a brief speech.

"Our vow," he said, in this hour was that every foot of German soil on which the flag of the German Reich had once been planted would remain German forever. Hitler reached here at midday, coming from Germany. The German military occupation of this area was completed yesterday.

Approximately 24,000 troops advanced, meanwhile, into the Silesian, or fourth zone, southeast of here. They were commanded by Colonel General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, who had taken over one-third of the fourth zone by the end o the first day of the occupation.

Preparations were under way for occupation of the fifth zone, extending beyond the limits drawn at Munich, but since arranged at Berlin by the International Sudetenland Commission. This process, to incorporate in the Reich more of what are regarded as purly German districts, was scheduled to continue until next Monday.

France Rejects Balloons As Aid to Defense for Paris

Prefers Evacuation Than Buying 2,000-Foot Net

OCT 7 1938

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—The government rejected today a suggestion of the Paris City Council that this capital be protected by an eight-mile screen of captive balloons, linked with cables and wire, all around the metropolitan area, extending to a height of 2,000 feet.

The government's reply, signed by Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, said 3,000 balloons and a ground crew of 40,000 men, with an initial cost of 2,000,000,000 francs ($52,000,000), would be necessary to carry out such a scheme.

Government officials said it would be far more practical and cheaper to evacuate the capital in the event of war.

Polish Stand Outlined.

WARSAW, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The official newspaper Gazeta Polska said today Polish-Czechoslovak friendship would depend on the cession of Carpathian-Ruthenian land to Hungary.

"This will answer whether the Czechs wish to accept cordially our hand sincerely extended to them with the purpose of friendly and neighborly relations," the paper said, "or whether they still base hopes on a policy of adventurous alliances to construct bridges to the Soviets and to surround us from the back."

The Gazeta Polska declared that Czechoslovaks in the past used Carpathian-Ruthenian land, in eastern Czechoslovakia, as a base for communist propaganda, in order to demoralize the Ukrainians of Poland and Rumania. It also charged that the territory, some of which Hungary now claims, served as a base for Soviet airplanes flying over Polish and Rumanian territory.

Poland wants the Carpathian-Ruthenian land handed over to Hungary, the paper added, because the two are bound historically, economically and culturally and because Polish strategists feel a common frontier between Poland and Hungary would be necessary as a defense measure.

Own Regime Being Named By Slovaks

Five-Man Government For Autonomous State Reported Decided Upon

OCT 7 1938

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Prague today reported that the Slovak Congress meeting at Zilinia decided to name a five-man Government for an autonomous Slovak federated state.

Establishment of the new state, conforming to Slovak desires for a greater measure of freedom within the republic, would make Czechoslovakia into a Federal state with two partners of equal rank—Czechs and Slovaks.

Reuters said the demands of the Slovak autonomists in association with the Agrarian and Nationalist parties went only a little beyond conditions offered by the Government of former Premier Milan Hodza and that there was little doubt the present Prague Government would accept them.

GERMANS REPORT SABOTAGE BY REDS

Say Communists Crippled Sudetenland Traffic.

OCT 7 1938

AIGEN, Germany, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—In German quarters it was reported here today that "communists" had crippled traffic on the road to Krumau, in the first Sudetenland zone occupied by Germany. German reports to this border town said "communists" had taken command of a fortified mountain controlling the road.

At least ten Sudeten Germans were said by Germans to have been killed yesterday near Krumau by shots fired from ambush. Krumau, three miles behind the fortified line, has not yet been occupied by German troops.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—As two divisions of Germany's Eighth Army Corps marched today into the original Sudetenland in Silesia, the fourth zone of occupation created by the Munich peace agreement, they found a number of bridges blown up, railway stations smashed, rails torn up and railway tunnels dynamited. The engineering corps began work immediately laying down pontoon bridges.

At Breitenfurt, the troops found that a re-enforced bridge had been down up. Three nearby houses, one a schoolhose, were badly damaged and six other houses weres lightly damaged.

The Sudeten Mountain folk gave the troops a warm welcome.

Street banners were still being put up when the first soldiers arrived in the valley. Some of them said "God save our Fuehrer," "We thank our Fuehrer" and "Sudetenland greets its liberator." One banner nailed to a schoolhouse door read, "German children greet the German army."

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Czechs Today Give Germans Forts Built To Resist Them

24,000 Reich Troops Moving Into Zones Ceded To Hitler By Munich Accord

OCT 7 1938

By CALVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army of Occupation in Sudentenland, Oct. 6—Fortifications that Czechoslovakia built into the Sudeten Mountains to halt German invasion from Silesia will fall peaceably into Nazi hands tomorrow.

Forts commanding the valley roads already were being evacuated tonight by Czech soldiers in keeping with an agreement reached at noon between German and Czechoslovak officers.

They met between the lines of the advancing Germans and retiring Czechs to decide the distance Czechoslovakia's army will fall back tomorrow.

Two Divisions Move In

Two divisions of Germany's Eighth Army Corps began occupation of the area today. About 24,000 soldiers took up a line about one-third the way into the zone, fourth and last of those marked at Munich for immediate, unconditional German occupation.

It includes the Sudeten Mountains from which the Sudeten Germans got the name by which the world knows them.

Fire tonight was eating at one of strongholds in the Czechoslovak line of mountain forts near the border, although the first occupation by German troops passed without incident.

This correspondent crossed the "no-man's land" and watched through field glasses from the last Czechoslovak outpost at Spornhau, southwest of Friewaldau.

Huge Columns Of Smoke

Huge columns of dense smoke clung to the mountain sides. Large quantities of inflammable material apparently had been set afire.

German troops found that bridges and tunnels had been dynamited.

known to incorporate the features of the Maginot Line.

By studying the Czech line the Germans can reconstruct almost to the last detail the defenses along France's frontier. Experts here believe that German engineers are now taking elaborate measurements of the Czech fortifications and making detailed drawings for study at Berlin.

Has Dual Value

What they learn will not only be of use to them if they ever attack the Maginot Line but also in completing the German defense line along the French frontier, known as the Siegfried Line. Hitler, in a recent speech, said 278,000 men were working on the Siegfried defenses.

Even so, American experts do not think the Germans will gain extraordinarily from their new knowledge. They will know how the Maginot Line is built—but they still will not know exactly where the defenses are.

Still Have Big Task

And the defenses will exist, even though the Germans know about them, and would have to be overcome by any German army invading France. Since they are underground and are concealed, Germany will have an enormous task destroying them, experts believe.

Some experts here think the Germans already have a ninety-five per cent. reliable conception of the Maginot Line through their intelligence service.

The chief value of Germany's new knowledge gleaned from the Czech defenses is believed to lie in new "gadgets" the French may have installed for the Czechs. These may be duplicated and used by the Germans themselves.

Germans Now Believed To Hold Secret Of Line

OCT 7 1938

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—German military experts are uncovering the secrets of France's supposedly impregnable Maginot Line by studying the line's "little brother" along the Czech border.

The Czech fortifications are being taken over piece by piece by the German army. American experts said today that the line was built largely at the direction of the French and is

THE CUSTOMARY RAILROAD PASSES HOME. THERE HAVE BEEN N O RAIL CONNECTIONS WITH THIS AREA, HOWEVER, FOR TWO WEEKS.

THEY SAID THEY HAD ENCOUNTERED THE WOMAN ALSO MAKING HER WAY HOME AFOOT FROM PRAGUE.

THE PLUMP WOMAN INNKEEPER AT SPORNHAU TOLD ME NEARLY ALL MALES OF THAT VILLAGE, WHICH STILL LIES WITHIN THE CZECHOSLOVAK LINES, HAD GONE TO GERMANY. SHE SAID THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS WERE THE LOCAL LETTER CARRIERS AND SEVERAL OCTOGENARIANS.

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THE GERMANS MARCHED IN AT 8 A.M. (2 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME) WITH GER ARMY - OCT 6 FROM FOUR DIFFERENT POINTS. COL.GEN.VON RUNDSTEDT AND HIS STAFF STOOD ON THE FRONTIER AND REVIEWED ONE COLUMN OF TROOPS AS IT CROSSED AT GROSS KUNZENDORF. THERE WERE 100 TANKS IN THIS COLUMN.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS HAD EVACUATED AT 10 P.M. LAST NIGHT (4 P.M. WEDNESDAY E.S.T.), FALLING BACK BEHIND FORTIFICATIONS NEAR GOLDENSTEIN.

LOEBAU, SUDETENLAND, OCT. 6-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER MADE HIS THIRD GRAND ENTRY INTO SUDETENLAND TODAY--THIS TIME INTO THE SECOND ZONE ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

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MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THIS DISTRICT WAS COMPLETED YESTERDAY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COLONEL GENERAL VON BOCK.

THE FUEHRER CROSSED THE BORDER INTO THE RUMBURG AREA BETWEEN OPPACH AND FUGAU AT 10 A.M. IN THE MIDST OF OVATIONS FROM THE POPULACE. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL VON BOCK, SUDETEN GERMAN LEADER KONRAD HENLEIN AND HEINRICH HIMMLER, CHIEF OF SECRET POLICE.

JHSAES

JOHN ELBIN, A NEW YORK BUTCHER FOR TEN YEARS AND NOW AN INNKEEPER IN FRIEWALDAU, RELATED HOW HE TRIED TO PREVENT FOUR M MEN FROM STEALING CHOCOLATE BARS FROM A RAILROAD STATION AUTOMATIC VENDOR YESTERDAY.

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ELBIN APPARENTLY ARRIVED TOO LATE. TODAY SCARCELY A WHOLE PIECE OF ANYTHING WAS LEFT IN THE STATION.

THIRTY SUDETEN GERMANS, SOLDIERS RELEASED FROM THE CZECHO-ARMY, ARRIVED ON FOOT WITH ONE WOMAN AT INDEWEISE, BEYOND FRIEWALDAU, JUST BEFORE GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVED AT THAT VILLAGE.

THEY SAID THEY HAD BEEN RELEASED RR FROM THE ARMY AND GIVEN

OFFER BY BRITISH TO ROME REPORTED

New Proposals Due to Go Before Fascist Council.

OCT 7 1938

ROME, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—In diplomatic quarters it was said today that Great Britain had submitted proposals for an accord with Italy in the fourth successive daily call by Lord Perth, British Ambassador, on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano. Details of the plan to make effective immediately a settlement of Anglo-Italian differences were not ascertained.

Since the Anglo-Italian Easter agreement was made conditional upon the withdrawal of Italian forces from Spain, it was believed that the British Government might have proposed to Italy to withdraw at least some of the infantrymen fighting for insurgent Generalissimo Franco.

Premier Mussolini was expected to lay the British plan before the Fascist Grand Council when it meets tonight. In some political circles it is thought that the council might meet for several days and that the announcement of the decision on an Anglo-Italian agreement might follow.

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Rumors have circulated for several days that Italy was prepared to withdraw from the Spanish civil war some infantrymen without reducing aviation, artillery and other specialized forces there.

Recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest, in line with the projected French recognition of the Ethiopian Empire, was expected in diplomatic circles to be part of the plan.

GIFTS BY U. S. FIRMS

American Companies in the Reich Aid Winter Relief.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—United States firms having plants in Germany today were among the first to respond to Reichsfuehrer Hitler's appeal for substantial contributions to Germany's winter relief fund.

The Ford Motor Company, the Woolworth Company, the Opel Motor Concern, which has relations with General Motors, and the German-American Petroleum Company were among early donors.

The largest contribution thus far announced came from the United Steel Works of Duesseldorf, two million marks ($800,000).

Hitler made his appeal before a large audience at the Sportspalast last night.

OCT 7 1938

Wells Urges Benes Get Nobel Award

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—H. G. Wells suggested in a letter to the London Times today that former President Benes of Czechoslovakia be given the Nobel Peace Prize.

"Amid the tumult of rejoicing into which our recent war panic has dissolved," the British historian and author wrote: "I think every intelligent man and woman will turn with gratitude to Dr. Benes, to whose moderation and wisdom our respite is so manifestly due.

"Could there be a worthier recipient of the next Nobel Peace Prize than he?"

OCT 7 1938

Benes Offered Professorship

Providence, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—Czechoslovakia's resigned President, Dr. Eduard Benes, has been offered a visiting professorship at Brown University, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, head of the school, said tonight.

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Dr. Wriston said the university had offered Benes a position as visiting professor of international relations. He said the university had also offered to pay Benes' traveling expenses. No reply has been received from Benes.

"This whole proposition called for quick action on our part," Dr. Wriston said. "Other universities have been worried about what would happen to Dr. Benes. We were worried, too, and it seemed to be an opportunity for the university as well as for Dr. Benes."

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Of Benes, Dr. Wriston said, "He is a great expert in international relations. He was professor before he was a politician or statesman."

EXPECTS NO PEACE

Benes's Brother Confident Hitler Will Want More.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Votja Benes, brother of Eduard Benes who yesterday resigned as President of Czechoslovakia, believes the ceding of the Sudetenland section of his country to Germany will bring no permanent peace.

Mr. Benes spoke bitterly about the Sudetenland agreement last night as he addressed a meeting of 1,000 Bridgeport Czechoslovakians, first in their native tongue and then in English.

"We were not beaten; we were sold," he said. "Our country was delivered up as a sacrifice for peace and we had no choice but to submit. We lost too much. Czechoslovakia is now naked."

Mr. Benes maintained Germany would not be satisfied, declaring:

"According to Hitler's philosophy, man is a beast, and war is his highest destiny. But the beast must eat. And having eaten he sleeps. But soon he wakes up and is hungry once again. Then he seeks more to devour."

Czechs Return Medals To Britain and France

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6 (AP) —Several dozen Cleveland members of the Czechoslovak Legionaire Association turned in to national headquarters here today medals awarded them by France and Great Britain for distinguished world war service.

V. H. Matousek, national secretary of the association, said he expected many others of the organization's 1,200 members in the United States to mail him their medals, which will be forwarded to Paris and London.

Matousek said the association issued a national call for the medals in view of what he described as "betrayal" of Czechoslovakia by France and Britain.

Ending Of European Crisis Aids Sea Travel

Queen Mary Sails From New York For Britain With 400 Extra Passengers

OCT 7 1938

New York, Oct. 6—Cunard White Star Line officials today credited a spurt in the travel business to the settlement of the European crisis.

The Queen Mary sailed with 400 extra passengers who had withheld their bookings to virtually the last minute. The line said the Samaria would sail tomorrow with about thirty per cent. more than normal for this season.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

BERLIN, OCT. 6-(AP)-NOW THAT FUEHRER HITLER HAS SIGNALIZED HIS AMAZING CZECHOSLOVAK COUP BY A TRIUMPHAL PERSONAL ENTRY INTO ANNEXED EGERLAND OVER FLOWER STREWN ROADS, IT IS POSSIBLE TO DRAW ONE'S BREATH AND CONSIDER THE PREVAILING QUERY WHETHER THERE WAS AN ELEMENT OF BLUFF IN HIS WAR THREAT.

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THERE IS A GERMAN TRADITION OF LUCK SURROUNDING THE NAZI LEADER. HIS PEOPLE NOD SAGELY AND SAY THE SUN ALWAYS SHINES ON HIM.

AS IF TO TEST THIS LEGEND THE HISTORIC DAY OF HIS VISIT TO SUDETENLAND OPENED WITH A COLD RAIN. THIS FINALLY CEASED BUT THE SKY REMAINED LOWERING AND A DELUGE SEEMED ALMOST CERTAIN.

HOWEVER, JUST AS THE FUEHRER TOOK HIS PLACE ON THE TRIBUNE OVERLOOKING THOUSANDS OF CHEERING COUNTRY FOLK MASSED IN THE ANCIENT SQUARE OF EGER, THE SUN BURST THROUGH A SMALL HOLE IN THE RAIN DRENCHED CLOUDS AND POURED DOWN ON HIM LIKE A SPOTLIGHT. IT WAS UNCANNY. I STOOD BACK OF HIM AND HEARD A MURMUR:

"LOOK! THE SUN SHINES ON THE FUEHRER."

IN A SENSE IT WAS SYMBOLIC, FOR IN THE WORKING OF THE SUDETEN IMBROGLIO OUT OF HIS ADVANTAGE WITHOUT BLOODSHED HE WAS AS LUCKY AS ANY MAN WHO EVER LIVED. HAD EUROPE BEEN PLUNGED INTO A GENERAL WAR HE AND THE FATHERLAND MOST CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE PAID A FRIGHTFUL PRICE ALONG WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE ENSUING CATACLYSM.

STILL THAT DOESN'T ANSWER THE QUESTION WHETHER HE BLUFFED ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THE REST INTO AN UNWILLING PARTITION OF LITTLE CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

OCT 7 1938

PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN OF BRITAIN TOLD A TENSE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEFORE THE SETTLEMENT THAT HITLER HAD DECLARED CATEGORICALLY HE WOULD RISK WORLD WAR RATHER THAN WAIT FOR ACQUIESCENCE IN HIS DEMANDS. I HEARD HITLER SAY TO EGERLANDERS IN A VOICE BREAKING WITH EMOTION "AS TO YOU, THE NATION WAS READY TO UNSEATH ITS SWORD FOR YOU."

WHAT HITLERS INNERMOST THOUGHTS WERE WILL PERHAPS REMAIN HIS SECRET FOR HE IS A MAN WHO KEEPS MUCH TO HIMSELF. BUT CLOSE OBSERVERS WHO ARE PERMITTED A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE SCENES DECLARE NOT ONLY DID HE NOT WANT WAR BUT WOULD HAVE AVOIDED IT BY ANY MEANS SHORT OF SACRIFICING THE PRESTIGE OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF HIMSELF.

THAT DOESN'T MEAN HE WOULDN'T HAVE FOUGHT AS A LAST RESORT, FOR HE WOULD, AND IS, A MAN WHO WOULD BE A BAD MISTAKE NOT TO RECOGNIZE THIS.

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BY PUTTING TOGETHER THE ODDLY ASSORTED PIECES OF THIS PUZZLE, HOWEVER, HAS OBSERVERS ARRIVED AT THE CONCLUSION THAT THE NAZI DICTATOR DARINGLY LED EUROPE DELIBERATELY UP TO THE EDGE OF A PRECIPICE WITH THE FIRM EXPECTATION THAT HIS OPPONENTS WOULD SURRENDER BEFOREIT WAS TOO LATE TO PREVENT WAR. THAT IN HITLER WORKS A GREAT DEAL BY INTUITION, WHICH HAS GUIDED HIM UN-

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ERRINGLY THUS FAR IN SUCH ACHIEVEMENTS AS THE TEARING UP OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, THE REMILITARIZATION OF THE RHINELAND AND THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA. HE HIMSELF ONCE REMARKED, "I AM LIKE A SLEEP WALKER." THAT IS ANOTHER WAY OF PUTTING THE SAME THING.

HIS INTUITION CARRIED HIM COOLY THROUGH THREE WEEKS OF SUSPENSE WHICH ROCKED THE WHOLE WORLD AND THEN HE QUIETLY ACCEPTED THE GIFT THAT THE MUNICH FOUR POWER CONFERENCE HANDED HIM ON A SALVER. HAD HE TAKEN ONE STEP MORE IN THE DIRECTION OF WAR, MOBILIZED ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS MIGHT HAVE CLASHED.

MANY PERSONS BELIEVE HITLER WAS GAMBLING FURTHER TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, THAT EVEN IF HE INVADED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ENGLAND AND FRANCE WOULDN'T FIGHT.

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IT IS SAID IN USUALLY WELL INFORMED QUARTERS HERE THAT ADVISERS CLOSE TO THE FUEHRER INSISTED HE HAD NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THESE TWO POWERS. THESE ADVISERS URGED HIM TO PUSH HIS ADVANTAGE TO THE LIMIT, ON THE BASIS HE HAD THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMBINATION ON THE RUN.

IT WOULD SEEM THE NAZI CHIEF TOOK PART OF THIS ADVICE--ABOUT PUSHING HIS ADVANTAGE--BUT DECLINED TO ACCEPT WITHOUT FURTHER INVESTIGATION THE STATEMENT THAT THE TWO DEMOCRACIES WOULD NOT FIGHT. HIS INTUITION TOLD HIM THIS WAS A POINT WHEREAT TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY.

AT THIS JUNCTURE HE MADE THE SENSATIONAL MOVE OF SENDING HIS PERSONAL AIDE, CAPTAIN WIEDEMANN, TO ENGLAND TO LOOK THE SITUATION OVER. INCIDENTALLY HITLER SERVED UNDER WIEDEMANN IN THE WAR AND HAS MUCH RESPECT FOR THAT OFFICERS' JUDGMENT.

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WIEDEMANN REPORTED TO HIS CHIEF THAT FRANCE AND ENGLAND WERE NOT BLUFFING. THE NIGHT BEFORE CHAMBERLAIN LEFT ENGLAND FOR HIS FIRST CONFERENCE WITH HITLER, IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE PEACE, WIEDEMANN MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED. NOBODY COULD FIND HIM.

LATER IT WAS SAID HE DELIBERATELY KEPT OUT OF THE WAY SO THE FUEHRER

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COULD REACH HIS OWN CONCLUSIONS FROM HIS CONVERSATION WITH CHAMBERLAIN WITHOUT OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

THE BRITISH PREMIER MADE HIS POSITION CLEAR AND HITLER WAS MUCH IMPRESSED. HITLER THEN REALIZED THE DANGER OF BRITISH INTERVENTION IF THERE WAS WAR.

(MORE)

OCT 7 1938

MJ11AES

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY OCT 6)

BERLIN
~~London~~--FIRST ADD HITLER TRIUMPH, BY MACKENZIE XXX IF THERE WAS WAR.

A WIDESPREAD CONCLUSION IN EUROPE IS THAT HITLER LED HIS OPPONENTS UP THE ALLEY A CONSIDERABLE WAY, THAT IS TO SAY HE WAS BLUFFING AT TIMES, BUT THERE NEVER WAS A MOMENT WHEN HE WASN'T PREPARED TO BACK HIS BLUFF IF CROWDED INTO A CORNER.

PRESUMABLY BRITAIN'S PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN AND FRANCE'S PREMIER DALADIER BOTH REALIZED THIS. RATHER THAN TAKE THE DANGEROUS CHANCE OF CALLING HITLER'S HAND THEY CONCEDED HIS DEMANDS.

ON CLOSE ANALYSIS, THE SO CALLED HITLER LUCK WHETHER IT RELATES TO SUNSHINE OR SHOWERS--WOULD SEEM TO BE A LOT MORE THAN MERE CHANCE.

IT IS THE WORKING OF THAT EXTRAORDINARY INTUITION OF HIS COUPLED WITH ABSOLUTE SURENESS OF HIMSELF. THAT AND ATTENTION TO ESSENTIAL DETAILS.

HERE I MIGHT MENTION THAT HITLER WAS DUE AT EGER AT NOON. AT THAT HOUR THE SKY WAS DARK. HE DIDN'T APPEAR ON THE ROSTRUM UNTIL AFTER ONE P.M. WHEN PRESUMABLY A WEATHER EXPERT COULD SAY THERE WOULD BE A BURST OF SUNSHINE TO SUSTAIN THE TRADITION. HITLER WATCHES THINGS LIKE THAT.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, OCT 6)

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TRAFFIC C O R R E C T I O N

BERLIN - IN MACKENZIE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, FOURTEENTH

1938

GRAF BEGINNING "HE IS SAID," CORRECT YOUR COPY TO READ:

IT IS SAID IN USUALLY WELL INFORMED ETC. (IN PLACE OF "HE.")

(THE AP)

OCT 7 1938

Germany Will Hold One-Fifth Of Czechoslovakia By Monday

Occupied Areas Then Will Be Nearly As Large As Md.

Hitler May Speak On Relations With France Tomorrow

OCT 8 1938

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Oct. 7—Germans estimated tonight that by next Monday Germany will have annexed nearly one-fifth of Czechoslovakia.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler himself toured his new territory and was scratched in the face by rose thorns when struck by a bouquet thrown by an admirer.

Authorities immediately banned all flower-throwing in the future and even small bouquets in the hands of spectators along his line of march must be seized.

To Enter Fifth Zone Today

The army prepared to advance tomorrow into the fifth zone delimited by the international commission in Berlin. German troops today pushed to completion occupation of the last of the four Sudetenland zones delineated in the Munich four-power conference.

When the fifth zone is occupied completely by Monday, the best available figures indicated Germany will have annexed 11,500 square miles—an area nearly the size of the State of Maryland. Post-war Czechoslovakia had an area of 54,244 square miles.

There were no official estimates, but the Nazi press and, in particular, the economic section of the industrialist *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* compared the size of the territory to that of the Prussian province of Saxony—11,500 square miles.

Other Major Developments

Other developments today included:

1. Germany released 150 Czechoslovak hostages who had been held before the Munich settlement. Czechoslovakia already had discharged political prisoners not under sentence. Two thousand Czechoslovak customs officials, frontier guards and others seized by the Sudeten German Free Corps still are held.
2. Successful conclusion of negotiations for a trade agreement with Turkey was announced. Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, conducted the negotiations in Ankara.

Accident To Hitler Causes Stir

Hitler suffered the first mishap in his series of four triumphant tours of Sudetenland in the flower-throwing incident, which occurred at Jaegerndorf, in the fourth zone of military occupation.

Although medical attention was not needed for the scratches on his face, the accident caused a stir in Nazi officialdom.

Nazi party leaders will be held personally responsible for seeing that the ban on flowers on the route is carried out.

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Hitler was treated to another day of ovation today in his tour. He was accompanied by his right-hand man, Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

Tomorrow the Führer will end his first Sudetenland visit and on Sunday he will open a new theater in Saarbrücken, in the Saar valley.

May Make Important Statement

Government circles said he may make an "important pronouncement" on French-German relations then.

In a brief talk today in the Jaegerndorf market place Hitler declared that, when the rest of Sudetenland stood under the swastika on October 10, the territory would be forever free and irrevocably a Reichsgau (district) of the German nation.

As troops under Col. Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt pushed to completion the occupation of the fourth Sudetenland zone, the economic subcommittee of the international commission set up under the Munich accord met in Berlin.

It tackled a number of technical problems dealing with the transfer of Czechoslovak holdings on what is now German territory, reparations for damages and other economic questions.

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Tackles Raw-Material Question

It was learned reliably one question it was trying to settle was the disposition of the reserve raw materials, such as cotton and wool, which various Czechoslovak industrial concerns possessed.

It was said the Germans would like to take these raw goods at once under Germany's four-year plan of self-sufficiency, but Czechoslovakia insisted the materials were the property of Czechoslovak industrialists, who should have the right to remove them.

One source close to the committee's work said that, with such a maze of problems before it, the committee could not be expected to issue any day-to-day schedule of decisions.

ORBIT NOW MORE THAN EVER.

THEY SAID THIS FEELING FIRST GREW WITH THE UNION OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA LAST MARCH 13. NOW, WITH SUDETENLAND ADDED TO GERMANY, THE NATION'S INFLUENCE IN THE DANUBE VALLEY HAD BECOME ALL THE MORE EMPHATIC.

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THE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY WAS POINTED TO AS A CONCRETE SIGN OF A SWING TOWARD GERMANY IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

INSTEAD, HE DESCRIBED THE COMMITTEE'S TASK IN THE LONG RUN AS ONE OF SETTLING ALL QUESTIONS WITH A VIEW TO BRINGING CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY INTO AS CLOSE AN ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP AS POSSIBLE.

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IN WILHELMSTRASSE QUARTERS AN EVENTUAL CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS WAS BELIEVED A CERTAINTY.

THEY CALLED ATTENTION TO [redacted] ECONOMICS MINISTER FUNK'S TRIP INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS THE GROWING REALIZATION AMONG SUCH COUNTRIES AS HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, TURKEY AND BULGARIA THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO SLIP INTO THE GERMAN ECONOMIC

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30.24-907

A RELIABLE NAZI SPOKESMAN SAID THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT REALIZED CZECHOSLOVAKIA MUST PUT HERSELF ON A GOOD NEIGHBORLY FOOTING WITH GERMANY AND SUGGESTED ONE CERTAIN STEP IN THIS DIRECTION WOULD BE THE CLOSEST KIND OF ECONOMIC TIE-UP.

HE SAID GERMANS TOOK THE VIEW THAT "THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT ITSELF HAS AN INTEREST IN BUILDING UP ECONOMIC THREADS WITH THE REICH AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

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"BECAUSE THE CZECHS ARE CEDING FOR THE PRESENT A GREAT PART OF THEIR INDUSTRY TO NEIGHBOR COUNTRIES, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT MORE THAN EVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL BE AN AGRICULTURAL LAND AND THAT HER ECONOMIC TENDENCIES IN THE FUTURE WILL MOVE BY THE SIDE OF THOSE OF RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

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"THIS MEANS AS FAR AS FOREIGN TRADE IS AFFECTED THAT PRAGUE MUST ENDEAVOR TO PLACE ITS ECONOMIC SURPLUSES ON FOREIGN MARKETS AND UNDOUBTEDLY THE NEAREST OBJECTIVE WILL BE A CLOSER CONNECTION WITH THE MARKET OF GREATER GERMANY."

BERLIN SEEKING PRO-GERMAN TO SUCCEED BENES

Some Suggest Beran Or Hodza As President Of Czech State

OCT 8 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 7—Nazi circles predicted confidently today that remnants of Czechoslovakia soon would have close economic bonds with Germany.

The ties would be so firm, they said, that even the transfer of Czechoslovak populations on a large scale from the "wrong" side of the new borders to the "right side" might prove unnecessary.

They pointed out Czechoslovakia had lost most of its industrial areas to Germany and Poland and would become a preponderantly Agrarian country.

Germany Only Customer

Germany is the only nation which could buy farm products of the new little state, they said.

Some Nazis expected either Rudolf Beran or former Premier Milan Hodza—both members of the Czechoslovak Agrarian Republic party, Slovaks and acceptable to Germany—to become Czechoslovakia's next President in succession to Eduard Benes.

With a pro-German President, the Nazis said, the way would be clear for a close relationship between the two countries.

Commission At Work

These optimistic views developed from progress of an international commission now working here to determine the remaining preponderantly German territory of Czechoslovakia to be occupied by German soldiers before Sunday, Monday.

This area, with four zones granted Germany outright under the four-power Munich accord of last week, would give Germany about 5,000 square miles.

German and Czechoslovak sources indicated the issue of Sudetenland areas with mixed populations might be settled without the plebiscite provided for in the Munich agreement.

Customs Union Seen

Nazi sources believed Czechoslovakia would have no choice but to form what in due time would become a customs union with Germany.

Germany will do everything possible to encourage such a development, it was said.

"The memories of Versailles (post-war peace treaty between Germany and the Allies) are too keen with us to make us want to impress a new Versailles upon the Czechs," a Foreign Office spokesman asserted.

"We are most reasonable in our treatment of the enemy of yesterday, and the commission's sessions have been characterized throughout by objectivity, correctness and mutual respect.

Threats Denied

It was said emphatically German officials had issued no threat to compel favorable action by the commission, which it was said, was proceeding on the basis of the Munich agreement.

Hit In Face By Bouquet, Hitler Hurt

Scratched By Rose Thorns, Ban On Sudeten Flower-Throwing Issued At Once

OCT 8 1938

Berlin, Oct. 7 (AP)—Adolf Hitler was slightly injured in the face today when an overenthusiastic Sudeten tossed a bouquet of flowers at him during his triumphal tour of the fourth zone of occupation.

A Government spokesman said Hitler's face was scratched when he was hit squarely by a big bunch of roses. However, the injury was so slight that medical attention was not needed. The scene of the incident was not disclosed.

Ban Follows At Once

As a result of it, however, Hitler issued a general order that Nazi party leaders henceforth will be held personally responsible for seeing that flowers—even small bouquets—are taken away from all persons along his line of march.

The population also was admonished strongly by broadcast not to say it with flowers. Afternoon papers published warnings against flower throwing.

Might Have Hurt Eyes

The Government spokesman said the only reason for giving todays incident publicity was that the thorns on the roses might easily have injured the Führer's eyes.

"Hitler always looks the crowds squarely in the face, and so anything thrown at him is likely to hit him in the eye," he said. "It was fortunate that this time there were only slight scratches on his face."

Glad For Chance To Use Ban

It was added that the Government was glad to seize this occasion for stopping flower-throwing.

"It is understandable, of course, that the people try to express their great enthusiasm by throwing flowers," the spokesman said. "It is hard, however, to make the people realize that they might be endangering the Führer. But after this incident they will understand why flowers must be forbidden."

Hitler today visited the first part of the fourth zone, on the northern fringe of ceded Czechoslovakia. His army marched into this district yesterday and was completing the occupation today.

Important Speech Sunday

Government circles said Hitler might make an "important pronouncement" on Franco-German relations on Sunday at Saarbruecken.

From Sudetenland Hitler is to make an overnight journey tomorrow to the Saar territory, returned to Germany in 1935 by a plebiscite, the informants said. On Sunday he is expected to lay the cornerstone of one of the first Nazi cultural monuments, a Saarbruecken theater.

It was said if Field Marshal Goering gives him a favorable report on the status of negotiations with France, Hitler would use the occasion to express friendship with France in some way.

30.24-907

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IN THE HANDS OF SPECTATORS MUST BE SEIZED.

EVEN SMALL BOUQUETS

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING ACCOMPANIED THE REICHS-

FUEHRER.

1938

THE SPOKESMAN SEEMED MORE INCLINED TO SPEAK CHARITABLY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAN OF HUNGARY.

HUNGARY, IT APPEARS, DESIRES RESTORATION OF HER FORMER FRONTIERS WHICH WOULD INCLUDE BRATISLAVA AND EGERAU ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE DANUBE RIVER.

GERMANY TAKES THE POSITION NATIONALITY SHOULD BE THE BASIS FOR DETERMINING WHO BELONGS WHERE.

BRATISLAVA, IN THE GERMAN VIEW, EVEN IN THE DAYS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE WAS NEVER A HUNGARIAN CITY, FOR WHICH REASON GERMANY FAVORS ITS RETENTION BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

EGERAU, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS CLAIMED TO BE PURELY GERMAN AND FOR THAT REASON GERMANY PREVAILED UPON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO HAVE IT AWARDED TO THE REICH.

NAZI COMMENTATORS ALSO EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT HUNGARY DID NOT ACT AS DETERMINEDLY AS GERMANY AND POLAND DID TO ENFORCE CLAIMS UPON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION WAS SAID TO HAVE TURNED ITS ATTENTION TO ECONOMIC QUESTIONS OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE AND RELATED PROBLEMS.

GERMAN SOLDIERS COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF THREE SUDETENLAND ZONES, ENTERED THE FOURTH YESTERDAY AND PREPARED TO GO INTO THE NEWLY-DEFINED FIFTH DISTRICT.

IT WAS EXPLAINED FURTHER THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS GLAD TO SEIZE ON THIS OCCASION FOR STOPPING FLOWER THROWING AT THE FUEHRER ONCE AND FOR ALL.

FROM NEUSTADT IN UPPER SILESIA, THE FUEHRER AND HIS ENTOURAGE CROSSED THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER INTO THE FOURTH ZONE NEAR JAEGERNDORF.

HOSTAGES SET FREE

Reich Announces Release of 150 Czechs.

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Germany today released 150 Czechoslovak hostages who had been held since the critical days before the Munich peace settlement.

They were freed as a counterpart to the discharge of political prisoners not yet under sentence who had been held by the Czechoslovak Government.

No decision, however, has yet been reached concerning 2,000 Czechoslovak customs officials, frontier guards and other authorities who were seized by the Sudeten German "free corps." It was believed that they would be liberated as soon as the Prague Government released political prisoners serving sentences in Czechoslovakia.

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The Czechoslovak delegation said that amnesty for such prisoners would be declared at Prague tomorrow. It was unable to give figures on political prisoners, either those arrested for trial or those already under sentence, in Czechoslovakia.

PREPARING NOTE ORDERING PRAGUE TO YIELD MINORITY DISTRICTS BEFORE TUESDAY

Plebiscite In Sub-Carpathian Regions Will Be Additional Demand, Budapest Diplomatic Circles Hear

Ruthenians Expected To Vote In Manner Making Possible Establishment Of A Polish-Hungarian Frontier

OCT 8 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 7—The Hungarian Government was reported in diplomatic quarters today to be preparing an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding the unconditional return of Hungarian minority districts to Hungary before Tuesday.

These sources added that Hungary might also ask a plebiscite in sub-Carpathian (eastern) districts with the expectation that the Ruthenian population there would vote to join Hungary and thereby make possible the establishment of Polish-Hungarian frontier.

Two Notes Sent

The Magyar population in Czechoslovakia was officially placed at 715,569 in 1930, living mostly along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border. Budapest sent notes to Prague on September 22 and 28 requesting rights for minorities and suggesting settlement of claims.

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At other times Hungary was reported to have demanded part of Czechoslovakia, called Czechoslovakia's first answer "obscure" and requested quick settlement of the issue.

Commission Proposed

Czechoslovakia was reported ready on Monday to negotiate with Hungary and proposed a joint commission to investigate the claims.

Uneasiness grew in Hungarian official quarters when the German-Czech crisis delayed negotiations for territorial revision which had been expected to start yesterday.

But because no further word has been received from Prague, diplomatic circles heard, an ultimatum is being planned.

Demand For Occupation Is Reported Rejected

Geneva, Oct. 7 (AP)—Officials of the Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations said today that the Prague Government had sent a note to Budapest rejecting a Hungarian demand that Hungarian troops should occupy certain areas of Czechoslovakia before negotiations begin October 10.

The officials said the Prague note was in reply to a Hungarian note delivered today repeating demands made on October 3. The regions to be occupied were described as ethnically Hungarian. Hungary is demanding their cession forthwith.

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The delegation here said Hungary's demands went far beyond Adolf Hitler's Godesburg demands, beyond anything agreed on at Munich or conceded by Prague to Poland and beyond any previous discussion of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian issue.

Anti-Czech Broadcasts From Reich Protested

Prague Delegates to Geneva See Omen of New Demands

GENEVA, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations issued a statement today protesting against what it called the continuation of anti-Czech broadcasts from German radio stations and expressing fear these might herald further German demands on the dismembered Republic.

The communique said Nazi stations at Vienna, Leipzig and Breslau last night turned loose a new flood of anti-Czech propaganda, and added:

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"This was in spite of the fact that even the Godesberg demands (made by Adolf Hitler on Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain September 22) have been more than satisfied."

The communique asserted that the three stations and others in Germany broadcast "completely unfounded" reports that the Czechoslovak Army and disorganized Czech soldiers leaving Sudeten territory had pillaged German homes and seized the money of German citizens.

"The campaign must have some object," a Czech official said. "We fear it may presage more demands on Prague."

1938

CZECH PARLEY WITH HUNGARY TO OPEN SUNDAY

Budapest Foreign Office Says Dr. Tiso Will Head Prague Delegation

Announcement Of Meeting Serves To Quiet Public Clamor

OCT 8 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 7—The Hungarian Foreign Office announced tonight that negotiations for settlement of Hungary's territorial and minority claims against Czechoslovakia would start Sunday at Komarom, on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border.

Officials of the Czechoslovak legation said the Prague delegation would be headed by Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of newly autonomous Slovakia. Hungary's claims affect primarily the Slovak part of the diminished republic.

Concessions Reported Granted

It was believed in diplomatic circles that Prague already had granted certain concessions to Hungary whereby Hungarian forces would occupy two border towns "symbolically before negotiations start at 7 P. M. (1 P. M., E.S.T.) Sunday.

The Hungarian delegation will be headed by Koloman von Kanya, Foreign Minister, and Count Paul Teleky, Interior Minister.

The word which opened the way for the conference was said to have come from Prague as the Hungarian Cabinet Council discussed ultimative measures to be taken if Prague delayed the talks further. The conversations were to have started yesterday after one postponement.

Diplomatic quarters said the Cabinet Council would have demanded unconditional return of Hungarian minority districts by next Tuesday and might have asked for a plebiscite in Ruthenia with the expectation that Ruthenians would join Hungary, establishing a Polish-Hungarian frontier.

Quiets Public Clamor

The Foreign Office announcement tended to quiet the public clamor that the Government "do as the Poles and Germans did." Led by Germany, Poland has exacted a territorial settlement from Czechoslovakia.

Hungary had made military preparations for occupation. Troops had been waiting since Wednesday for orders to cross the border and occupy about 4,000 square miles, and there was a consignment of 10,000 huge Hungarian flags on the border to be unfurled in Czechoslovakia.

The facts that Dr. Tiso, Slovak People's party leader and Prime Minister, was to head the Prague delegation, and that Slovakia had been created an autonomous state within the framework of the Czechoslovak republic displeased Hungarians.

Calls Slovak Autonomy A Fake

The press called the new Slovak autonomy a "fake" carried out against the will of the great majority of Slovaks. The newspaper *Magyarsad* said the Slovaks strongly favored *Anschluss* (union) with Hungary.

Some Hungarians said the Slovak autonomy could not be considered binding "because the right of self-determination should first be carried out." Revisionist leaders demanded a quick occupation of the Magyar region of Slovakia and an immediate plebiscite in the rest of the territory. There are some 700,000 Hungarians in Czechoslovakia.

They also urge prompt occupation of Ruthenia, easternmost province of Czechoslovakia. Revisionists were embittered because Germany had taken what they said was formerly a Hungarian section across the Danube from

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(Continued from Page 1)

Bratislava and declared Germany should cede the area to Hungary.

Slovaks Cheer New Autonomy In Czech State

Home Rule Premier Thanks U. S. Residents for Help, Urges Peace, Promises Fight Upon Communism

ZILANA, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 7 (AP).—Slovik patriots, jubilant over newly won autonomy within the framework of the Czechoslovak Republic, were advised today to refrain from any disorder which might afford a pretext for foreign intervention. A former member of Parliament, Fedor Ruppeldt, prepared a proclamation for issuance by the civil authorities urging the people to accept calmly the autonomy victory.

Zilana, stronghold of the Slovak Catholic People's party, became quiet after nightlong celebration of Slovakia's new status and appointment of Dr. Joseph Tiso, who is a Roman Catholic priest, as Prime Minister of Slovakia.

Before he left for Prague, with eight other representatives of the party, to discuss Slovakia's future under home rule, Dr. Tiso said Slovakia would accord social justice to all and, especially, would work to maintain [illegible] friendship.

He said he wished friends in America to know that "our first thought" was of them, "to whom we are grateful for moral and financial support." He added, "I wish it were possible that all Sovaks might come back and live with their brethren."

Dr. Tiso, a parish priest of the little nearby town of Banovce, is fifty-one years old. He was Minister of Health in the Czechoslovak Cabinet in 1928. On a three-month trip to America in 1937, he passed much time in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

During the night thousands cheered Dr. Tiso and sang patriotic and religious songs while parading through Zilana's streets. He went before a crowd in the Zilana town hall, just off the market place, and declared: "I accepted this post in order to show that we want to live by peaceful means, that we do not want war and that we believe in peaceful solution of all difficulties."

He pounded the speaker's table vigorously and shouted, "We Slovaks will be able to lead the foreign policy of fighting against communism." He said all political parties in Slovakia had signed an agreement with the Prague government under which Slovakia would have the widest possible autonomy, comparable to that of a federated state.

The priest-prime minister continued: "We protested against any military adventure that might mean war. The army should be demobilized quickly and sent to their homes. Let us live in peace and quiet. Go home and work and defend the liberty of the Slovak nation. Let us keep order."

Brown-robed monks and clergymen, many of whom constitute the foundation of the Slovak Catholic People's party, stood behind Dr. Tiso on the platform.

30.24—909

30.24—909

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LAST NIGHT DR.TISO WENT BEFORE A CROWD IN THE ZILANA TOWNHALL, JUST OFF THE MARKET PLACE, AND DECLARED:

"I ACCEPTED THIS NOMINATION IN ORDER TO SHOW THAT WE WANT TO LIVE BY PEACEFUL MEANS, THAT WE DO NOT WANT WAR AND THAT WE BELIEVE IN PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF ALL DIFFICULTIES."

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HE POUNDED THE SPEAKER'S TABLE VIGOROUSLY AND SHOUTED, "WE SLOVAKS WILL BE ABLE TO LEAD THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FIGHTING AGAINST COMMUNISM."

HE SAID ALL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA HAD SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH SLOVAKIA WOULD HAVE THE WIDEST POSSIBLE AUTONOMY, COMPARABLE TO THAT OF A FEDERAL STATE.

"LONG LIVE DR.TISO," THE CROWD SHOUTED, "LONG LIVE SLOVAK OFFICIALS ...LONG LIVE SLOVAK WORKERS."

THE PRIEST-PRIME MINISTER CONTINUED:

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"WE PROTESTED AGAINST ANY MILITARY ADVENTURE THAT MIGHT MEAN WAR. THE ARMY SHOULD BE DEMOBILIZED QUICKLY AND SENT TO THEIR HOMES. LET US LIVE IN PEACE AND QUIET. GO HOME AND WORK AND DEFEND THE LIBERTY OF THE SLOVAK NATION. LET US KEEP ORDER."

Add Zilana - Oct 7

HE MADE THESE COMMENTS IN THE FIRST INTERVIEW FOLLOWING HIS APPOINTMENT.

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THE POPULARITY OF THIS SMILING, BLUE-EYED MAN AMONG HIS COMPATRIOTS WAS EVIDENCED DURING THE NIGHT BY THE THOUSANDS WHO CHEERED HIM AND SANG PATRIOTIC AND RELIGIOUS SONGS WHILE PARADING THROUGH ZILANA'S STREETS.

1938

CANDLES BURNED IN THE WINDOWS OF ZILANA'S HOUSES LAST NIGHT. WINDOWS WERE DECORATED WITH RED, WHITE AND BLUE STREAMERS, THE SLOVAK COLORS. TORCHES AND GAILY COLORED LANTERNS HELD HIGH ABOVE THE HEADS OF THE CELEBRANTS LIGHTED THE WAY FOR PARADES THROUGH ZILANA'S STREETS.

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DR.TISO, FORMER MINISTER OF HEALTH FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND A PARISH PRIEST OF THE LITTLE NEARBY TOWN OF BANOVCE, WILL HAVE FOUR MINISTERS TO ASSIST HIS ADMINISTRATION.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN PRAGUE SAID THESE ARE MATUS CERMAK, DR. FERDINAND DURCIANSKY, PAVEL TEPLANSKY AND JAN LICHNER. THEIR FUNCTIONS WILL BE DETERMINED LATER BY PARLIAMENT.

DR.TISO SAID THE ADMINISTRATION OF SLOVAK AFFAIRS WOULD BE DIRECTED FROM BRATISLAVA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NATIONAL DEFENSE AND FINANCE WHICH STILL WILL BE CONTROLLED FROM PRAGUE.

HE IS THE LEADING FIGURE OF THE SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY, FOUNDED BY THE LATE FATHER ANDREAS HLINKA. HE WAS BORN IN THE TOWN OF VELKA BYTCA, NEAR ZILANA, AND ATTENDED SCHOOLS AT ZILANA AND OTHER SLOVAK CITIES AND VIENNA.

ON A THREE-MONTH TRIP TO AMERICA IN 1937 DR.TISO SPENT MUCH TIME IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

ZILANA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, OCT.7-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH TISO, VIGOROUS ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST WHO BECAME THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF SLOVAKIA IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERAL STATE, DECLARED TODAY HIS FIRST GOAL WAS TO MAINTAIN SLOVAKIA'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

HE TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT, IN HIS FIRST INTERVIEW, THAT HE WANTED SLOVAKS IN THE UNITED STATES TO KNOW "OUR FIRST THOUGHT" WAS OF THEM, "TO WHOM WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THEIR MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT."

OCT 8 1938

"I WISH IT WERE POSSIBLE," HE SAID, "FOR ALL SLOVAKS TO COME BACK AND LIVE WITH THEIR BRETHREN."

BEFORE DR.TISO AND OTHER SLOVAK LEADERS LEFT TODAY FOR PRAGUE TO CONFER WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, NIGHTLONG DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS STRONGHOLD OF SLOVAK NATIONALISM HAD QUIETED.

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THOUSANDS HAD ACCLAIMED DR.TISO, WAVING LANTERNS, TORCHES AND SLOVAK COLORS AND CHEERING HIS ADDRESS FROM A ZILANA BALCONY.

SYROVY WARNS CZECH TROOPS AGAINST ROWS

Says Outbreaks Might Lead Germany to 'More Cruel' Intervention

OCT 8 1938

CONSULTS SLOVAK CHIEFS

30.2T

Premier Confers With Tiso and His Aids on Speeding Up Autonomy Program.

PRAGUE, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Premier Gen. Jan Syrovy appealed to his army today not to commit any act that might "bring on intervention more cruel than the present situation" for what is left of Czechoslovakia.

"There is nothing to do," he told the troops, "but to reconcile ourselves to our fate. The Government has decided to be loyal to the Munich agreement so as to be sure to save territory which remains. So forget your debates and useless quarrels and support those in front to work for reconstruction.

"Remember, disturbances might bring on intervention more cruel than the present situation."

The Czech Premier today received a Slovak delegation headed by Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of Slovakia, and promised that the Government would speed legal changes necessary to make the Slovaks an autonomous unit in the Czechoslovak Federal State.

Striving for Equality.

The Premier told Dr. Tiso and the representatives of six Slovak parties that he was striving for complete equality in the government among Czechs, Slovaks and sub-Carpathian Russians (Ruthenians).

Anto Hanpl, leader of the Czechoslovak Social Democrat party, also visited Gen. Syrovy and told the Premier his party also approved of autonomy for Slovakia.

Dr. Tiso urged Gen. Syrovy to make prompt appointments of four Ministers to assist in administering the new Slovak Government from its seat at Bratislava.

The Government, meanwhile, advised inhabitants of German-occupied areas of Sudetenland not to become panicky and dispose of their holdings at sacrifices. It assured them property rights would be regulated by international agreement.

František Chvalkovsky, new Foreign Minister, arrived from Rome and took over the Foreign Office from his predecessor, Kamil Krofta. Mr. Chvalkovsky has been Minister to Italy and previously was Czechoslovak Envoy at Berlin and Tokio.

Berlin Expects a Visit.

[Berlin newspapers said that Mr. Chalkovsky was expected to go to Berlin shortly in an attempt to establish cordial relations between his country and the Reich.]

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Parliament Call Delayed.

The Government announced it was uncertain when Parliament would be summoned to elect a successor to resigned President Eduard Benes. It explained that the Republic's shrunken frontiers still were not definitely fixed, and it was impossible as yet to tell who remain in Parliament and what Deputies would be entitled to vote.

The Government announced that German occupation of the fourth Sudetenland zone ceded under the Munich agreement was completed today. This area, in northern Moravia, was the last that Czechoslovakia agreed to give unconditionally under the four-Power agreement.

Prague Assures Slovakia Of Speedy Legal Action

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government assured Slovakia today of speedy legal action to make the territory an autonomous unit within the republic.

Premier Jan Syrovy told Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of Slovakia, and a delegation from six Slovak parties, that the Prague Government would work out a plan of equality for them as well as Czechs and sub-Carpathian Russians (Ruthenians).

Completion of this program would fulfill the soldier-Premier's aim to bind what was left of Czechoslovakia after the Munich accord into a smoothly working, united nation.

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Premier Makes Appeal To Army

The Government, meanwhile, counseled inhabitants of German-occupied areas of Sudetenland to remain calm and refrain from sacrificing their properties at low prices. It assured them that property rights would be regulated by international agreement.

This action was coupled with an appeal by General Syrovy to the army not to commit any act that might "bring on intervention more cruel than the present situation."

"There is nothing to do but reconcile ourselves to our fate," he said.

Parliament Call Uncertain

A Government announcement said it was uncertain when Parliament would be called to elect a successor to Eduard Benes, who resigned as President.

Officials said it was unlikely that Parliament could be convened within the two weeks prescribed by the constitution.

1938

30.24-901

THEY CAME FROM ZILANA, WHERE THE CHEERING SLOVAK POPULACE CELEBRATED ITS NEW AUTONOMY WITHIN THE REPUBLIC.

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OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE MAKING ALL EFFORTS TO HASTEN CALLING THE PARLIAMENT BUT CONSIDERED IT UNLIKELY THAT IT COULD BE CONVENED WITHIN THE TWO WEEKS PRESCRIBED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

DR.TISO AND ETC., THIRD GRAPH.

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THAT GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE FOURTH SUDETENLAND ZONE CEDED UNDER THE MUNICH [redacted] AGREEMENT HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

OCT 8 1938

THIS NORTHERN MORAVIA AREA WAS THE LAST THAT PRAGUE AGREED TO GIVE UNCONDITIONALLY UNDER THE FOUR-POWER [redacted] ACCORD.

30.24-911

INFORMED QUARTERS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE PROJECTED PLEBISCITES WOULD BE VIRTUALLY UNNECESSARY IF THE FIFTH ZONE OF OCCUPATION WAS AS EXTENSIVE AS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ORDERED.

OCT 8 1938

THE CZECHS SAID THAT MANY MIXED AND QUESTIONABLE DISTRICTS WERE INCLUDED BY THE COMMISSION WITHOUT ASKING THE POPULATION WHAT IT WISHED TO DO.

PRAGUE, OCT.7-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH TISO (CORRECT), NEW PRIME MINISTER OF SLOVAKIA, AND EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MOST POWERFUL SLOVAK POLITICAL PARTIES, ARRIVED IN PRAGUE TODAY TO DISCUSS THE SLOVAKS' ROLE AS AN AUTONOMOUS UNIT IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERAL STATE.

THEY CAME FROM ZILANA WHERE A SLOVAK COALITION WAS ORGANIZED AND GIVEN AUTONOMY WITHIN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

30.29

DR.TISO AND THE PARTY LEADERS WERE EXPECTED TO CONFER SHORTLY WITH GENERAL JAN SYROVY, PREMIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ON THE APPOINTMENT OF FOUR MINISTERS TO AID DR.TISO IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT'S AFFAIRS FROM BRATISLAVA.

Hemmed In, Prague Like Besieged City

Prague, Oct. 7 (AP)—Hostile forces were closing in on all sides today to give this ancient and beautiful capital more and more the aspect of a besieged city.

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The number of fugitives is increasing. A week ago 300 daily got temporary care at the Prague Deutsches Haus. The figure has jumped to 800.

All afternoon newspapers have dwindled to a single sheet to conserve paper. The municipality decided to keep open trenches dug in parks and about public buildings.

Mail Virtually Suspended

An army postoffice was established despite partial demobilization. The provincial Bohemian Government met without its Sudeten German delegates. Mail from abroad virtually has been suspended.

There were panicky scenes as the circle of German occupation approached Prague. Jews, seeking to flee, feared being caught in Sudeten zones. Jewish leaders here said most of the comparatively few Jews in Sudetenland—said to number 20,000—had fled before the German troops.

Squeeze Angers Czechs

Leaders feared results of concentrating too many Jews in shrunken Czechoslovakia, although Franz Friedmann, Jewish party representative on the Prague City Council, said, "There are 34,000 Jews in a population of over 1,000,000 (in Prague), but there is reason to fear that (Jewish problems) may result if this number is considerably increased."

Criticism, resentment and anger followed receipt of news that an international commission in Berlin had added a fifth zone to the four districts a four-power conference in Munich had granted Germany.

"Sold Out Once More"

"We were sold out once," Czechoslovaks cried. "We are now being sold out again. Our hands are being tied. We appeal to the world to aid us against trickery at Berlin."

It was expected that German occupation of a fifth zone would cut the main railway between Prague and Budapest and that going to Brunn (Brno), ninety miles east of Prague, would mean crossing German-occupied territory.

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The prospect was that Bohemia, in the west, would be pinched almost completely from the rest of the republic.

INSTANCES OF MISTREATMENT WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE WITHDRAWAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANS.

OCT 8 1938

A PROPAGANDA MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THE PEOPLE WERE CERTAIN PLEBISCITES ARRANGED IN THE MUNICH AGREEMENT FOR AREAS OF MIXED POPULATION WOULD BE FORGOTTEN IN THE RAPID SURROUNDING OF BOHEMIA.

SOME OFFICIALS CHARGED IT SUCH VOTING WAS CONDUCTED IT WOULD BE A MERE GESTURE TO STRENGTHEN GERMAN INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

1938

DR.TISO, DR.MARTIN SOKOL AND DEPUTY KARL SIDOR WILL REPRESENT THE SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY, J.F.VANCO, JAN URSINY, PAUL TEPLANSKY, JAN

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY, J.F.VANCO, JAN URSINY, PAUL TEPLANSKY, JAN PETROVICH AND JAN LICHNER THE AGRARIAN PARTY, AND DR.JAN PAULINY TOTH THE SLOVAK NATIONALIST PARTY.

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THE SLOVAK OFFICIALS TRAVELED IN A TRAIN JAMMED WITH HUNDREDS OF CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES AFTER DEMOBILIZATION YESTERDAY.

IT WAS EXPECTED DR.TISO AND HIS AIDES WOULD GO DIRECTLY TO BRATISLAVA, SLOVAK SEAT ON THE DANUBE AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK, HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN FRONTIERS, AFTER THE CONFERENCE AND SELECTION OF MINISTERS.

THREE SLOVAK GROUPS FORMED A COALITION AND WERE GRANTED AUTONOMY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT. DR. JOSEPH TISOT, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY, WAS NAMED PRIME MINISTER OF SLOVAKIA. AS PRAGUE SET ABOUT BUILDING A UNIFIED REPUBLIC WITHIN ITS NARROWED TERRITORY. THE SLOVAKS PROMISED COOPERATION WITH THE CZECHS TO MAINTAIN THE REPUBLIC, AND WILL HAVE FOUR MINISTERS IN THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT BESIDES DR. TISOT.

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BOHEMIA, THE CZECH PART OF THE REPUBLIC, FACED THESE PROSPECTS AS A RESULT OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE FIFTH ZONE:

THE GERMANS WERE GIVEN A MAJOR PART OF THE FAMED MORAVIAN GATEWAY FORTIFICATIONS WHICH A FRENCH MILITARY COMMISSION ONCE CALLED "STRONGER THAN THE MAGINOT LINE."

VIRTUAL ISOLATION BECAUSE GERMAN CONTROL WOULD BAR RAIL AND HIGH-WAY COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LOSS OF MANY COAL MINES AND AREAS IN THE FIFTH ZONE WHICH CZECHS CHARATERIZED AS "SUMMARILY APPROVED WITHOUT ASKING US."

THE LOSS OF TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

THOUSANDS OF NON-NAZI GERMANS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND COMMUNISTS HAVE FLED INTO THE INTERIOR OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM SUDETENLAND. THEIR PREDICAMENT WAS GROWING SERIOUS, ALTHOUGH SOME REFUGEES WERE BEING SENT BACK TO AREAS WHICH THE CZECHS BELIEVED WERE NOT SUBJECT TO OCCUPATION OR PLEBISCITE.

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EVIDENCE WAS SEEN OF A GROWING FEELING AMONG TROOPS TO TAKE "ACTION IN DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY."

"WE WANT TO DEFEND OURSELVES," SOME ARMY MEN SAID. "BUT WE MUST AWAIT ORDERS. WHEN THEY COME WE WILL OBEY."

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN COMPLAINED THAT FRENCH AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE SEPT. 29 REFUSED TO LET VOJTECH MASTNY, CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER TO BERLIN, PRESENT HIS COUNTRY'S CASE.

"THEY REFUSED TO SEE HIM," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "YET THEY CALMLY SAT DOWN AND PROCEEDED TO HAND OVER BOHEMIA TO GERMANY. THE GERMANS WILL NOT STOP UNTIL THEY REACH PRAGUE."

Czech Line Of Forts Occupied By Germans

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the German Army of Occupation in Sudetenland, Oct. 7—German sentinels posted near what was once Czechoslovakia's version of the Maginot line were silhouetted by the setting sun today as Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's army completed occupation of the fourth zone ceded by Czechoslovakia.

OCT 8 1938

The western end of the formidable and costly Schoeber fortifications, pridefully designed by Czechoslovak tacticians as a defense against attack from German Silesia, was one of the largest prizes of the bloodless victory of Munich.

Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering drove into Czechoslovak Silesia today behind their swift-moving army and the Führer halted at Jaegerndorf to make a speech.

Hailed as liberator by mountaineer folk in their Sunday best, Hitler said "the real German community has risen from adversity. . . . There is one thing we shall not forget: the world has given us nothing. We have had to fight for our good fortune."

The Führer appeared before several thousand Sudetenlanders on the balcony of the Jaegerndorf city hall. Frequently he raised his suede-gloved hands to quiet the cheers.

"A people of six or seven millions can be trodden upon, but an eighty million people no one can oppress," he said.

German Province For All Time

This territory, he added, has become "a province of the German nation for all time." He ended his speech with a "heil" and leaned over the balcony, smiling and waving to the crowd.

For the first time, Hitler remained in Sudetenland overnight. He stopped at a mountain-top sanatorium above Freiwaldau. Tomorrow he was expected to inspect part of the Czechoslovak fortifications and continue his trip through occupied Sudeten villages.

Small swastika flags by the thousands were distributed ahead of his and Marshal Goering's coming today. These were waved with seemingly great enthusiasm by the crowds along the way. It was Marshal Goering's first appearance in Sudetenland.

Three Wounded In Clash

A frontier clash marred today's army operations. A German soldier was seriously wounded and two of his comrades slightly injured in an hour-and-a-half battle with six persons near Mittelwalde.

The soldiers said they were fired upon while doing border duty.

Occupation of Zone No. 4 brought graphic disclosure of what measures Czechoslovakia forces had taken to ward off German invasion. This zone is the tip of territory known as the birthplace of the Sudetens, the former Germanic minority. It lies in the Su-

1938

deten Mountains from which the people take their name.

Hitler's troops tonight had advanced to a west-east line between Grulich, through Freudenthal to Jaegerndorf. The zone includes the western end of the Schoeber line, modeled after France's Maginot fortifications facing Germany's western frontier.

First Line Also Occupied

The line runs from the German frontier at Grulich, across the Sudeten Mountains to Troppau, a chain of steel and concrete forts. It was designed as a second line of defense. The first line, completed for only ten miles, also was occupied.

The completed line runs from west to east from the German border through Altvatt and Gol[illegible], ending on Glase Mountain, 4,212-foot peak, the highest of the Sudeten range.

Czechoslovak troops evacuated these forts just last night. With the exception of two strongholds, the fortifications were left in good order. The walls of two machine-gun nests were still warm from fire which had destroyed interior scaffolding.

OCT 8 1938

30.24

Get Czech Fortifications.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The western part of Czechoslovakia's formidable Schoeber fortifications system—her costly midget Maginot Line—passed into the hands of the German Army tonight as occupation of the fourth zone ceded to the Reich was completed.

Adolf Hitler and his chief aid, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, drove into Czechoslovakian Silesia behind their swift-moving troops, which discovered the measures the Czechs, with French aid, had taken to ward them off had they come in fighting.

The Fuehrer halted at Jaegerndorf to make a speech while his army moved to the southern limits of this zone, last of the four which Prague surrendered unconditionally for occupation between October 1 and today.

OCT 8 1938

Hitler and Goering, who was making his first appearance in the Sudetenland, were acclaimed with apparently unbounded enthusiasm as they rode through flag-waving mountain villages. The mountaineers dressed in their Sunday clothes and put extra pictures of the Fuehrer, their "liberator," in their windows for his visit.

"We no longer are the people of 1918 and 1919," the Fuehrer exclaimed. 'The real German community has risen from adversity....

"There is one thing we shall not forget: the world has given us nothing. We have had to fight for our good fortune."

Hitler told the Sudetenlanders this territory had become "a province of the German nation for all time" and that a "people of six or seven millions can be trodden upon, but a people of eighty millions no one can oppress."

30.24-913

FOR THE FIRST TIME ON HIS TOUR OF THE NEWLY ANNEXED GERMAN DISTRICTS, HITLER STAYED OVERNIGHT IN SUDETENLAND. HE STOPPED TONIGHT AT A MOUNTAIN-TOP SANITARIUM ABOVE FRIEWALDAU.

TOMORROW HE IS EXPECTED TO INSPECT PART OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FORTIFICATIONS AND CONTINUE HIS TRIP THROUGH SUDETEN VILLAGES.

OCT 8 1938

(THE ARMY ETC., AS BEFORE.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND,

30.24

OCT. 7—(AP)—SUDETEN MOUNTAINEERS GOT OUT THEIR SUNDAY CLOTHES AND PUT EXTRA PICTURES OF THE FUEHRER IN THEIR WINDOWS TODAY TO PREPARE FOR THE ARRIVAL OF ADOLF HITLER.

THEY LEARNED UNEXPECTEDLY THAT THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR, THEIR "LIBERATOR", WOULD VISIT THE FIRST PART OF THE FOURTH ZONE GRANTED GERMANY. IT WAS OCCUPIED YESTERDAY.

OCT 8 1938

(THE ARMY SUPREME COMMAND, A BERLIN DISPATCH SAID, ANNOUNCED THAT TROOPS UNDER COLONEL GENERAL VON RUDSTEDT HAD

30.24-913

REACHED THE MARCH TO OCCUPY THE REMAINDER OF THE FOURTH ZONE AT 8 A.M.—2 A.M.EST—TODAY.)

ON HIS VISIT YESTERDAY TO THE SECOND SUDETENLAND ZONE, HITLER HAD HIS FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED AREA BETWEEN SCHOENLINDE AND [illegible].

ENROUTE TO RUMBURG, WHERE HE ADDRESSED A MILLION CHEERING CROWD, HITLER PASSED THE SO-CALLED CZECHOSLOVAK "SCHOEBER DEFENSE LINE", WHERE HE ORDERED HIS MOTOR CARAVAN TO HALT.

OCT 8 1938

HE INSPECTED A NUMBER OF HEAVY CONCRETE FORTRESS-LIKE SHELTERS WHICH MIGHT HAVE PROVED A HARD NUT TO CRACK FOR THE GERMAN ARMY IN CASE OF WAR.

OCT 8 1938

ARMY OFFICERS SHOWED HIM CZECHOSLOVAK TRENCHES AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

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THE CZECHOSLOVAKS LEFT BEHIND YEARS OF WORK AND PERHAPS [redacted] INDIRECT DISCLOSURE TO THE GERMAN CO MAND OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN DETAILS OF HOW FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE IS CONSTRUCTED.

OCT 8 1938

I VISITED TWO LARGE COMPLICATED SECTIONS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AND A HALF DOZEN SUBSIDIARY STRONGHOLDS, GUIDED BY MAJOR GEORGE REINICKE OF THE GERMAN ARMY. THE FORTIFICATIONS HAD BEEN CLOSED TO GENERAL PUBLIC.

WE WENT DOWN IN ONE OF THE CENTRAL LINKS OF THE CHAIN, NEAR GRULICH. THE [redacted] HUGE UNDERGROUND FORTRESS WAS BUILT FOR LONG HABITATION. THERE WAS A DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY [redacted] AND AN UNDERGROUND PASSAGE CONNECTING THIS LINK WITH OTHER UNITS.

IT TOOK AN HOUR TO WALK FROM THIS FORT TO ITS NEAREST COUNTERPART.

OCT 8 1938

THERE WERE OTHER LESS PERMANENT PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. ALONG A HIGHWAY NEAR GRULICH WERE THREE LINES OF TRENCHES. I LEARNED THEY HAD BEEN DUG ON SEPT. 30, THE DAY THE MUNICH ACCORD WAS SIGNED.

ALONG [redacted] THE 10 MILES OF THE INCOMPLETE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE THERE WERE DOUBLE ROWS OF BARBED WIRE. THEY FORMED A TANGLED RIBBON OF ENTANGLEMENTS ACROSS THE MILES OF COUNTRYSIDE.

OCT 8 1938

THERE WERE PINIONS OF S NEW STEEL SET IN CONCRETE ACROSS FLATLANDS WHERE TANKS MIGHT [redacted] HAVE PASSED. BUT NOW ALL OF THIS WAS GERMANY'S---GERMANY'S WITHOUT A WAR.

PRAGUE, OCT. 7-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES WAS RESTING TODAY AT HIS HOME AT SEZIMOVO USTI, 65 MILES SOUTH OF PRAGUE, HAVING WITHDRAWN COMPLETELY FROM AFFAIRS OF STATE.

FRIENDS SAID HE WOULD REMAIN THERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THEY DESCRIBED HIM AS IN GOOD SPIRITS AFTER THE TRAGIC EXPERIENCES AND MOMENTOUS DECISIONS OF RECENT WEEKS, CULMINATING IN HIS RESIGNATION WEDNESDAY.

OCT 8 1938

Party Urges Plebiscite In Southwest Africa

OCT 8 1938

Windhoek, Southwest Africa, Oct. 7 (AP)—The administrator of Southwest Africa was urged by a political meeting today to take action looking toward a plebiscite to determine whether this former German colony should be restored to Germany or remain under British rule.

A resolution adopted by the Omaruru branch of the United Nationalist Southwest African party asked the administrator to summon the Legislature to arrange for a vote on the question of ending the League of Nations mandate and either returning the territory to the Reich or annexing it to the Union of South Africa, the British dominion which holds the mandate.

The population of Southwest Africa includes 30,000 persons of European ancestry, including 21,000 South Africans (mixed Dutch and British stock), 6,000 Germans naturalized as South African citizens and 3,000 German nationals.

Annexed By Germany In 1884

Southwest Africa, with an area of 317,725 square miles and a total population of about 360,000, mostly natives, was annexed by Germany in 1884, but was surrendered to the forces of the Union of South Africa early in the World War, July 9, 1915.

DALADIER WORKS SECRETLY ON PLANS

Threatens To Punish Newspapers Discussing Possible Finance Steps

OCT 8 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 7—Premier Edouard Daladier worked in secret today on plans to rebuild the French economic and financial structure under Parliament-given decree powers.

So insistent was Daladier that he be allowed to work "in calm and silence" that he threatened "necessary punishment" if newspapers refused to halt discussion of possible measures dealing with the country's economic life.

The entire Paris press published the statement, read by Daladier personally to assembled newspaper representatives, but many papers continued to analyze various measures they thought open to the Premier.

Censorship Suggested

A few papers commended the statement. Most conservative Figaro suggested France needed a special board of censors to control news and editorial discussion in "periods of international tension."

Daladier indicated it would be some time before his financial decrees would be ready for publication. Some observers placed the probable date as late as November 1.

On the political front, an internal fight developed within the Socialist party over approval of "the peace of Munich" which gave Adolf Hitler parts of Czechoslovakia.

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30.24-915

30.24—915

THE PARTY VOTED AS A GROUP IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES FOR DALADIER'S FOREIGN POLICY. BUT YESTERDAY AT A MEETING OF THE PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE THEY SPLIT ALMOST IN HALF. OCT 8 1938 ON THE FIRST VOTE ON A MOTION CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT, THE COMMITTEE VOTED 15 FOR AND 12 AGAINST, WITH FOUR ABSTENTIONS.

Debate on Munich Peace Gives Commons Orators a Field Day

Bible and Shakespeare Provide Ammunition for Both Sides; Chamberlain Hailed as 'Faithful Servant'; Warned He Is 'Found Wanting'

OCT 8 1938

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The peace of Munich produced a revival of oratory in the House of Commons. In the four-day debate members quoted everything from the Bible to William Shakespeare to back up their views of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the four-power accord.

The Prime Minister himself started it by repeating Hotspur's speech out of Shakespeare's "Henry IV": "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety."

But that didn't satisfy the erudite, wing-collared Arthur Greenwood, Laborite. "I think we had better have a little more of this famous quotation," he announced, and waving a thin vellum volume, he quoted:

"The pupose you undertake is dangerous; the friends you have named, uncertain; the time itself unsorted; and your whole plot too light for the counterpoise of so great an opposition."

Jubilant over his discovery, Greenwood shouted above the laughter: "In Act Two, Scene Three, there is another passage which I will not quote, beginning, 'What ho, chamberlain.'"

It was the most cheerful moment of the tense debate, and it brought a shower of quotations from all corners of the House.

But all the quotations were not so cheerful.

Bitterly, Laborite Albert Alexander read from the Bible: "When you come to make prayers do not have blood on your hands."

Eloquent Winston Churchill, a Conservative, shouted a quotation, also from the Bible: "Thou are weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

Replied the Scottish Independent Laborite Jock McGovern, with a nod to Chamberlain: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

In admiration or indignation, members also delivered these opinions:

Harold Nicolson, National Laborite, speaking on Poland: "Her action "can be compared to those ghouls in the Middle Ages who used to strip the wounded on the battlefield."

Richard Acland, Laborite: "I think it is a long time since a British Ambassador has been told to go to hell."

Churchill on Czechoslovakia: "All is over. Silent, mournful, abandoned, broken, Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness."

Churchill on Germany: "There can never be friendship between British democracy and the Nazi-power—that power which spurns Christian ethics, which caunts the spirit of aggression and conquest, which derives strength and perverted pleasure from persecution, and uses, as we have seen, with pitiless brutality the threat of murderous force."

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Chamberlain's capacity for hope: "There is a magnificent line of Shelley's in the closing passage of 'Prometheus Unbound' where the poet includes in the list of qualities which may make mankind glorious the power. 'To hope till hope creates from its own wreck the thing it contemplates. . . . He (Chamberlain) has never given up hope."

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Captain Derrick Gunston, Conservative, on Chamberlain: "He proved his mettle in freedom's blackest hour, but who got the nettle and who plucked the flower?"

David Grenfell, Laborite from Wales, on the Munich accord: "I am a Welshman and I know patriotism. We have a phrase . . . which says 'Better death than dishonor.'"

Robert Gibson, Laborite: "Simon is the midwife of the present triumph of Nazidom in Germany and the Prime Minister has acted as its wet nurse."

Chamberlain: "I have nothing to be ashamed of. Those who have may hang their heads."

CIANO AND PERTH TALK FIFTH TIME

Londoners Warned Not to Expect Accord at Once.

OCT 8

ROME, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—For the fifth time in five days the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, visited Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano today, to continue their discussions on means of settling differences between Britain and Italy.

The ambassador was believed to have delivered a fresh outline of the British viewpoint on Spanish, Mediterranean and other issues for Premier Mussolini's consideration before he goes before the Fascist Grand Council tonight for discussion of Foreign Affairs. However, there was no official announcement of what the Ambassador and Foreign Minister discussed.

VIEW THAT BRITISH IMPERIALISM WAS PREPARED IN WAR OR PEACE TO DEFEND ITS IMPERIALISTIC INTERESTS AND BETRAY ITS ALLIES AND WOULD NOT BE CONCERNED WITH ANY WORKERS AND PEASANTS INVOLVED. WE REAFFIRM THIS POLICY."

OCT 8 1938

HELP IS URGED FOR CZECHS FLEEING NAZIS

British Labor Council Calls On Government To Act Promptly

OCT 8 1938

Says Nearly 1,000,000 Have Been Placed Under Hitler Terror

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 7—British Labor pressed the Government today for "immediate and energetic action" to aid refugees from German-occupied zones of Czechoslovakia.

At the same time a spokesman for the intergovernmental committee which grew out of the Evian refugee conference said any general settlement of the problem that can be reached with the German Government undoubtedly would cover the question of Sudetenland refugees.

U. S. Director May Go To Berlin

George Rublee, of the United States, permanent executive director of committee, hopes to go to Berlin "very shortly" to seek an agreement with the German Government, this spokesman added.

He estimated that the German occupation of broad edges of Czechoslovakia would "add one-third" to the number of refugees for whom homes must be found, raising the total to almost 900,000.

The National Council of Labor, however, in its plea today to the Government, declared:

"Nearly 1,000,000 German democrats, Jews and Czechs have been placed under the Hitler terror by the Munich agreement, which provides no effective guarantee for the protection of these minorities or for transfer of themselves and their property under reasonable humanitarian conditions to other parts of Czechoslovakia or elsewhere."

OCT 8 1938

Relief Action Spurred

A report that President Roosevelt had sent a message to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on the refugee problem apparently spurred relief action in several quarters, although there was no official British reaction as yet.

[Associate Press Editor's Note—A note concerning political refugees was delivered to Chamberlain through the American Embassy yesterday. The State Department at Washington said today it did not concern refugees in Czechoslovakia.]

The Labor Council, which represents both political and trade union movements, decided at its meeting to send observers to Prague to establish personal contact with refugees "on the spot."

It disclosed that Major Clement R. Attlee, opposition leader in the House of Commons, and Arthur Greenwood, Laborite member, has pressed the matter on Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and had called for immediate contributions to a refugee relief fund.

LONDON, OCT 7—(AP)—THERE'S A SPLIT IN THE FOUR-MAN PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE BRITISH INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

TWO OF ITS MEMBERS, JAMES MAXTON AND J. McGOVERN, PRAISED PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S MUNICH PEACE.

NOW THE OTHER TWO MEMBERS OBJECT. THEY BRANDED THIS ACTION AS "A FLAGRANT BREACH OF PARTY POLICY."

OCT 8

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE I.L.P. ISSUED AN INDIGNANT STATEMENT:

"THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE I.L.P. UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED THE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has sent a message to Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain concerning assistance for political refugees.

OCT 8 1938

It was delivered to Mr. Chamberlain through the American embassy in London yesterday.

The State Department said today that the message did not concern refugees in Czechoslovakia, but it refused to explain further.

An international commission, set up to aid German and Austrian refugees, is now meeting in London.

Summer Welles, Under-Secretary of State, said later the message was personal and confidential, dealing solely with the work of the commission in London.

ROOSEVELT ACTS TO AID REFUGEES

OCT 8 1938

President Sends a Message to Chamberlain.

1938

LONDON, OCT.7-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE LONDON SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT THE INTERNATIONAL SUDETENLAND COMMISSION IN BERLIN HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE RECIPROCAL RELEASE OF GERMAN AND CZECH HOSTAGES WITHIN 24 HOURS.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD PARLIAMENT WEDNESDAY THAT BRITAIN WAS SEEKING THE FREEDOM OF "CERTAIN CZECH OFFICIALS IN FRONTIER DISTRICTS" AND CZECH RESIDENTS IN GERMANY WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN GERMANY AS "HOSTAGES."

OCT 8 1938

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD REPORTS OF THE SEIZURE OF SUCH CZECHS DURING THE OCCUPATION OF THE SUDETENLAND. HE DID NOT MENTION GERMAN HOSTAGES HELD BY THE CZECHOSLOVAKS.

TOTAL AREA TO MORE THAN 225,000 SQUARE MILES.

ADOLF HITLER'S TROOPS YESTERDAY COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF THE FOUR SUDETEN ZONES DELINEATED BY THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH AGREEMENT AND PREPARED TO MOVE ON TODAY INTO THE FIFTH ZONE DELIMITED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION IN BERLIN.

OCT 8 1938

THE FUEHRER, WHO HAS GUIDED GERMANY'S EXPANSION PROGRAM, TOURED HIS NEW SUDETENLAND TERRITORY TODAY AND WAS SCRATCHED ON THE FACE BY ROSE THORNS WHEN STRUCK BY A BOUQUET THROWN BY AN ADMIRER.

FLOWER THROWING WHEN THE FUEHRER IS PASSING BY IN THE FUTURE WAS BANNED BY AUTHORITIES.

Swiss Paper Dubs Munich 'Butcher Club,' Is Banned

OCT 8 1938

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berne, Oct. 7—The Swiss Federal Council today banned publication for three months of one of Geneva's leading newspapers, *Le Journal des Nations*, for calling the Munich four-power conference "a pork butchers' club."

The newspaper, which has a Leftist policy, published a bitter editorial on the Munich settlement. The Federal Council explained:

"In view of the present international situation comments of this kind might gravely imperil Switzerland's good relations with foreign states."

The order said the newspaper was a "foreign organ which depends financially on foreigners." The paper is published in Geneva, but edited from Annemasse, a town just across the border. A large part of its circulation is outside of Switzerland. In Geneva it is widely read by non-Swiss connected with the League of Nations.

Within the next twenty-five days before Parliament reconvenes on November 1, these problems will be studied:

1. Germany's demand that Britain and others return colonies torn from the Reich at the end of the World War.

2. Italian intervention in Spain, which is holding up fulfillment of the British-Italian friendship agreement.

3. Economic realignment of the Danubian states, thrown into Germany's trade orbit at the expense of Britain, France and Italy.

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4. Economic and political adjustment of Czechoslovakia, which would be lost to her former friends if Germany realizes Nazi hopes of customs union with the dismembered republic.

5. Intensification of Britain's rearmament, described during the war-scare crisis as inadequate to cope with modern war.

One unanswered question was whether Britain would resist Germany's desire for colonial expansion. The extent to which Britain increases her armaments was seen as a factor which might influence the decision.

Chamberlain Off To Rest in Scotland

OCT 8 1938

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain headed today for a vacation in Scotland, where he might ponder the next Nazi challenge to British diplomacy—demands for return of former German colonies.

Hdl. Ldy-Oct 7

WHEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY VOTED ENDORSEMENT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SETTLEMENT WITH ADOLF HITLER, THE SITUATION RETURNED TO ITS PRE-CRISIS STATUS EXCEPT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHICH VANISHED AS AN ALLY OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

OCT 8 1938

THE PRIME MINISTER'S VACATION WAS INTERRUPTED BEFORE BY THE GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS. CHAMBERLAIN WAS EXPECTED TO STAY IN SCOTLAND THIS TIME AS LONG AS AFFAIRS DID NOT DEMAND HIS PRESENCE IN LONDON. HE WILL BE THE GUEST OF THE EARL OF HOME (CQ) AT COLDSTREAM, BERWICK-SHIRE.

BEFORE LEAVING, CHAMBERLAIN CANCELLED AN ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AT BIRMINGHAM, SCHEDULED FOR OCT.14.

GERMANS ESTIMATED LAST NIGHT (FRIDAY) THAT BY NEXT MONDAY APPROXIMATELY ONE-FIFTH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S 54,244 SQUARE MILES WILL HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UNDER THE NAZI BANNER OF GREATER GERMANY.

OCT 8 1938

THIS TERRITORY, ROUGHLY ESTIMATED AT 11,500 MILES, PLUS AUSTRIA'S 32,369 MILES ANNEXED ON MARCH 13, WILL SWELL THE GERMAN REICH'S

1938

30.24-917

ON THE OTHER END OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, POLITICAL CIRCLES WATCHED ROME'S SESSION OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL FOR SOME SIGN OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE ITALY'S DIFFERENCE WITH FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

OCT 8 1938

THE FASCIST COUNCIL YESTERDAY LAID DOWN ANTI-SEMITIC REGULATIONS FOR "THE DEFENSE OF THE ITALIAN RACE" BEFORE TURNING TO THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BEREFT OF LARGE CHUNKS OF TERRITORY BY GERMANY AND POLAND, PREPARED TO SIT DOWN AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE WITH HUNGARY TO STUDY THE LATTER'S TERRITORIAL AND MINORITIES CLAIMS.

THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED IN BUDAPEST THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD START SUNDAY AT KOMAROM, ON THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE MOVED TO WRITE FINIS TO ANOTHER OF ITS MULTITUDE OF DIFFICULTIES BY ASSURING SLOVAKIA OF QUICK LEGAL ACTION TO MAKE IT AN AUTONOMOUS UNIT WITHIN THE EMACIATED REPUBLIC.

OCT 8 1938

IN PARIS, FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET REFUUED TO CONFIRM OR DENY WHETHER FRANCE WAS PLANNING TO SEND AN AMBASSADOR TO INSURGENT SPAIN IN LINE WITH THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY OF COLLABORATING WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

SUCH ACTION HAS BEEN RUMORED FOLLOWING THE CHANGE OF FOREIGN POLICY STEMMING FROM THE MUNICH CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN, WHICH PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN HEADING OFF A GENERAL WAR OVER THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS, TURNED ATTENTION TO ENDING THE GUERRILLA CIVIL WARFARE IN BRITISH-GOVERNED PALESTINE.

OCT 8 1938

THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO RESTORE PEACE IN THE HOLY LAND WAS HEIGHTENED BY NEW DISORDERS THERE AND A STRIKE BY ARAB WORKERS IN HAIFA AGAINST BRITAIN'S MANDATE RULE OF PALESTINE.

30.24-917

IN SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR INSURGENT FORCES REPORTED GAINS AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES AND IN THE WORLD'S OTHER CONFLICT, JAPANESE INVADERS ANNOUNCED TWO MAJOR VICTORIES IN THEIR DRIVE ON HANKOW, CHINA'S MILITARY CAPITAL.

FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD UPDATED INTERNATIONAL X X X GERMAN COLLABORATION. (ELIMINATING LAST GRAPH)

OCT 8 1938

IN ROME THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL ISSUED A SERIES OF DECREES FORBIDDING THE INTER-MARRIAGE OF ITALIANS AND JEWS AND RESTRICTING JEWISH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. EXCEPTIONS WERE MADE OF RELATIVES OF WAR VETERANS AND FASCIST PARTY FIGHTERS.

THE SWEEPING RESTRICTIONS, BACKING UP MUSSOLINI'S ANTI-JEWISH PROGRAM ANNOUNCED SEPT. 1, OFFERED JEWS ONLY THE BOON OF MOVING TO ETHIOPIA, THE EAST AFRICAN DOMAIN FOR WHICH ITALY ANXIOUSLY HAS BEEN SEEKING COLONISTS.

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN NIGHT LEAD UNDATED INTERNATIONAL AFTER 7TH GRAPH XXX INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

OCT 8 1938

THE COUNCIL ENDED ITS FRIDAY NIGHT SESSION WITH A DECREE ABOLISHING THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND SUBSTITUTING A NEW LEGISLATIVE BODY COMPOSED OF FASCIST PARTY REPRESENTATIVES AND GUILD MEMBERS.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETC. 8TH GRAPH.

DIFFICULT MINORITY PROBLEMS DEMANDED ATTENTION TODAY IN EUROPE, ITS FACE ALREADY CHANGED BY SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ISSUE, AND IN THE HOLY LAND.

OCT 8 1938

IN ITALY, THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL LAID DOWN ANTI-SEMITIC REGULATIONS IN A SERIES OF ORDERS FOR "DEFENSE OF THE ITALIAN RACE."

IN PALESTINE, BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ATTEMPTED TO QUELL

1938

GUERRILLA FIGHTING BETWEEN JEWS AND ARABS, BOTH OF WHOM CLAIM THE HOLY LAND AS THEIR NATIONAL HOME. AN ARAB MOVEMENT AGAINST BRITISH RULE, WHICH FLARED INTO VIOLENCE JULY 5, HAS CAUSED 1,700 CASUALTIES.

STRIPPED OF HER SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY BY CESSION OF THE SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA--DESCRIBED BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI AS A "MOSAIC" STATE--FOUND A PLAN TO GIVE EQUALITY TO HER TWO MOST NUMEROUS PEOPLES, THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS.

OCT 8 1938

THREE SLOVAK GROUPS FORMED A COALITION AND WERE GRANTED AUTONOMY WITHIN THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE, ACHIEVING PARITY WITH THE CZECHS FOR WHICH THEY LONG HAVE CLAMORED.

IN THE SUDETENLAND, MEANWHILE, INHABITANTS REJOICEFULLY WELCOMED REICHSFUEHRER HITLER INTO THE FOURTH ZONE, OCCUPIED YESTERDAY BY GERMAN FORCES. ONE OVER-ENTHUSIASTIC SUDETEN HIT THE FUEHRER IN THE FACE WITH A BOUQUET, INJURING HIM SLIGHTLY. HE ORDERED THAT ALL FLOWERS ON HIS LINE OF MARCH BE SEIZED.

NEW PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM HUNGARY WAS FORESHADOWED IN BUDAPEST REPORTS THAT THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING AN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL RETURN OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY DISTRICTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE NEXT TUESDAY.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HEADED FOR A SCOTTISH VACATION, HIS "PEACE IN OUR TIME" APPROVED OVERWHELMINGLY BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. BEFORE PARLIAMENT RECONVENES NOV. 1 HE WILL STUDY NEXT STEPS IN HIS "DEAL WITH DICTATORS" DIPLOMACY, AMONG THEM THE QUESTIONS OF GERMAN COLONIAL DEMANDS, ITALIAN INTERVENTION IN SPAIN AND BRITISH REARMAMENT.

PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE WORKED IN SECRET ON PLANS TO REBUILD THE FRENCH ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE UNDER HIS 40-DAY DICTATORIAL POWERS WHICH END NOVEMBER 15.

OCT 8 1938

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FIFTH GRAPH, UNDATED INTERNATIONAL, X X X HAVE CLAMORED.

PREMIER GENERAL JAN SYROVY RECEIVED A SLOVAK DELEGATION HEADED BY DR. JOSEPH TISO, PRIME MINISTER OF SLOVAKIA, AND PROMISED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SPEED LEGAL CHANGES NECESSARY TO MAKE THE SLOVAKS AN AUTONOMOUS UNIT IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERAL STATE.

AT GENEVA OFFICIALS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SAID PRAGUE HAD SENT A NOTE TO BUDAPEST REJECTING A HUNGARIAN DEMAND THAT HUNGARIAN TROOPS SHOULD OCCUPY CERTAIN AREAS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN OCT. 9.

NEW PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD BEEN FORESHADOWED IN BUDAPEST REPORTS THAT THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING AN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING UNCONDITIONAL RETURN OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY DISTRICTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE NEXT TUESDAY.

IN THE SUDETENLAND, ETC., SIXTH GRAPH, ELIMINATING SEVENTH GRAPH.

JAPANESE FORCES REACHED A RAILWAY ROUTE TO THE MILITARY HEART OF CHINA ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD AND ADVANCED TO ABOUT 80 MILES FROM HANKOW, CHINESE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL, IN THEIR LONG CAMPAIGN UP THE YANGTZE RIVER.

SPANISH INSURGENTS' REPORTS OF ADVANCES ON THE EBRO FRONT IN LOWER CATLONIA WERE COUNTERED BY GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES WHICH SAID DEFENSE LINES HELD AGAINST INSURGENT ATTACKS.

OCT 9 1938

LANDESHUT, GERMANY, OCT 8-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS PUSHED INTO THE BRAUNAUER LAND DISTRICT AROUND BRAUNAU ON THE NORTHERN RIM OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY, ADVANCING BETWEEN THE SECOND AND FOURTH ZONES.

THE LAST CZECHOSLOVAKS LEFT BRAUNAU EARLIER TODAY PREPARING FOR GERMANS OCCUPYING THE FIFTH ZONE.

OCT 9 1938

1938

30.24-919

30.24—919

FASCIST LEADERS BACK MUNICH PACT

30.24

Grand Council Greets Legionnaires About To Be Withdrawn From Spain

Expected To Take Up Relations With Britain And France On October 18

OCT 9 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sunday, Oct. 9—The Fascist Grand Council early today reaffirmed solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis and voted "full approval" of Premier Benito Mussolini's participation in the Munich conference which partitioned Czechoslovakia.

The Grand Council, ending its third consecutive midnight session, sent "greetings of comradeship to legionnaires about to be returned home from Spain after eighteen months of hard campaigning."

Italy made known yesterday that Italian troops, estimated privately to number 10,000, would be withdrawn soon from the Spanish Insurgent forces.

Meeting Lasts 3½ Hours

A communique issued following the three-and-a-half-hour meeting said "the Grand Council of Fascism, after hearing a report of Foreign Minister Comrade Gaelazzo Ciano, faithful executor of the foreign policy of Fascism based on the Italo-German axis, declares its full approval of that policy which with the Duce's intervention at the Munich conference was solemnly established on a European and world plane."

The council said also it "catergorically reaffirms necessity of the battle for economic independence of the nation," ordering the battle accelerated and conducted "with extreme energy."

OCT 9 1938

Adjourns Until October 18

Fascism's supreme policy-making body then adjourned until October 18.

The unusual fact of another meeting ten days hence caused foreign observers to speculate on the possibility of consideration of Anglo-Italian and Anglo-French relations at that time.

It was considered likely since today's communique made no mention of the Anglo-Italian talks which have been held by Count Ciano and the Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador, for the last five days.

Reich Army Increases Occupation Force

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army of Occupation in Sudetenland (via Zittau), Oct. 8—Military forces in Germany's peacefully conquered new territory in Czechoslovakia were brought tonight to an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 men.

OCT 9 1938

Army officers said the occupation of Sudetenland is regarded as a maneuver. Almost as many men are being employed as compose the United States full peacetime army.

At noon (6 A. M. E.S.T.) today troops began their occupation of the so-called fifth zone—small scattered areas added to the four zones already occupied. Completion of the occupation of overwhelmingly Sudeten regions is scheduled for Monday.

6,000 Move Into One Area

Six thousand troops under the command of Col. Gen. Fedor von Bock moved into the Reichenberg textile manufacturing district today.

Reichenberg and its industrial neighbor, Gablonz, were trouble areas a few weeks ago. The troops marched in a hailstorm which ripped welcoming banners from their moorings.

Von Bock, with five generals wearing long coats with red lapels, reviewed their goose-stepping men in what until today was Benes Square. It was rebaptized Bismarck Square.

Sudeten German party members reported a large number of men had fled to Germany before the Munich peace agreement of September 30.

Many Czechs Have Fled

Members of a Czech colony of workers in the Reichenberg suburb of Ober Rosenthal likewise reported that one-fourth of their 6,500 members had fled inland to pure Czech territory.

Thousands of commandeered private vehicles—autobusses, small and large trucks, and touring cars—are being used in a test of the mobilization of civil vehicles.

Chauffeurs designated to drive these vehicles in wartime are behind the wheels now. Officers said the object was to have the men thoroughly familiar with their jobs in case of need.

OCT 9 1938

Hitler Ends First Sudeten Tour

30.24

OCT 9 1938

PATSCHKAU, Sudetenland, Oct. 8 (A. P.)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler ended his first inspection tour of Sudetenland today with a series of conferences at Patschkau.

Before leaving for Saarbruecken the Chancellor had a brief farewell chat with Konrad Henlein, newly appointed Sudeten Commissioner, who went to Reichenberg.

Herr Hitler was scheduled to participate in a theater opening ceremony at Saarbruecken tomorrow.

HITLER WILL SPEAK IN SAAR CITY TODAY

30.24

OCT 9 1938

Many Will Take Occasion To Make Another Friendship Gesture To France

U. S. Consulates Face Problem Over Revocation Of All Jews' Passports

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 8—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler sped tonight from Sudetenland, Germany's newest acquisition, to the Saar valley, her first gain under Nazi rule, to speak tomorrow at the opening of a new theater in Saarbrücken.

The belief was general he might seize upon his proximity to French territory to make another gesture of friendship to the western democracy.

Meanwhile, German troops moved into the fifth zone of Sudetenland, which was delimited by the international commission in Berlin.

In the German capital itself the Government revoked all German passports in the hands of Jews.

U. S. Visas Made Worthless

This action came in a decree of the Ministry of Interior. It applies to Jews who are German citizens and they were given two weeks from yesterday, when the decree was signed, to surrender their passports.

As a result United States consulates found a wrench thrown into their visa machinery since several thousand visas issued recently will prove worthless unless the Ministry of Interior agrees automatically to restore and revalidate passports for such Jews as have been given United States visas.

Consulate officials here said they had asked the Ministry for an early conference. It may be held Monday.

The decree provided that Jews will be given police identification cards in place of their passports. If a Jew wishes to travel abroad his passport may be made valid again by a special amendment entered into it.

Hitler will speak at 2 P. M. (8 A. M., E.S.T.) in the Saarland which officially became a part of Germany March 1, 1935.

He already had made gestures of friendship toward France in two previous speeches, on September 12 at Nürnberg when he reiterated his renunciation of any claim to Alsace-Lorraine and on September 26 in Berlin when he renounced all further territorial claims on the European continent after annexation of Sudetenland.

Diplomatic Circles Await Speech

Berlin diplomatic circles awaited the speech with interest but no German in authority was able or willing to disclose the probable nature of the talk.

Officials pointed out that Hitler is interested in art as well as foreign affairs and therefore his speech might easily be devoted to the theater and its place in German cultural life.

It will be broadcast throughout the nation.

Hitler left Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering behind in the fourth zone of occupation of Sudetenland as he boarded his special train for the Saar with the cheers of crowds at Patschkau ringing in his ears.

The Field Marshal did not go on to sections of Sudetenland yet unvisited by the Führer but delivered a speech at Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary).

"Now you have returned to your home Germany," he declared from the balcony of the Karlsbad Theater.

"The Führer took your fate into his strong hands.

"Don't ever forget—you are no longer Sudeten Germans; you are the Reich's Germans."

Throughout the day Hitler's battalions were proceeding deeper into the Iser and Giant mountains.

Pass Slows Up Troops

There was real difficulty in marching over Spindler Pass in the Giant moun-

tains both on account of the general character of the approach and the fact that rainy weather made the road slippery.

While the Czechs in that portion of the country apparently stuck to their positions until the last possible moment, the occupation of the fifth zone proceeded according to schedule. It is to be completed Monday.

Economic Group Meets

OCT 9 1938

In Berlin a key economic subcommittee of the international commission set up under the four-power Munich accord was in session.

Presiding over it was Karl Ritter, German Ambassador to Brazil whose return to Rio de Janeiro was stated to have been delayed at Hitler's request.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A Rio de Janeiro dispatch said reliable sources there reported Ritter had been declared "persona non grata" by the Brazilian Government.]

Before his appointment as Ambassador to Brazil, Ritter was chief of the economics division of the Foreign Office.

A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said that until economic issues were settled all other problems, such as the question of having or not having a plebiscite in the mixed areas of Czechoslovakia, were shelved temporarily.

BERLIN - FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BY LOCHNER) X X X

AREAS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WERE SHELVED TEMPORARILY.

"HE POINTED OUT THAT THE BRITISH LEGION WHICH WAS SCHEDULED

TO LEAVE LONDON TONIGHT TO GIVE ITS AID HAD POSTPONED ITS

VOYAGE AT LEAST UNTIL MONDAY.

OCT 9 1938

"EVERYTHING IS STILL IN A STATE OF FLUX," HE SAID, "AND

THE PLEBISCITE QUESTION IS BOUND UP WITH THE PROBLEM OF HOW

CLOSELY THE CZECHS AND WE GET TOGETHER ECONOMICALLY.

"IF THE CONNECTION IS AS CLOSE AS WE HOPE, THE QUESTION

1938

OF THE MIXED AREAS BECOMES RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT.

"PLEBISCITES PROBABLY WOULD MERELY ENGENDER NEW BITTERNESS AND BRING DISQUIET INTO A SITUATION THAT IS CALMING DOWN. N O T THAT WE FEAR A PLEBISCITE--IF THE CZECHS INSIST, WE ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO TEST OUR RELATIVE STRENGTH AT THE POLLS."

THE QUESTION OF [redacted] THE MIXED AREAS--WHETHER THEY SHOULD JOIN GERMANY OR REMAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--IS THE NEXT STEP TO BE DETERMINED FOLLOWING MONDAY'S FULL GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE PREDOMINANTLY GERMAN ZONES OF SUDETENLAND.

[redacted] OCT 9 1938 [redacted]

CZECHOSLOVAK AND GERMAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICIALS MEETING INDEPENDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION REACHED AN AGREEMENT TO LEAVE LEADING OFFICIALS OF LARGE PLANTS IN SUDETENLAND, SUCH AS MINES, POWER STATIONS AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES, AT THEIR POSTS WITH FULL ASSURANCE OF THEIR PERSONAL [redacted] FREEDOM AND LIBERTY TO RETURN LATER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHEN PROPERLY TRAINED GERMAN STAFFS ARE READY TO TAKE OVER.

OCT 9 1938

OFFICIALS ALSO STARTED NEGOTIATIONS [redacted] FOR CONTINUED PAYMENTS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE TO SUDETENLAND INHABITANTS.

AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED TO INSTRUCT CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO [redacted] BEGIN RETURNING TOMORROW TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES AND HORSES REQUISITIONED FROM SUDETEN GERMANS.

OCT 9 1938

POSTAL OFFICIALS OF BOTH COUNTRIES BEGAN NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD RESUMPTION OF NORMAL DELIVERIES. AIR MAIL SERVICE BEGAN THURSDAY.

THE DISCUSSIONS ALSO WERE AIMED AT ENABLING SUDETEN GERMANS TO USE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THEIR ASSETS IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK POSTAL SAVINGS.

MEANWHILE THERE WAS N O EVIDENCE IN BERLIN AT PRESENT OF [redacted] ANY DEMAND FOR SEVERANCE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TREATY TIES WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

OCT 9 1938

THE ENTIRE PRE-MUNICH PRESS CAMPAIGN HOWEVER INDICATED GERMANY WOULD TOLERATE N O FOREIGN POLICY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA RUNNING AT CROSS PURPOSES TO THAT OF GERMANY.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID THEY BELIEVED ONE OF GERMANY'S PRICES FOR ECONOMIC APPEASEMENT WOULD BE SEVERANCE OF

1938

HER NEIGHBORS PRESENT ALLIANCES.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE EARLY ARRIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, DR. FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, IN BERLIN WAS AWAITED AS IT WAS BELIEVED THE QUESTION OF HIS COUNTRY'S FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY COULD BEST BE SETTLED BY A PERSONAL TALK WITH HITLER.

OCT 9 1938

THE NEW MASTERS OF SUDETENLAND WERE LOSING N O TIME IN TIGHTENING THEIR GRIP ON THE NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY.

POLICE FORCES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GERMANY, INCLUDING THE SS ELITE GUARDS WERE BEING DRAFTED TO TAKE UP DUTIES THERE.

THEY WILL BE SUPPLEMENTED BY SUDTEN "FREE CORPS" MEN AND WILL OPERATE UNDER CONTROL OF THE ARMY AUTHORITIES.

HEINRICH HIMMLER, [redacted] HEAD OF ALL GERMAN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, APPOINTED HIS CHIEF OFFICIALS, KURT DALUEGE, REINHARD HEYDRICH AND AUGUST HEISSMEYER, TO [redacted] WORKING INSURE COOPERATION WITH THE MILITARY. OCT 9 1938

[redacted] THEIR FIRST OBJECT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AUTHORITATIVELY, WILL BE TO "CLEANSE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF MARXISTS, TRAITORS AND OTHER ENEMIES OF THE STATE WHO, BY ACTING AS INFORMERS,

30.24-921

ABETTED CZECH TERRORISM."

AT THE SAME TIME A PROCLAMATION ON BEHALF OF KONRAD OCT 1938 HENLEIN, HITLER'S COMMISSIONER FOR SUDETENLAND, INVITED SUDETEN GERMANS "IMMEDIATELY TO LODGE CLAIMS FOR MATERIAL DAMAGES [redacted] INFLICTED ON THEM BY CZECHS AFTER SEPT. 20, 1938."

LAP BOUMANS SECOND 2215 LOCHNERS 00025 LOCHNERS SECOND 1100

30.24—921

SHANKES 01705

RESENTS CZECH BORDER PATROL

30.24

Hungary Also Protests 'Increased Terror'

OCT

NEGOTIATIONS TOMORROW

Conference on Minority Claims to Be at Kamoram.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Hungary protested to the Czechoslovak Government today against continued defense measures of the Czechoslovak Army along the frontier and against "increased terror" in Hungarian minority districts in the last twenty-four hours.

The protest was made only a few hours after the Hungarian foreign office announced negotiations on Hungary's minority claims would start Sunday at Komarom, on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border.

It was believed in diplomatic circles that Prague already had granted certain concessions to Hungary whereby Hungarian forces would occupy two border towns "symbolically" before negotiations start at 7 P. M. (1 P. M. Eastern Stand time) Sunday. Other developments included:

1. A radio announcement by Hungarian minority leaders in Czechoslovakia that a "National Hungarian Assembly" had been formed in Bratislava to secure order during the expected Hungarian occupation in Hungarian populated districts.

2. Demands by this assembly that the Czechoslovakian government permit immediate occupation of such districts by Hungary, release all Hungarian political prisoners, pay indemnity for damages during mobilization and permit Hungarians to display national emblems.

3. An appeal by the Hungarian press to the Slovak people to vote in a plebiscite for the return of Slovakia as an autonomous country to Hungary rather than "suffer more suppression by the new Czech alliance."

4. Increased Hungarian demands for a Ruthenian plebiscite in the hope that this sub-Carpathian Russian district would favor union with Hngary and make possible a common border between Hungary and Poland.

The Hungary press called the new Slovak autonomy a "fake" carried out against the will of the great majority of Slovaks.

(At Zilana, Czechoslovakia, the new Slovak Prime Minister, Dr. Joseph tiso, declared his administration, above all, would work to maintain territorial integrity. Slovaks were counseled to create no pretext for foreign intervention.)

Czech-Hungary Parley To Be Opened Today

OCT 9 1938

Komarom, on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Border, Oct. 8 (AP)—This former Hungarian fortress town was making preparations tonight for an historic meeting tomorrow at which Czechoslovak and Hungarian representatives will discuss Hungary's territorial demands.

30.24

Hungarian, Czech and Slovak banners flew today on buildings and churches of Komarom, a town which, it is believed, will be the first one handed over to Hungary if an agreement is reached. Part of it is on the Czechoslovak side of the Danube river boundary, part on the Hungarian.

On the 2,600-foot steel bridge over the Danube a Czechoslovak army detachment still patrolled with cannon, machine guns and tanks pointed against Hungary.

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Hundreds of [redacted] were still running to the bridge girders and mines which by a touch of a button could be blown up instantly.

It was understood Hungary had demanded immediate removal of the explosives from the bridge before her statesmen cross it tomorrow.

Hungary in her note of last Monday to Czechoslovakia demanded that Komarom and one other town should be occupied "symbolically" by Hungarian troops before negotiations were started, but it was learned Czechoslovakia has insisted upon a round-table conference first.

A trip along the border showed that the Czech and Slovak authorities still observed strict measures against Hungary. Border traffic into Hungary was almost at a standstill, with no train or telephone communication between the two countries.

1938

MANY HUNGARIAN-SPEAKING PEASANTS STOOD ALL DAY ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER SILENTLY WAITING FOR THE MOMENT WHEN THE DANUBE FRONTIER WILL DISAPPEAR. HUNGARIAN MILITARY BANDS ALSO WERE IN READINESS TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO PLAY HUNGARIAN VICTORY MARCHES AFTER 20 YEARS OF CZECHOSLOVAK RULE HERE.

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BUT NOBODY ACTUALLY KNEW WHAT THE OUTCOME OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE, OR EXACTLY HOW NEW BORDERS WOULD BE DRAWN. UNTOLD THOUSANDS IN SLOVAKIA SEEMED WORRIED ABOUT WHICH COUNTRY THEY WOULD BE ALLOTTED TO NEXT WEEK.

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, THE REGENT OF HUNGARY, THROUGHOUT THE PAST WEEK INSPECTED VARIOUS TROOPS MADE READY TO OCCUPY THE HUNGARIAN REGIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

TODAY HE VISITED THE HUNGARIAN SIDE OF KOMAROM AND SEEMED PLEASED WITH THE TROOPS.

Ruthenians Vote To Remain As Part Of Czechoslovakia

30.24

Oppose Annexation By Hungary As Urged By Warsaw And Budapest Governments

OCT 9 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 8—Parliamentary representatives of Ruthenia today voted for their mountainous eastern district to remain within dwindling Czechoslovakia against the wishes of Poland and Hungary.

A conference of the Ruthenian representatives urged that autonomy be granted Ruthenia (sub-Carpathian Russia) similar to the self-government set up this week for the Slovaks.

Such a government was reported organized today at a meeting of the United Carpatho-Russian parties in Uzhorod, region capital.

Prague's Approval Promised

The Czechoslovak Minister for Ruthenia, Ivan Parkany, attended the session and was said to have given assurance that the Prague Government would approve promptly the new unit in the reorganized republic.

The population greeted enthusiastically the decision of the Parliamentary representatives to remain within Czechoslovakia.

Poland has demanded that Ruthenia be ceded to Hungary, thus giving Poland and Hungary a common frontier and further cutting off Czechoslovakia from Soviet Russia, with whom she has a mutual-assistance pact. A strip of Rumania already divides Czechoslovakia from the Soviet Union.

A Ruthenian delegation was named to present today's decision to the Prague Government.

Organization of the autonomous Slovak Government meanwhile was completed with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Tiso as Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs.

Other Cabinet members named by the Prague Government, were:

Matue Cernak, Minister of Schools.

Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, Justice, Social Affairs and Health.

Pavel Teplansky, Agriculture, Commerce and Finance.

Jan Lichner, Communications, Posts and Public Works.

Czech Gloom Increases

Czechoslovakia became increasingly gloomy and resentful as German and Polish troops pushed further into the country.

The influential newspaper *Prager Presse* said that by Monday, date set for completion of the German occupation, German troops will have occupied 28,000 square kilometers (10,811 square miles) of Czechoslovakia's border regions, which is more than half as large as Bohemia itself and almost exactly one-fifth of Czechoslovakia's former area.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The total area of Czechoslovakia before cession of lands to Germany and Poland was 54,244 square miles. In Berlin Friday it was estimated 11,500 square miles would be occupied by Monday.]

Reply To Hitler'r Claims

Czechoslovakia replied to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's assertion that he did not want any Czechs in lands ceded him by issuing large colored maps showing 850,000 Czechs will be under domination of the German military by the end of occupation, while Czechoslovakia will still have 250,000 Germans.

"Eight hundred and fifty thousand Czechs to lose their fatherland," is the legend printed on the maps.

One heading published over the figures and map reads: "The result of Czechoslovak fidelity to the West."

After plebiscites, it was said, the total number of Czechs ceded to Germany may reach 1,000,000, which would put one Czech in every seven under the Nazi Reich.

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Nazis Hold Many Czech Zones

One new map widely posted in Prague showed many regions having from fifty to ninety per cent. Czech population as being in zones already occupied by the German troops, including a crescent running from Troppau to Olmutz.

A semi-official statement listed Policka, Breclav, Postorna, Zbuch and Sabreh as communities within German-occupied regions which even in 1910 had only a modicum of German population.

Policka has important munitions works and the other towns are communication centers, the statement said.

Referring to the use of the 1910 census, the statement asserted "it is difficult to understand the abandon of Czechoslovakia's western allies which would lead them to accept as the basis of the new delimitation the figures of lying Austrian statistics."

Blamed On Old Practice

The differences between the 1910 and later Czechoslovak censuses is due, the statement said, in many cases to a correction of the Austrian practice which compelled many Czechs and Jews to declare themselves German to obtain jobs.

"The international commission in Berlin simply casts aside impartial Czechoslovak statistics," the statement said. "Thousands of Czechs study the map of their mutilated country and are unable to understand how their allies prepared such a fate for them."

The Government announced that occupancy of the Freistadt district by Polish troops had brought thousands of Czechs under the Polish Government, with 39,000 Czechs and 29,000 Poles in Freistadt alone.

Officials said the Polish occupation of the Teschen area included 23,000 Czechs and 34,000 Poles.

The *Prager Presse* pessimistically voiced doubt that plebiscites would be held even in districts where Germans comprise less than fifty per cent. of the population, predicting such areas claimed by Germany would be given her by the International Commission.

In Geneva the Czechoslovak delegation at the League of Nations called upon British and French members of the International Boundary Commission to quit as a protest against German, Hungarian and Polish demands.

Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, the new Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, is expected to go to Berlin next week to confer with the German Government on the new lines of demarcation of the country's rapidly shrinking frontiers.

Many downcast Czechs held the view that "nothing matters now" and looked forward to drawing of the final boundary line with extreme pessimism.

Put Confidence In Premier

At the same time, however, they were confident the Government of Premier Jan Syrovy would find the best solution to a critical situation and answer promptly with the army if Germans should press beyond areas provided for in the Munich accord.

Meanwhile the Government worked to reconstruct the nation's industrial and economic system in an attempt to save as much as possible of its resources.

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The managers of the National Bank, Frantisek Peroutka and Villem Pospischil, Minister Plenipotentiary and former Governor of the National Bank, went to London to negotiate details of Great Britain's £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) loan to Czechoslovakia and other economic problems.

Hungary To Demand Big Czech Area

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30.24

Budapest, Oct. 8—Well informed sources said tonight that Hungary would demand unconditional return of 16,000 square kilometers (6,179 square miles) of "pure Hungarian" regions of Czechoslovakia when she opens territorial negotiations with the Prague Government tomorrow.

Budapest, it was said, will demand a region close to the Hungarian border containing approximately 1,200 communities and having a total population of 1,200,000, of which 860,000 are asserted by Budapest to be Hungarians.

The most important four towns of this area—Hungary is expected to claim fourteen townships in all—are Bratislava, Komarom, Nitra and Kasa.

U. S. LINER ARRIVES AFTER CRISIS ROLE

Had 600 Cancellations as Result of Munich Pact.

OCT 9 1938

The United States liner Washington arrived today with 816 passengers who were taken on at Havre, Southampton and Cobh. Because of the war scare the Washington omitted her regular call at Hamburg and still had on board 1,250 tons of cargo destined for that part. The Washington will return to her regular schedule, sailing from here on October 19.

When war appeared imminent in Europe the Washington was given special license to carry 1,400 passengers to take care of the Americans who wished to return home. Cots were placed in the public rooms on the ship to accommodate the expected additional passengers, but when the Munich agreement was signed, before the ship sailed from Havre, nearly 600 prospective passengers cancelled reservations. As a result the ship arrived with less than her regular capacity list, which is slightly more than 1,000. Among the passengers were about 400 German Jewish refugees and a cargo of 600 cases of gold from England. The value of the gold, in terms of dollars, was not available.

HITLER DRIVE TO EAST IS U. S. TRADE MENACE

30.24

Officials In Capital Work Out Commercial Defense

Experts Urge Determined Push To Keep Balkan Business

OCT 9 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—Adolf Hitler's economic drive into Central and Southeastern Europe will run into an effort by the United States to retain her $170,000,000 stake in the commerce of that region.

Officials here are working out an American defense against Hitler's commercial legions. His absorption of the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia is just the beginning, they are understood to believe, of a gigantic German trade offensive in Central Europe and the Balkans.

X 83.5

The German Minister of Economics, Walther Funk, is now touring the Balkans. He has just concluded a commercial agreement with Yugoslavia considerably extending the present one under which thirty per cent. of Yugoslavia's total trade is with Germany. He has gone on to other Balkan countries and to Ankara, Turkey, where a Turkish-German trade agreement was concluded yesterday.

Call For Determined Effort

Experts say that a determined effort to retain trade must be made not only by this country but also by Britain and France to prevent the whole Balkans from becoming a commercial appanage of Berlin.

They are apprehensive that the German dream of the *Drang nach Osten*—drive toward the east—is developing into a reality commercially.

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The experts say they expect Germany to obtain considerable control over the commercial life of Czechoslovakia. Acquisition of the Sudetenland will strengthen Germany in her foreign trade with Poland and Hungary. It will give her new products to sell the other nations of Central Europe.

Trade Total Near $170,000,000

The nations to which United States experts are turning their attention are Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria and Albania. Imports of those countries from the United States in the first eight months of 1938 amounted to $61,935,000. At the same rate, they should total about $93,000,000 for the year.

Exports to the United States in the same period of eight months amounted to $50,597,000, and for the year will probably amount to $76,000,000. This is a total trade of about $170,000,000.

The largest trader is Czechoslovakia, after which come Poland, Turkey and Greece. The United States will have to revise its present trade agreement with Czechoslovakia because of the changed outlines of that state. American negotiators are now in Ankara and have been there for several months, negotiating a trade agreement with Turkey. Germany had already complicated these discussions by her growing barter and blocked-mark trade arrangements with Turkey.

Look To Other Agreements

American officials have undertaken exploratory conversations looking toward trade treaties with some of the

1938

other countries involved, and American commercial attaches are expected to receive instructions to do all they can to promote trade with the region.

Germany's economic advance into the Balkans has been one of the outstanding business developments of the last few years.

United States trade with the Balkans and Central Europe is in most cases only a fraction of Germany's. Nevertheless, experts here say that the fractions, added together, are worth contest.

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The American products likely to be affected by Germany's continued economic advance in Central and Southeastern Europe are automotive vehicles, oil-well machinery (particularly for Rumania), office and business machines, telephone and radio equipment, motion pictures, lubricants, construction machinery, electrical appliances, tires and tubes and scrap rubber.

French of decisions of the international committee at Berlin engaged in supervising German occupation of Sudentenland. Declaring the committee was committing injustices, especially through granting to Germany zones containing nearly 1,000,000 Czechs, the delegation said that the committee decisions should be re-examined "to see whether they correspond to the desires of the British and French."

The delegation's communiqué maintained that it "was the duty" of the French and British to protest against German claims "as reflected in the committee's work."

The committee took the 1910 census as a working basis for demarcation of a fifth zone for German occupation, without taking into account the mother tongue of the people of the affected zone, the delegation said. The census showed the language used in 1910 in dealing with authorities, who were German at that time, it was contended.

German occupation of the fifth zone.

The supreme army command announced the following operations:

Troops under Infantry Gen. Wilhelm List to advance from the lower Danube River across the former German-Czechoslovak border between Lundenburg and Laa on the Thaya River and between Drosendorf and Neubistritz.

Troops under Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb to proceed from zone one also across the former German-Czechoslovak border between Gmuend and Oberheid and between Eisenstein and Furth.

Troops under Col.-Gen. Fedor von Bock to march from the eastern section of zone two between Machendorf and Hoffnungstahl and across the former frontier between Hoffnungstahl and Schatzlar and between Friedland and Wuenschelburg.

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Troops under Col.-Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt to proceed from zone four between Maenrisch-Schoenberg and Braunsdorf and across the former border between Braunsdorf and west of Oderberg.

30.24-923

30.24 — 923

EFFORT TO DO SOMETHING PRACTICAL TO HELP CZECHS AND NON-NAZI GERMANS WHO FLED THE PATH OF REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S SUDETENLAND OCCUPATION.

OCT 9 1938

SIR HARRY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR NEIL MALCOLM, LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMAN REFUGEES. A RELIEF ORGANIZATION WILL BE SET UP UNDER BASIL COCHRANE NEWTON, BRITISH MINISTER TO PRAGUE.

LONDON, OCT. 8--(AP)--A CZECHOSLOVAK FINANCIAL DELEGATION COMPRISING LEADING BANKERS AND COMMERCIAL EXPERTS WAS AWAITED HERE TODAY FOR A CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CZECH AND SLOVAK (CZ) STATE.

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IT WAS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH BOTH BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND BANKING AUTHORITIES.

CZECHS APPEAL TO LEAGUE ON GRANT TO NAZIS

30.24

Ask for Re-examination of the Concession Made by British and French.

ASSERT INJUSTICE WAS DONE

Press Reports the Germans Took Cattle—Troops Push On Into New Areas.

OCT 9 1938

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations requested today a re-examination by the British and

The delegation also protested against any separation of Carpathian Russia from the republic, as demanded by the Poles and Hungarians. Ukrainians who inhabit the region expressed an overwhelming wish in 1918 to join Czechoslovakia, the delegation said.

OCT 9 1938

Reports Quiet

PRAGUE, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The newspaper Prager Mittag reported today that Germans occupying Eger, a "capital" of Sudetenland, have requisitioned one-third of the available cattle and have ordered all unemployed to report for transportation to work camps.

An official announcement said that Polish troops had occupied the first part of the Frieedek area ceded to Poland and also the first part of the Freidstadt district. The Government said that Poland already had occupied areas in the Teschen district.

OCT 9 1938

Germans March In

LANDESHUT, Germany, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—German troops pushed into the Braunauer Land district around Braunau on the northern rim of Czechoslovakia today, advancing between the second and fourth zones.

The last Czechoslovaks left Braunau earlier to prepare for

Benes Will Resume Post At University of Prague

Resigned Czech President Quit Teaching in World

OCT 9 1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 8 (AP).—Associates of Dr. Eduard Benes, who resigned Wednesday as President of Czechoslovakia, said today he would return soon to the professorship of sociology at Charles University in Prague. The former President is now at his home near here.

Benes was a professor at Prague when the World War broke out. He quit his teaching to agitate for Czech independence. When the new republic was founded in 1918, he became its Foreign Minister, a post he held for seventeen years, until he became President three years ago.

(Charles University is the oldest University of the old German Empire and was founded in 1348 by Emperor Charles IV. Charles's successor, Wenceslaus IV, at the instigation of the Bohemian reformer, John Huss, limited privileges of Germans at the university in favor of the Czechs, with the result that many German professors and students withdrew to form the University of Leipzig in 1409.)

Benes Invited to U. of Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP).—The University of Chicago invited Dr. Benes today to become a visiting member of its faculty, lecturing on democratic institutions "and particularly the implications to American democracy of developments in Europe."

President Robert M. Hutchins of the university recalled that the late Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, taught at the university between 1901 and 1903.

LONDON, OCT. 8 -- (AP) -- THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, SIR HARRY TWYFORD, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT HE WOULD FLY TO PRAGUE MONDAY TO SET UP A RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFUGEES FROM HIS OWN FUND.

OCT 9 1938

THE LORD MAYOR'S CZECHOSLOVAK RELIEF FUND NETTED MORE THEN $100,000 IN THE FIRST DAY OF A DRIVE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMONG ITS ANONYMOUS OFFERINGS WAS AN EMRALD RING WORTH $400.

IT APPARENTLY IS AN INDIRECT BRITISH GOVERNMENT

SYROVY FREES POLITICAL FOES

Amnesty Includes Sudetens, Poles and Hungarians.

STEP TOWARD PACIFICATION

Slovakia Celebrates Prospect of Early Autonomy.

OCT 9 1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Premier Jan Syrovy's newly formed Cabinet granted amnesty to Hungarian, Sudeten German and Polish political prisoners today as a step

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toward national and international pacification.

Another prompt step was the naming of Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of the autonomous Slovak State, to be head of a Czechoslovak commission to negotiate Hungarian claims to Magyar minority sections. The discussions were to start tomorrow.

Dr. Tiso and other Slovak Ministers were sworn in at a night Cabinet meeting, called to fulfill with dispatch Prague's assurances of speedy legal action to make Slovakia an autonomous unit within the republic.

This was the single hopeful note as the disintegration of Czechoslovakia continued. There was pessimism in Prague but enthusiasm in Slovakia as the latter looked forward to autonomy.

OCT 8 1938

Hungarians Are Insulted.

Slovakia celebrated despite the fact that in its natural capital, Bratislava, two Hungarian deputies demanded immediate negotiations for the transfer of extensive portions of Slovakia to Hungary. The three months' period specified in the four-Power Munich agreement October 1 for settling the issues of Polish and Hungarian minorities, was considered too long to suit the Hungarian legislators.

Despite uncertainties facing the country, Dr. Tiso and other Slovak leaders expressed a desire that Slovakia be an autonomous part of the new Czechoslovakia and pledged co-operation with the Prague Government.

The Czechs became depressed as they learned the extent of the fifth zone marked out by an international commission for German occupation.

Dependent on Neighbors.

Tentative maps showing how the country would be pinched in the middle by the new zone, emphasized Czechoslovakia's future dependence on its powerful neighbors and its inability to maintain a semblance of prestige or of the standards of living achieved under the old republic.

A two-day pause in conferences of the International Commission in Berlin was attributed here to a necessity for technical study of economic and railway matters.

How to compensate fugitives from the occupied zones for their properties was one problem. Another was the difficulty of transportation under the new arrangement whereby Czech railways cross German territory.

Associates of Eduard Benes, who resigned Wednesday as President of Czechoslovakia, said today he would return to the professorship of sociology at Charles University in Prague in the near future. The former President is now at his home near Prague.

Dr. Benes was a university professor when the world war began. He resigned to agitate for Czech independence and to devote his time to guiding the newly created republic.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, OCT.8--THE PROVERB THAT A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT HONOR SAVE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY DOESN'T APPLY TO NAZI LEADER HITLER

AT THIS MOMENT FRESH FROM HIS TRIUMPH IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS HE IS RIDING THE CREST OF A WAVE OF GERMAN ADULATION THAT IN MANY INSTANCES CLOSELY APPROACHES WORSHIP.

THIS IN ITSELF IS A PARTIAL ANSWER TO THE OFT REPEATED QUERY IN AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES AS TO WHETHER HITLER HAS IMPOSED HIMSELF AND NAZIISM ON AN UNWILLING PEOPLE WHO ARE ONLY AWAITING AN OPPORTUNITY TO ESCAPE.

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NAZIDOM HAS ITS OPPONENTS--SOME OF THEM REPRESENTING POWERFUL INTERESTS--IN THE FATHERLAND. AND THERE ARE SOME THINGS WHICH THE PUBLIC AS A WHOLE DOESN'T LIKE AND PROTESTS.

BUT BROADLY SPEAKING HITLER IS THE IDOL OF THE MASSES. RIGHT NOW HE IS SITTING AS SOLIDLY ON THE TOP OF THE NAZI STRUCTURE WHICH HE HAS BUILT AS THOUGH HE WERE PERCHED ON THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

THAT IS THE WAY MATTERS STAND AND THEY MAY SO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY, BUT CLOSE OBSERVERS SAY THERE ARE SEVERAL THINGS AGAINST WHICH HE MUST SAFEGUARD HIS POLITICAL HOUSE IF HE IS TO ENSURE ITS PERMANENCE.

(MORE)-HW1031AES

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE ARE FOUR:

FIRST-AN EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION WHICH MUST BE RIGHTED IF IT IS NOT TO BLOW UP IN THE GOVERNMENT'S FACE.

SECOND-THE URGE OF THE INTELLECTUAL SECTION OF THE POPULATION FOR DEMOCRACY OR AT LEAST FOR INTELLECTUAL SELF DETERMINATION.

THIRD-THE REPRESSSION WHICH HAS BEEN APPLIED TO CHURCHES BOTH CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

FOURTH-THE GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS HAD AN INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSION THAT HAS ADVERSELY AFFECTED NOT ONLY GERMANY'S RELATIONS WITH SOME OTHER COUNTRIES BUT HER ECONOMIC POSITION.

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EXPERTS SAY THE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY IS THE MOST DANGEROUS OF THE LOT. THE GERMAN IS NO EXCEPTION TO THE RULE THAT THE AVERAGE MAN THE WORLD OVER OFTEN THINKS WITH HIS BELLY. THAT IS IF HIS STOMACH IS WELL FILLED HE CAN OVERLOOK A LOT OF OTHER WORRIES. IF HE IS HUNGRY AND HIS FAMILY IS SUFFERING THEN LOOK OUT FOR DIFFICULTIES.

AT PRESENT THE GERMAN MAN IN THE STREET AND HIS FAMILY ARE WELL ENOUGH FED AND ENTERTAINED AND THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES ACCORD FAVORABLY WITH WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO IN PROSPEROUS TIMES OF THE PAST. IF THERE IS ANY UNEMPLOYMENT IT IS DUE TO SOME EXCEPTIONAL LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCE, FOR THERE ARE MORE JOBS IN GERMANY THAN THERE ARE WORKERS.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE SURFACE GIVES THE IMMEDIATE IMPRESSION

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30.24-925

THAT THE FATHERLAND IS FLOURISHING LIKE THE BAY TREE. THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE ARE SAID TO ACCEPT THEIR ECONOMIC POSITION AS SATISFACTORY.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS, HOWEVER, ASSERT THAT GERMANY IS MORTGAGING THE FUTURE FOR VAST PUBLIC WORKS AND REARMAMENT WHICH CANNOT BE PAID FOR NOW. THEY COMPLAIN THAT THE ORTHODOX RULES OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS ARE BEING SHATTERED WHOLESALE AND THAT A DAY OF RECKONING MUST COME.

THOSE SAME EXPERTS, THOUGH, DECLINE TO STAKE THEIR LIVES THAT THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS WON'T WORK IN THE LONG RUN. THEY SHRUG THEIR SHOULDERS AND ADMIT THAT COUNTRIES HAVE EVEN BEEN MAKING WAR WITHOUT ANYTHING LIKE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

OCT 9 1938

AS REGARDS DEMOCRACY GERMANY NEVER HAS HAD THE DEMOCRACY WHICH AMERICA KNOWS. IT MEANS VERY LITTLE TO THE AVERAGE CITIZEN. THE REPUBLIC THAT WAS SET UP AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR TRIED TO ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY DURING ITS BRIEF LIFE, BUT LARGELY FAILED.

GERMANS WHO SUPPORTED THE REPUBLIC CLAIM THAT THE ALLIES KILLED DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY BY NEVER GIVING IT A CHANCE. IT WAS SABOTAGED, THEY ASSERT, BY IMPOSSIBLE REPARATIONS AND OTHER HARDSHIPS.

SO THE MAN IN THE STREET ISN'T WORRYING ABOUT A DEMOCRACY HE NEVER KNEW.

(MORE)-HW1042AES

IF HITLER HAS ANYTHING TO FEAR ALONG THIS LINE IT IS IN WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED INTELLECTUAL DEMOCRACY. THE THINKERS OF GERMANY RESENT INTENSELY HAVING THEIR MINDS MADE UP FOR THEM. THEY DON'T LIKE ARBITRARY RULINGS ON WHAT THEY MUST OR MUST NOT THINK. THEY WANT TO FIGURE OUT FOR THEMSELVES PROBLEMS LIKE THAT AFFECTING THE JEWS FOR EXAMPLE.

OCT 9 1938

THIS STAND OF DEMOCRACY AMONG THE INTELLECTUALS, HOWEVER, WOULD SEEM TO HAVE HARD SLEDDING AHEAD OF IT, FOR THE HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENT IS TRAINING YOUNG MINDS INTENSIVELY TO THINK ONLY IN NAZI TERMS.

30.24-925

THE NEW GENERATION IS BEING TAUGHT TO SNEER AT DEMOCRACY AS OUT-MODED.

THE EFFORTS TO APPLY REGIMENTATION TO THE CHURCHES HAS HIT A TENDER SPOT AND CAUSED MANY HEARTBURNINGS. IT IS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE FEELING OF THE CHURCH PEOPLE IS NOT SUCH AS WOULD BE LIKELY TO LEAD TO A POLITICAL UPHEAVAL. AS A MATTER OF FACT THERE HAS BEEN SOME INDICATION THAT THE NAZI REGIME HAS EASED UP A BIT ON THE CHURCH CAMPAIGN.

OCT 9 1938

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY OCT.8)
HW1053AES

(EDITORS: HERE FOLLOWS ANOTHER OF THE STORIES FROM FOREI CAPITALS, DEALING WITH THE PERSONALITIES BEHIND WORLD LEADERS, THIS ONE ON PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OF GREAT BRITAIN.)

CHAMBERLAIN RELIES UPON CHAMBERLAIN, BUT LISTENS TO WIFE AND "INNER CABINET"-(1,000)

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

OCT 9 1938

(ADVANCE)-LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-ARTHUR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN IS A 69-YEAR-OLD REFUTATION OF THE OLD SAW THAT YOU CAN'T TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAS TAUGHT THEM TO HIMSELF.

IT WAS AN AMAZING THING TO SEE THIS PERFECT EXAMPLE OF THE ORTHODOX ENGLISHMAN CHAMPING ON A BIG BLACK CIGAR IN AN EXTRAORDINARY INTERVIEW SEPT. 30 AT MUNICH---CHAMPING ON A BIG BLACK CIGAR JUST LIKE AMERICAN PROMOTERS IN THE MOVIES.

SOMEHOW IT DIDN'T SEEM TO GO WITH THAT IMMACULATE WING COLLAR, BLACK TIE AND STRIPED PANTS. NEITHER DID THE ENAMELED BADGE--A

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TINY SHEAF OF WHEAT---WHICH BLOOMED AGAINST THE CAREFUL BLACK OF HIS LAPEL.

SOME JOYOUS WOMAN ADMIRER HAD GIVEN HIM THE SHEAF BADGE WHICH THEY WERE WEARING IN GERMANY FOR THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

HEAVEN KNOWS WHERE HE GOT THE CIGAR. HE HAD JUST COME FROM A TALK WITH REICHSFUEHRER HITLER IN WHICH THE TWO MEN SIGNED AN ANGLO-GERMAN DECLARATION AGAINST WAR AND HITLER DOESN'T SMOKE. THIS WRITER WAS UNABLE TO FIND ANYONE WHO REMEMBERED SEEING CHAMBERLAIN WRESTLING WITH A CIGAR BEFORE.

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IN MUNICH, CHAMBERLAIN ALSO COMMITTED CLASS TREASON BY PUTTING HIS ROLLED UMBRELLA IN SOME DARK CORNER AND FORGETTING ABOUT IT. AND---WITNESS THE INTERVIEW---HE TALKED WHEN HE FELT LIKE IT, WHICH ISN'T BEING DONE IN DOWNING STREET.

HE EXPRESSED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, A FEELING THAT SETTLEMENT OF "THE CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION" MIGHT OPEN THE WAY TO "APPEASEMENT IN EUROPE."

THE REAL POWER BEHIND CHAMBERLAIN IS CHAMBERLAIN. THIS WAS DRAMATICALLY RE-EMPHASIZED WHEN HE SENT HIMSELF TO SEE HITLER, NOT ONCE BUT THRICE IN HIS EFFORTS TO STAVE OFF WAR---BERCHTESGADEN, GODESBERG AND MUNICH.

EXTREMELY CLOSE TO HIM ARE THE "INNER CABINET" AND ANNIE, HIS WIFE WHO IS CREDITED WITH HAVING PUT HIM INTO POLITICS. HE LISTENS TO THEIR ADVICE BUT INSISTS ON DECIDING HIS OWN POLICY.

HE IS VIRTUALLY HIS OWN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

HIS DISLIKE OF INTERFERENCE FORCED THE RESIGNATION OF UP-AND-COMING ANTHONY EDEN IN FEBRUARY WHEN THE "WHITE KNIGHT OF GENEVA" URGED A STIFFER HAND AGAINST DICTATORS.

WEALTHY, DEEPLY-RELIGIOUS LORD HALIFAX, EX-VICEROY OF INDIA, WAS A CONVENIENT SUBSTITUTE FOR EDEN AS IMPRESSIVE MOUTHPIECE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S DECISIONS.

EVEN IN THE TENSE, DRAMATIC MOMENTS OF LAST WEEK, WHEN CHAMBERLAIN DELIVERED AN ACCOUNT OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH HITLER, HALIFAX WAS NOT ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BUT HEARD HIS CHIEF FROM A SEAT IN THE GALLERY.

IT ALSO WAS THERE HE RECEIVED THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S LAST MINUTE INVITATION FOR CHAMBERLAIN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE AT MUNICH. HALIFAX HAD THE INFORMATION PASSED ON TO CHAMBERLAIN AS HE SPOKE ON THE FLOOR.

THIS FACT SYMBOLIZED CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH HALIFAX' APPOINTMENT. THE OPPOSITION WANTED THE FOREIGN SECRETARY TO BE NAMED FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS---NOT THE HOUSE OF LORDS---SO AS TO PERMIT DISCUSSION ON THE FLOOR OF THE LOWER HOUSE BY THE MAN NAMED.

BUT CHAMBERLAIN CHOSE HIS FOREIGN SECRETARY FROM THE UPPER HOUSE AND THUS WAS LEFT FREE HIMSELF TO HANDLE FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

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OF COURSE, THIS IS AN AGE OF POWER DIPLOMACY WHEN NO ONE NEEDS A FOREIGN SECRETARY OR AMBASSADOR SO LONG AS HE CAN GET IN AN AIR-PLANE AND GO PLACES.

BUT NO ONE REALLY THOUGHT CHAMBERLAIN WOULD DO IT. AFTER ALL, HIS MAIN DEPARTURE FROM ORTHODOXY UP TO A FEW MONTHS AGO WAS TALKING TO THE PIGEONS IN ST.JAMES'S PARK.

THE FOUR-MAN INNER CABINET---CHAMBERLAIN, HALIFAX, SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AND SIR SAMUEL HOARE, HOME SECRETARY---MEET AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

MORE AND MORE FREQUENTLY IN RECENT WEEKS CHAMBERLAIN HAS CALLED THESE ELDER STATESMEN IN TO DISCUSS MOVES IN THE DANGEROUS GAME

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30.24-927

30.24 — 927

BRITAIN WAS PLAYING OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

OTHER MINISTERS ARE WITHIN CALL AND MEN LIKE BUSTLING, DEBONAIR WAR MINISTER LESLIE HORE-BELISHA AND GRAVE, STUDIOUS COLONIAL SECRETARY MALCOLM MACDONALD USUALLY SEE THE PRIME MINISTER TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC POINTS AFFECTING THEIR DEPARTMENTS.

CHAMBERLAIN KEEPS THEM INFORMED BUT TURNS MORE AND MORE TO SMILING, ASTUTE SIMON WHO SUCCEEDED HIM AS HEAD OF THE NATION'S FINANCES AND TO HOARE WHO IS CHARGED WITH PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN THE EVENTUALITY OF WAR.

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WITH COMPARATIVELY MEAGER EXPERIENCE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CHAMBERLAIN IS GLAD TO TAP THE ACCUMULATED WISDOM OF THESE TWO FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARIES.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN CRISIS ALSO BROUGHT TO THE FORE ANOTHER CHAMBERLAIN ADVISER---LITTLE KNOWN SIR HORACE WILSON, CALLED THE "OFFICE BOY" BECAUSE HE IS ALWAYS AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S BECK AND CALL.

SILENT AND EFFICIENT, SIR HORACE IS KNOWN AS "THE MAN WHO BROKE THE 1926 GENERAL STRIKE" AND IS THE CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT. HE FLEW TO GERMANY WITH CHAMBERLAIN AND KEPT CONTACT WITH HITLER IN THE INTERIM BETWEEN THE GODESBERG AND MUNICH CONFERENCES.

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BUT WILSON'S IMPORTANCE IS OVERSHADOWED BY SIMON AND HOARE.

SIMON WAS FOREIGN SECRETARY WHEN BRITAIN ANNOUNCED REARMAMENT IN MARCH, 1935, AS A RESULT OF HITLER'S REFUSAL TO BE TIED BY A PROJECTED "EASTERN LOCARNO" NONAGGRESSION AGREEMENT. THE FOLLOWING MONTH SIMON AGREED WITH FRANCE AND ITALY TO MAINTAIN A COMMON FRONT AGAINST GERMANY.

HOARE SUCCEEDED SIMON IN JUNE AND WENT INTO CAHOOTS WITH PIERRE LAVAL OF FRANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO STAVE OFF THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR. THEY OFFERED BRITISH TERRITORY TO THE ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR ON CONDITION THAT HE CEDE HIS OGADEN PROVINCE TO ITALY.

BUT THE SCHEME WOULD HAVE DISMEMBERED ETHIOPIA AND HAILE SELASSIE REFUSED. ITALIAN TROOPS INVADED ETHIOPIA IN OCTOBER, 1935, AND HOARE WAS FORCED TO RESIGN THE FOLLOWING MONTH BECAUSE OF THE PUBLIC OUTCRY OVER THE UNPOPULAR SCHEME.

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HOARE'S ACTION LEFT THE WAY CLEAR FOR EDEN TO ADVANCE TO THE FRONT RANK IN THE THEN BALDWIN CABINET. NOW EDEN IS OUT AND POLITICAL WISEACRES ARE TALKING ABOUT BOTH SIMON AND HOARE AS THE NEXT PRIME MINISTER.

THE PROMINENCE OF SIMON, LAW-TRAINED SON OF A SCOTTISH CONGREGATIONALIST MINISTER, HAS ENCOURAGED SIMONITE LIBERALS TO SLATE THEIR CHIEF FOR THE PRIME MINISTRY.

THEY SAY THE LIBERALS SHOULD GET THEIR CHANCE SINCE THE CONSERVATIVES AND NATIONAL LABORITES---THE OTHER TWO CONSTITUENT GROUPS FORMING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT---ALREADY HAVE HAD THEIR INNINGS.

BUT THE SIMONITES MUST FIGHT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, CONSERVATIVE UNWILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT A MINOR PARTY HEAD AS GOVERNMENT LEADER. HOARE DOESN'T HAVE THIS WORRY. HE'S A CONSERVATIVE.

THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN POLICY SEEMS TO HAVE HAD ITS INCEPTION IN THE BITTER BREAK BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND EDEN LAST FEBRUARY. THE RESIGNATION A WEEK AGO OF FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY ALFRED DUFF COOPER WAS ANOTHER MILESTONE.

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DUFF COOPER QUIT IN "DISTRUST" OF THE POLICY INTO WHICH CHAMBERLAIN FITTED THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH ACCORD AS A STEP TOWARD GENERAL EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT IN HIS OWN REALISTIC STYLE.

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THIS WRITER SAW CHAMBERLAIN AT A LUNCHEON TABLE IN LADY ASTOR'S HOUSE A COUPLE OF MONTHS AFTER EDEN QUIT AND HEARD HIM TELL FRANKLY AND FOR THE FIRST TIME PUBLICLY WHAT HE WAS TRYING TO DO TO GET EUROPE'S MIND OFF WAR.

NO ONE CAN SUCCESSFULLY DISPUTE THAT HE HAS HEWED STRAIGHT TO THAT LINE EVER SINCE.

CHAMBERLAIN WAS A LITTLE SHY AT LADY ASTOR'S ALTHOUGH HE ANSWERED EVERY QUESTION THAT OVER A DOZEN AMERICAN REPORTERS COULD THINK OF. HE STILL SHOWED TRACES OF EMBARRASSMENT AT GODESBERG WHEN CONFRONTED BY A MASS NAZI SALUTE.

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THEN ON SEPT. 30 AT MUNICH AFTER HE, HITLER, PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND PREMIER DALADIER HAD SIGNED THE PACT DISMEMBERING CZECHOSLOVAKIA HE DROVE AWAY IN THE RAIN TO SEE HITLER AGAIN.

HE CAME BACK TO HIS HOTEL WITH THE HISTORIC ANGLO-GERMAN PEACE DECLARATION IN HIS POCKET AND ATE A QUICK LUNCH WITH LOTS OF RADISHES. THEN HE CALLED IN THE NEWSPAPERMEN.

THIS WRITER GOT THE IDEA CHAMBERLAIN WAS DOING WHAT HE HAD WANTED TO DO FOR A LONG TIME WHEN HE LOOKED UP FROM A BIG, OLD DESK BESIDE A WINDOW IN THE HOTEL REGINA AND TOLD ABOUT THE ACCORD WITHOUT A SINGLE USELESS WORD.

SINCE THEN THERE HAS BEEN LOTS OF TALK ABOUT CHAMBERLAIN QUITTING, NOW THAT HE HAS SEALED THE AGREEMENT WITH HITLER. BUT IT IS PRETTY PLAIN THAT SUCH TALK IS IDLE.

JUST LOOK AT THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF HIS SPEECH LAST MONDAY BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

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"...IT IS TO SUCH TASKS, THE WINNING BACK OF CONFIDENCE, THE GRADUAL REMOVAL OF HOSTILITY BETWEEN NATIONS TILL THEY FEEL THAT THEY CAN SAFELY DISCARD THEIR WEAPONS ONE BY ONE, IT IS TO SUCH TASKS THAT I WOULD WISH TO DEVOTE WHAT ENERGY AND TIME MAY BE LEFT TO ME BEFORE I HAND OVER MY OFFICE TO YOUNGER MEN."

(EDITORS: NOTE ILLUSTRATIVE POSSIBILITIES. PHOTO MEMBERS HAVE PICTURES OF CHAMBERLAIN IN NUMEROUS POSES. ALSO PHOTOS OF OTHER PRINCIPALS MENTIONED ABOVE.)

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT OCT 4.)

P1154PES

FROCK-COATED AMBASSADORS SCURRY
TO HULL'S OFFICE IN WORLD CRISES (1,000)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

OCT 9 1938

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 8-(AP)-ALONG THE BLACK-CHECKERED CORRIDORS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT HUNG WITH PORTRAITS OF FORMER SECRETARIES OF STATE THE DIPLOMATS OF THE WORLD'S GREAT POWERS SCURRY ANXIOUSLY THESE DAYS OF CRISIS IN EUROPE. xB.30

ONCE, SOMETIMES TWICE A DAY, THEY COME, SEEKING INFORMATION, ANXIOUSLY WONDERING WHAT THE UNITED STATES WILL DO, LOOKING DESPERATELY TO THIS COUNTRY AS THE GREAT NATION WHOSE WORD IS EFFECTIVE, WHOSE ACTION MAY BE DECISIVE.

THEY SEE SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, UNDER-SECRETARY WELLES, SPECIAL COUNSELOR MOORE, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE SAYRE, MOORE AND BERLE.

MOST OF THEIR VISTS ARE FOR AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION OR TO REQUEST INFORMATION. THEY GENERALLY HAVE LITTLE TO OFFER EXCEPT THEIR OWN INTERPRETATIONS OF EVENTS. CABLES ARE COSTLY AND LACK OF DIRECT INFORMATION OF SOME OF THE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS HERE DURING THE CRISIS HAS BEEN ABYSMAL. ALMOST ALL THEIR NEWS WAS GLEANED FROM THE NEWSPAPERS AND TICKER SERVICES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES COME IN AS A RULE SOME HOURS BEHIND THE PRESS DISPATCHES. IF AN AMBASSADOR CALLS AT THE DEPARTMENT ON HEARING, THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS,

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OF SOME DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT AND ASKS FOR INFORMATION, HE OFTEN FINDS THE DEPARTMENT IN THE SAME NEWSLESS CONDITION AS HIMSELF.

A FEW DAYS AGO AN AMBASSADOR CALLED ON SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND ASKED WHAT WAS THE LATEST INFORMATION ON A CERTAIN DEVELOPMENT. THE SECRETARY TOLD HIM HE HAD NOTHING OFFICIAL AND THEN SOLEMNLY TOOK UP A BATCH OF NEWS REPORTS AND READ THEM TO HIM. THE AMBASSADOR POREDOVER THEM LIKE A BROKER OVER STOCK QUOTATIONS.

AT PRESENT THE DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS OF MISSION ARE WORKING OVERTIME BECAUSE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR RONALD LINDSAY, THEY WERE AWAY WHEN THE CRISIS STARTED AND DID NOT GET BACK TO THEIR POSTS UNTIL IT WAS NEAR A CLIMAX.

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THEY HAVE BEEN SOMEWHAT OUT OF IT, TOO, SINCE MOST OF THE ACTIONS THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN, SUCH AS THE TELEGRAMS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPEALING FOR PEACE, WERE SENT DIRECT TO THE FOREIGN CAPITALS CONCERNED. THE AMBASSADORS OR MINISTERS HERE LEARNED ABOUT THEM WHEN THEY AWAKENED THE NEXT MORNING.

IN THESE DAYS OF HIGH TENSION THE FOREIGN ENVOYS HAVE HAD TO BE CAREFUL IN REQUESTING APPOINTMENTS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT SO AS NOT TO RUN INTO THE ENVOYS OF HOSTILE STATES. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SCARCELY COMFORTABLE FOR ANYONE CONCERNED IF JOVIAL, ROUND-FACED GERMAN AMBASSADOR HANS DIECKHOFF HAD ENCOUNTERED DAPPER, NERVOUS CZECH MINISTER VLADIMIR HURBAN.

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FOREIGN AMBASSADORS FIND MANY NOVELTIES AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT THEY ARE UNACCUSTOMED TO ABROAD. ONE IS THE INFORMALITY IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE. THERE ARE NO UNIFORMED GUARDS TO SALUTE AS THEIR CARS DRIVE UP. THE ELEVATOR OPERATOR IS NOT A BRILLIANTLY GARBED FLUNKEY BUT JUST A PLUMP COLORED GIRL.

THE ATTENDANT WHO SHOWS THEM INTO THE WAITING ROOM WEARS NO UNIFORM EITHER, BUT IS JUST A GOOD-NATURED, QUIET, TIME-WORN COLORED MAN WHO HAS BEEN ON DUTY AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT PROBABLY A SCORE OF YEARS.

THE AMBASSADORS' FIRST CONTACT WITH THE CEREMONIAL WORLD IS AFTER THE USHER NOTIFIES SECRETARY HULL'S OFFICE OF THEIR ARRIVAL AND ONE OF THE FOUR SECRETARIES OF MR. HULL COMES TO GREET THEM. THEN THE AMBASSADORS WAIT UNTIL THEY ARE SHOWN INTO THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

THE AMBASSADORS GENERALLY ARRIVE IN SEMI-FORMAL CLOTHES, WEARING DARK JACKETS AND STRIPED TROUSERS. BRITISH AMBASSADOR LINDSAY, HOWEVER, COMES IN AS A RULE IN A BUSINESS SACK SUIT. HOWEVER AN AMBASSADOR IS DRESSED, HE FINDS SECRETARY HULL IN ORDINARY BUSINESS CLOTHES.

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THE MOMENT AN AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOLLOWING A CONVERSATION WITH HULL, THE SECRETARY CALLS A STENOGRAPHER AND DICTATES A MEMORANDUM OF THEIR DISCUSSION. THIS IS FILED AWAY FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. THE AMBASSADOR, ON RETURNING TO HIS EMBASSY, ALSO DICTATES A MEMORANDUM, WHICH HE MAY FORWARD AS SUCH TO HIS OWN FOREIGN OFFICE OR WHICH MAY FORM THE BASIS FOR A CABLE TO HIS CAPITAL.

THE REAL ORDEAL OF AN AMBASSADOR IS WHEN HE IS CALLED TO SECRETARY HULL'S OFFICE TO RECEIVE A NOTE TO HIS GOVERNMENT. THE PROCEDURE IN THIS CASE IS FOR HULL TO READ IT THROUGHOUT TO THE ENVOY, INTERPOLATING HIS OWN REMARKS. IN THE CASE OF SOME LONG NOTES, SUCH AS THOSE SENT TO MEXICO IN RECENT WEEKS OVER THE QUESTION OF EXPROPRIATED AMERICAN PROPERTIES, THE READING ALONE MAY TAKE 45 MINUTES. THE AMBASSADOR HAS TO SIT QUIETLY AND LISTEN, ALTHOUGH HE MAY OCCASIONALLY INTERPOSE HIS OWN COMMENTS OR QUESTION-

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AN GENERAL, THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS HERE ARE SOMEWHAT DIMINISHED BY THE FACT THAT AT PRESENT THE UNITED STATES HAS A STRONG DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN THE MAJOR CAPITALS OF EUROPE. THE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS ARE ALL PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL FRIENDS OR ACQUAINTANCES. CONSEQUENTLY EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS KNOW THEY CAN GET TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MORE QUICKLY THROUGH OUR AMBASSADORS IN THEIR CAPITALS THAN THROUGH THEIR AMBASSADORS HERE.

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BRITISH PRIME-MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN KNOWS, FOR INSTANCE, THAT HE CAN COMMAND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EAR MORE QUICKLY THROUGH AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY IN LONDON THAN HE CAN THROUGH SIR RONALD HERE. HENCE KENNEDY WAS A FREQUENT, ALMOST DAILY, CALLER UPON THE PRIME-MINISTER DURING THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN CRISIS, WHEREAS SIR RONALD WAS SCARCELY SEEN AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

AN AMBASSADOR HAS THE RIGHT TO ASK TO SEE THE PRESIDENT ON EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MATTERS, BUT HE ASKS FOR HIS APPOINTMENT THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND NEVER TALKS OVER ANYTHING WITH THE PRESIDENT WITHOUT TELLING THE STATE DEPARTMENT ABOUT IT FIRST.

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS OCT. 9: SENT OCT. 3)

BY MIL THOMPSON WE1134PEs

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,OCT 8-(AP)-WASHINGTON EXPERTS WERE STUDYING THIS WEEK THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIA WAS BY NO MEANS IGNORED IN THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER APPEASEMENT WHICH SEEMED TO HAVE THE EFFECT OF ISOLATING HER FROM EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

SOME OF THEM HAVE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT GREAT BRITAIN, DISTURBED BY THE GROWING PROBLEM OF HER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, DID NOT LOSE SIGHT, DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, OF THE DESIRABILITY OF HAVING A STRONG GERMANY SERVE AS A BULWARK AGAINST RUSSIA, WHILE RUSSIA SERVES AS A BULWARK AGAINST GERMANY.

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THEIR SPECULATING WAS STIRRED BY A SUGGESTION IN AN EDITORIAL IN THE IMPORTANT LIBERAL PAPER, LIDOVE NOVINY, OF PRAGUE THAT ONE OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE RESURGENCE OF GERMAN POWER MIGHT BE "AN ALLIANCE OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA WITH A DIVIDING UP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE." THERE IS A FEELING HERE THAT SUCH AN EVENTUALITY, HORRID TO THE BRITISH, COULD WELL HAVE BEEN IN THEIR MINDS WHEN THEY MADE CERTAIN DURING THE RECENT CRISIS THAT, WHATEVER THE FUTURE REARRANGEMENT OF CENTRAL EUROPE, THEY WOULD BE COUNTED AMONG THE DISPOSERS OF NATIONAL DESTINY.

OCT 9 1938

IN THE FIRST CROP OF ANALYSES AFTER THE MUNICH CONVERSATIONS MOST OF THE EXPERTS APPEARED TO TAKE ONE OR OTHER OF THE POSITIONS WHICH HAD THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE IN MIND. ONE GROUP SAID THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HAD TURNED TAIL IN THE FACE OF A GERMAN BLUFF AND PURCHASED A FUTURE HOLOCAUST AS WELL AS A PRESENT PEACE. ANOTHER GROUP SAID THEY HAD ESTABLISHED A NEW HOPE OF PERMANENT PEACE AND RULE BY A CONCERT, RATHER THAN A BALANCE, OF POWERS IN EUROPE FOR THE VERY SMALL PRICE OF ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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LITTLE ATTENTION WAS GIVEN THEN TO THE OPINIONS OF A FEW EXTREMISTS WHO SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT GREAT BRITAIN'S AGENTS ACTUALLY PURSUED A FOXY INTERNATIONAL COURSE WHILE THEY WEPT CROCODILE TEARS FOR DISMEMBERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND PRETENDED ALARM AT GERMAN EXPANSION. THAT WAS PUT DOWN AS THE EXTRAVAGANT VIEW OF THOSE WHO REJECT OBVIOUS EXPLANATIONS BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO EASY. THE MORE COMPLEX AN EXPLANATION AND THE MORE DEVIOUS THE ROUTES TO IT, THE MORE VALIDITY SOME PERSONS WILL ALWAYS GIVE IT.

NOW, HOWEVER, THE EASY CONCLUSIONS HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY EXPLORED, MORE ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN THAT OF THE FEW EXTREMISTS.

THEY HAVE ASSERTED THAT BRITISH DIPLOMATISTS KNEW, EVEN BEFORE

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THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS. THAT NOT ONLY WAS AUSTRIA A COVER BUT THAT THE DAY WOULD COME WHEN FRONTIER REVISIONS WOULD BE THE ONLY SOLUTION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PROBLEM. IN THEIR OPINION, CHAMBERLAIN HAD FULL KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WAS INEVITABLE WHEN HE WENT TO BERCHTESGADEN. HE ALSO HAD IT BEFORE HE FORCED EDEN'S BELLIGERENCE ASIDE AND ADVOCATED APPEASEMENT.

THEY GRANTED CHAMBERLAIN'S PASSION FOR PEACE, BUT THEY SUGGESTED THAT BACK OF IT WAS NOT ONLY A NATURAL HORROR OF WAR BUT ALSO A REALIZATION THAT SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR THEN IN PROSPECT COULD ONLY DEFEAT BRITISH PURPOSES. IT COULD ONLY WEAKEN AND SET BACK GERMANY. AND BRITAIN HAD NEED OF GERMANY IN ITS UNEASINESS ABOUT A RUSSIAN COLLOSSUS STRUGGLING TO ITS FEET.

IT WAS NOT, THEY SAID, THAT BRITAIN LOVED GERMANY; THE PARISIAN STREET SINGERS WENT TOO FAR WHEN THEY GAVE A "J'AIME BERLIN" PRONUNCIATION TO THE NAME "CHAMBERLAIN." BUT BRITAIN COULD USE GERMANY.

OCT 9 1938

THE THOUGHT WAS THAT, JUST AS FRANCE, FEARING GERMANY'S CONTINENTAL POWER, HAD SOUGHT EUROPEAN BUFFER STATES AND EFFECTIVE BALANCES OF POWER TO PROTECT HER AGAINST A RESURGENT GERMANY, SO BRITAIN SOUGHT A STRONG CENTRAL EUROPE TO INSULATE HER FROM THE POTENTIALITIES OF RUSSIA.

THE GERMAN "DRANG NACH OSTEN" OR "PUSH TOWARD THE EAST" WOULD NOT FRIGHTEN THE BRITISH PROVIDED THEY COULD BE IN ON THE ARRANGEMENTS. HENCE, SAID THE EXPONENTS OF THE LONG RANGE VIEW, THE BRITISHERS' HASTE TO DECLARE THEMSELVES IN WHEN THE BERCHTESGADEN OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED ITSELF.

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IF GERMANY COULD WORK OUT ITS RESURGENCE TO POWER BY TREATING WITH GREAT BRITAIN, THEN THE BRITISH WOULD BE LESS FEARFUL OF WHAT

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MIGHT DEVELOP TO THEIR HURT IN THE NEAR EAST, IN EUROPE AND IN DISTANT PARTS OF THEIR WORLD EMPIRE. THERE WOULD BE NO FUTURE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE THREATENING THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IF GERMANY COULD WORK OUT ITS RESURGENCE TO POWER BY TREATING WITH GREAT BRITAIN, THEN THE BRITISH WOULD BE LESS FEARFUL OF WHAT MIGHT DEVELOP TO THEIR HURT IN THE NEAR EAST, IN EUROPE AND IN DISTANT PARTS OF THEIR WORLD EMPIRE. THERE WOULD BE NO FUTURE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE THREATENING THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE THEORISTS WHO TOOK THIS EXTREME VIEW, POOH-POOHING THE PLENITUDE OF EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY, GAVE MUCH WEIGHT TO THE INDICATIONS THAT GERMANY, IN SPITE OF ITS NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT, WAS BEHAVING IN MANY RESPECTS LIKE THE GERMANY OF OLD AND COULD BE EXPECTED TO DREAM THE SAME DREAMS. THEY POINTED OUT THAT KAISER WILHELM'S DREAMS AND THOSE OF HITLER, AS REFLECTED IN HIS BOOK "MEIN KAMPF," HAD MUCH IN COMMON.

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WILHELM WANTED TO SPREAD OUT HIS EMPIRE TO SATISFY THE GERMAN NEED OF RAW MATERIALS AND GAIN A GREATER DEGREE OF SELF SUFFICIENCY HE WANTED ECONOMIC SUZERAINTY, IF NOT ACTUAL CONTROL, OF AT LEAST THE WHOLE HEART OF EUROPE. HE WANTED WHAT MANY ANALYSTS BELIEVE HITLER HAS ACHIEVED OR MAY BE ON THE WAY TO ACHIEVING: ECONOMIC CONTROL OF AUSTRIA AND THE TERRITORY NOW REPRESENTED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA.

BUT THE KAISER WANTED TO GAIN IT BY ALLYING HIMSELF WITH RUSSIA AND FORCING FRANCE INTO THE COMBINATION TO PAY A MUTED SECOND FIDDLE. HE FELT SURE, ONCE HE COULD GAIN RUSSIA, HE COULD INDUCE FRANCE TO JOIN OR MAKE HER TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES. AS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, IT WAS PART OF HIS STRATEGY TO ISOLATE HER FROM

EU

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THE BRITISH KNOW THE HISTORY OF HIS MANIPULATIONS AND OF THE ILL-STARRED GERMAN SECRET TREATY OF BJORKOE FORCED UPON A TEMPORARILY ADVISORLESS CZAR.

THEY DID NOT LEARN IT UNTIL AFTER THE WORLD WAR HAD STARTED, PERHAPS, BUT THEY KNEW IT WELL AT THE TIME OF THE RECENT CRISIS. AND IT WAS NO PART OF THEIR STRATEGY TO RUN ANY RISK OF ANOTHER MOVE TOWARD THEIR ISOLATION. THEY WANTED NO ANTI-ENGLISH LEAGUE ON THE CONTINENT.

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SO--IN THE OPINION OF THE SMALL GROUP OF EXTREMISTS HERE--CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED HIMSELF IN AND, PURSUING THE DIPLOMATIC COURSE OF WINNING BY YIELDING, MANAGED TO PUT HIS NATION HIGH IN A NEW EUROPEAN QUADRUMVIRATE OF POWERS.

CHAMBERLAIN, THEY ARGUE, HAD NO IMMEDIATE FEARS OF GERMANY ALLYING HERSELF WITH THE SOVIETS HER FASCISTS HATE, BUT HE COULD NOT FORGET THE SURPRISING RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY OF 1922. AND HE FORESAW THAT EUROPEAN POWERS WOULD HAVE TO REAT WITH THE WAKING GIANT OF RUSSIA IN SOME MANNER IN FUTURE YEARS. IT WAS BETTER TO BE A PARTY TO THIS THAN TO BE A BYSTANDER.

A REPORTER OF CURRENT DISCUSSIONS IN WASHINGTON CAN NOT HELP NOTING THAT, DESPITE STATESMEN'S INSISTENCE THAT THEIR DIPLOMATIC MOVES ARE BEING MADE IN THE OPEN, ANALYSTS CAN STILL FIND OPPORTUNITY TO SAY THERE ARE SECRET FORCES AT WORK AND THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

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(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, OCT. 9--SENT OCT 6)

WE1018PES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 8-(AP)-THE GROWING PROBLEM OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN REFUGEES FROM THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED SUDETENLAND CAME OFFICIALLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY.

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VLADIMIR HURBAN, CZECH MINISTER, DISCUSSED IT WITH ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES, BUT DECLINED TO SAY AFTERWARD WHETHER HE HAD ASKED THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE ANY RECOGNITION OF THE SITUATION.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IT WAS SAID THE VISIT WAS TO CONVEY INFORMATION ONLY.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO AID POLITICAL REFUGEES HAVE BEEN MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS OF ASSISTANCE.

WE1018PES

Hitler to Build New Forts In West; Tells Britain to Drop Role of 'Governess'

Tells Saarlanders Reich Must Keep on Arming, But Wants Peace; Plans to Demobilize Reservists

Assails Churchill, Cooper and Eden

Demands Curb on British 'War Makers,' Advises Statesmen Elsewhere to 'Mind Own Business'

OCT 10 1938

By The Associated Press

SAARBRUECKEN, Germany, Oct. 9.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler told the world in a short but fighting speech today that Germany is ready for peace but at the same time is preparing herself defensively more than ever.

Standing on the very frontier of France, in the Saarland he won from France by a plebiscite on January 13, 1935, Hitler told cheering thousands that the districts of Saarbruecken and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) now would be included in Germany's western fortification line. Aachen is near the junction of the German, Netherlands and Belgian frontiers.

Der Fuehrer announced, however, that German reservists called to the colors just before the European crisis would be released "in the next few days."

Says He Wants Peace

"As a strong state," he declared, "we now are ready any time for a policy of understanding. We want nothing of others. We merely want peace."

"This is especially true of our relations with Great Britain," he said. "It would be good, however, if, in Britain, certain leftovers from Versailles were discarded. We simply cannot stand for a governesslike guardianship."

"Questions about events in Germany are out of place," he continued. "We don't bother about Britain's affairs, either. We could, for instance, ask about Palestine. We leave them to those who think God has called them to solve those problems."

Then he declared, "All statesmen in the various countries should mind their own business."

Hitler ascribed Germany's continued defense measures to the long crisis, and asserted that in the democracies men of peace at any time could be surplanted by others who did not have peace in view.

"The experience of the past eight months," he said, "shows we must strengthen our determination and be careful to leave nothing undone for our security and rights.

"There are those abroad who do not want peace. The construction of their state is such that men of peace can at any time be supplanted by others.

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Cites Chamberlain

"Supposing after Chamberlain there came Cooper or Eden or Churchill? They are men who would like to make war."

(Alfred Duff Cooper resigned as First Lord of the British Admiralty October 1 and Anthony Eden resigned as Foreign Secretary February 20, both because of disagreement with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy. Winston Churchill, former British Cabinet Minister, is an outspoken Conservative member of the House of Commons who has criticized Chamberlain.)

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Hitler described the conditions which made possible the solving of the Sudeten German crisis as fourfold:

"The inner unity of the people. I knew I was the Fuehrer of a manly people."

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"National rearmament, for which I bent all my efforts fanatically now for almost six years."

"The security of the Reich. You yourselves are witnesses of this gigantic work [the fortifications] which is being carried out in your vicinity. . . . I will tell you one thing: no power on earth can get through this wall."

"We have won foreign friends."

Der Fuehrer lauded the Saarlanders as "people who have a greater understanding than anybody for the events of the past days and weeks."

He said he knew perfectly well when he resolved at the beginning of this year to lead 10,000,000 Germans back to Germany that this "could [illegible] only by strength."

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Hitler summed up the Nazis' 1938 achievement as addition of 10,000,000 Germans and 42,407 square miles of land to Germany in a peaceful way.

Austria, with an area of 32,369 square miles and a population of approximately seven million, joined Germany March 13. Hitler's estimate therefore makes the Sudetenland acquisition from Czechosolovakia total 10,000 square miles—as against previous unofficial estimates of 11,500 square miles.

To the surprise of foreign political observers, Hitler did not extend an olive branch to France specifically. These quarters had expected him to seize the occasion of speaking so closely to France for a gesture of friendship.

He hailed Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy as Germany's "only real friend" and then, without mentioning names, gave the British Prime Minister and the French Premier Edouard Daladier, credit for efforts to maintain peace.

Hitler spoke at a monster demonstration on Liberty Field following the dedication this morning of the Saarland People's Theater which Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels described at the most modern in Germany.

It is Hitler's gift to the Saar population in recognition of loyalty to Germany. The Saar officially was returned to Germany March 1, 1935, after the plebiscite of January 13 of that year. The new building has accommodations for 1,100 persons and Goebbels said it was intended to enable the poor to enjoy the theater at a low cost.

HITLER CAME HERE BY TRAIN AND DROVE THROUGH PACKED STREETS DIRECTLY TO LIBERTY FIELD.

Speech Made By Hitler To Saarland People

[By the Associated Press]

Saarbrücken, Germany, Oct. 9—The text of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech today, after the dedication of a new Saarland theater, follows:

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German folk!

If in the midst of these great days and their occurrences I have come into your gau (district), then it was done in the conviction that nobody can evince greater appreciation of these last weeks and days than yourself.

You, my men and women of Saarland, you have experienced for yourselves what it means to be separated from the Reich and you yourselves have gone through the joy of being reunited.

You, too, suffered all this woe for two decades and you, too, were supremely happy when the hour of reunion struck and you could return to the common Reich.

Exactly that same thing was experienced and participated in by millions of Germans. The same joy seized them that once stirred you.

At the beginning of this year, the twentieth after our collapse, I made a decision to lead back into the Reich 10,000,000 Germans who still stood offside.

It was perfectly clear to me that this return could be compelled only by our own strength.

The rest of the world, for the largest part, had no understanding therefore.

It neither saw nor wanted to see that here, 10,000,000 humans, in violation of the so-called right of self determination of peoples, had been separted from the German people and the Reich and had been maltreated. But it has not understood nor wanted to understand that these human beings had but one great yearning, namely to return to the Reich.

These international world citizens have compassion indeed for every scoundrel who is called to account in Germany but they are deaf to the sufferings of millions.

Germany Has Liberated Herself

That world is still filled with the spirit of Versailles. It did not free itself from it.

No, Germany has liberated herself from it.

Even today, it still is a mixture of terrible inconsiderateness and appalling ignorance for these countries to overlook justice and give lasting effect to injustice.

And so these world democracies remained deaf for twenty years to all the sufferings and demands of 10,000,000 Germans.

Accordingly, a hard decision had to be made.

Among us, too, there were weak characters who did not understand this.

It is self-evident, however, that statesmen conscious of their responsibility made it a point of honor to take responsibility.

The following were the preconditions for bringing about and carrying through solutions:

First, internal unity of the nation.

I am convinced I was Führer of a manly people. I know what probably many in the rest of the world and even isolated ones in Germany do not seem as yet to know. Namely, that the people of the year 1938 are not the people of 1918.

Only those who were blind concerning National Socialism could overlook the tremendous work of education that the good (Nazi) philosophy of life has accomplished.

There has been created today a community of spirit throughout our people of power and strength such as Germany never before has known.

This was the first precondition for undertaking, and for the success of this task.

Cheaper To Arm In Advance

Second was national rearmament, which I sponsored fanatically for six years.

I am of the opinion that it is cheaper to prepare one's self before events than to lie prostrate unprepared for events and then pay the foreign countries.

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The third thing was rendering secure the Reich and here you yourselves are witnesses to the tremendous work which is being accomplished in your very neighborhood.

I need tell you no details about it. I will give expression, however, to but one conviction:

No power in the world will be able to push through this wall.

Fourth, we have gained foreign friends.

That axis which people in other countries so often think they can ridicule has, during the last two and a half years, not only proved durable but has proved that even in the worst hours it continues to function.

Nevertheless, we are especially happy that this task of the year 1938, of again joining 10,000,000 Germans and about 110,000 square kilometers (42,470 square miles) to the Reich could be accomplished in peace.

We are all so happy no blood was shed over this despite the hopes of so many international agitators and profiteers.

Pays Tribute To Mussolini

If I mention the help of the rest of the world in bringing about this peaceful solution, I must again and again place at the head of it our only real friend whom we posses [illegible] Mussolini.

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I know and I know that you know what we owe to this man.

I should like also to mention two other statesmen who tried hard to find a way to peace and who, together with the great Italian and us have concluded an agreement which secured justice for 10,000,000 Germans and peace for the world.

I am happy these millions of Germans are free, that they belong to us and that peace has been secured.

Assails International Press

We know further that now, as before, there is lurking threateningly that Jewish-international world enemy who has found a living expression in Bolshevism.

We also know the power of the international press which lives solely on lies and calumniation.

In view of this peculiarity of the world about us and of these forces we must be careful about the future.

We must at all times have a will for peace, but be ready for defense.

I have, therefore, decided to continue construction of our fortifications in the west with increased energy as already indicated in my Nürnberg speech.

Also, I shall include large districts that hitherto lay before our fortifications, namely the Aachen region and Saarbrücken region, in this belt of fortifications.

That will be done for the protection of the Reich.

As for the rest, I am happy now to be able within the next few days to rescind those measures which we have projected or been compelled to introduce during critical months and weeks.

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I am happy hundreds of thousands of men can go home and reservists can be discharged.

I am happy to be able to thank them for doing their duty.

I am particularly happy to be able to thank the German people for having conducted itself in so wonderfully manly a manner.

Especially do I thank a hundred thousand German workers, engineers and others, of whom 10,000 are standing in your midst—men who helped build fortifications.

Want Nothing From Others

You have helped, my comrades, to secure peace for Germany and so, as a strong state, we are ready at all times to embark upon a policy of understanding with the world about us.

We can do that. We want nothing from others.

It also is part of the task of securing world peace that responsible statesmen and politicians look after their own affairs and refrain from constantly meddling talk with the problems of other countries and peoples.

By such mutual considerateness, preconditions are really created for durable peace of which no one is more earnestly desirous than the German people.

OCT 10 1938

Have Great Tasks Before Us

We have great tasks facing us, great cultural tasks. Economic problems must be solved.

No people can make better use of peace than we. However, no people knows better than we what it means to be weak and be at the mercy of others for better or for worse.

My fellow-countrymen!

With this year a great national work of unification has been completed.

It was at the same time the resurrection of a proud, strong, free German Reich.

You have yourselves been compelled to suffer so much anguish here that you can understand it if I am worried about the future of this Reich and if I can do nothing else than admonish the entire German people always to be on guard.

We have learned bitter lessons and paid a great price for them.

Says A Miracle Has Happened

Let us remember for all times: A miracle has happened to us in that it became possible in so few years to experience a new German resurrection.

Events might easily have taken a different turn!

We want at all times to think about that and from this knowledge to grow firmer in our resolve to serve this Germany man for man, woman for woman, to relegate to the background everything in the way of personal interests at a moment when the greater interest of our people and the Reich demand this.

We have experienced and received an immeasurable boon this year and, therefore, we want also to be grateful to Providence, which permitted us to walk the path of freedom out of dire need.

Let us be grateful again and again that this way could be traveled without the supreme sacrifice of our people, by every man, every woman.

I now am in your midst for the second time.

Then you, yourselves, experienced joy. Today, all citizens in the Reich experience this joy.

In this hour we cannot do anything else than to unite in our confession of faith in our wonderful, unique German Reich, Germany Sieg Heil!

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Hitler's Speech Is Called "Old Stuff" By French

Paris, Oct. 9 (AP)—The immediate French reaction to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech today at Saarsbrücken, close to Germany's frontier with France, was to dismiss it as "old stuff for internal consumption."

"We cannot expect bombshells every day," was the comment of one source close to the Government.

Military sources said the French General Staff had known before that Germany planned fortifications in the Saar and Aachen districts, hence were not surprised by the Führer's announcement.

With Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, at Perrigeux for ceremonies organized by his electors in honor of his part in the Munich agreement, Foreign Office officials declined to comment.

Two Sudetens Reported Killed By Czech Force

Berlin, Oct. 9 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today from Troppau, Sudetenland, that two Sudeten Germans were shot and killed by Czechoslovak soldiers a few hours before German troops entered that city.

D. N. B. said a boy of 14 also was shot to death yesterday in Schillerdorf as Czechoslovak forces left that town.

The two Sudeten German victims, the agency said, were on their way to Gilschwitz, a few miles south of Troppau, to prepare the way for handing over the town to German troops when they were fired on by a Czechoslovak post.

It said they were killed when they leaped from their automobile to find shelter, but that three companions remained in the car and escaped.

CZECHS MAKE 2 CONCESSIONS TO HUNGARY

Agree To Release All Political Prisoners Of That Nationality

OCT 10 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Komarom, Czechoslovakia (On the Czechoslovak - Hungarian Frontier), Oct. 9—Czechoslovakia agreed tonight to release all Hungarian political prisoners in the first agreement to be reached in negotiations with Hungary over the latter's territorial and minority claims.

An official announcement at the close of the initial Czechoslovak-Hungarian conference said Hungary is to occupy within twenty-four hours the Czechoslovak part of the border town of Saraljaujhely and the town of Ipolysag within thirty-six hours.

To Fire Soldiers Also

The Prague Government also promised to discharge immediately all Hungarian-speaking soldiers from the Czechoslovak army.

Experts representing the two governments are to meet here tomorrow morning while the Czechoslovak and

ADD ..SAARBRUECKEN..OCT. 9

AS HITLER ARRIVED FOR THE SPEECH, HE STOOD IN HIS AUTOMOBILE AND RODE SLOWLY AROUND THE OVAL OF THE GREAT LIBERTY FIELD WHILE A STORM OF "HEILS" BROKE OUT.

BESIDE HIM SAT DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, MINISTER FOR PROPAGANDA, AND JOSEPH BUERCKEL, WHO IS THE SAAR DISTRICT NAZI LEADER AND THE REICHSCOMMISSIONER IN AUSTRIA.

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THE FIELD WAS RIMMED BY HIGH MASTS FROM WHICH FLUTTERD MYRIADS OF SWASTIKA BANNERS.

1938

Sudeten Germans were shot and killed by Czechoslovak soldiers a few hours before German troops entered that city.

Czechoslovak side of the Danube river, the international dividing line which runs through this town, to solve peaceably Hungary's demands.

Negotiations for dismembered Czechoslovakia were left to representatives of the new autonomous Slovak state within the republic, which would be most affected by the demands, and by a representative of sub-Carpathian Russia (Ruthenia), where Hungary would like a plebiscite.

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Conference Held In Town Hall

Heads of the Hungarian delegation were Koloman von Kanya, Foreign Minister, and Count Paul Teleki, Minister of Education. They walked across the 2,600-foot steel bridge over the Danube after their automobile was stopped at Czechoslovakia's barricades and were driven to the conference in the Town Hall in their hosts' automobiles on the other side.

Shortly before the meeting a Hungarian conferee declared that Czechoslovakia, on the basis of latest reports from Prague, apparently was prepared to grant only "about twenty per cent. of Hungary's demands."

He said less than 200,000 of Czechoslovakia's Hungarian minority thus would come under Hungarian rule instead of almost 1,000,000 demanded by Budapest.

Hungary's Chief Demand

Informed sources in Budapest described these as Hungary's demands:

1. Cession to Hungary unconditionally of an area of 16,000 square kilometers (6,178 square miles) of "pure Hungarian regions," a territory of about 1,200 communities with a total population of 1,200,000 among whom, Budapest asserts, are 860,000 Hungarians.
2. Self-determination for the Ruthenians.

May Ask Ruthenian Plebiscite

The area demanded for outright cession is believed to include fourteen frontier townships in which are such cities as Bratislava, seat of the new Slovak autonomous government; Komarom, Nitra and Kasa.

An unconfirmed report here said that von Kanya kept a joint Hungarian-Polish note to Czechoslovakia in his pocket to demand a plebiscite for Ruthenia. Both Hungary and Poland have expressed ambitions for a common frontier, pinching off the southeastern corner of Czechoslovakia.

Thousands of exuberant Hungarians lined the Danube's banks as the Hungarian delegation walked across the bridge, past where Czechoslovakia only shortly before had removed cannon, machine guns and barbed-wire entanglements.

"Long live Hungary," they shouted excitedly.

"Let's march in now!"

North Silesia Residents Are Calling For Plebiscite

Peterswald, Czechoslovakia (On the Czechoslovakia-Polish Frontier), Oct. 9 (AP)—Thousands of inhabitants of this mining town of northern Silesia, angrily facing the prospect of becoming Polish, are demanding a plebiscite to let them decide for themselves.

Czechoslovakia already has agreed to Polish occupation of the town this week.

But the citizens of Peterswald declare Poland wants the town only for the three coal mines here and contend she has no justifiable claim.

They base their principle arguments on the census of 1930 which, they declare, showed that of almost 12,000 inhabitants only 34 were Poles.

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Often Has Satisfied Nationality

The contrary view, however, is that this region has switched nationality not less than fifteen times in the last 600 years, historically is Polish and should have been given to Poland, not to Czechoslovakia, when the Poles made their original request at the Versailles peace conference twenty years ago.

On the basis of Czechoslovak statistics, Poles have a clear majority in the already occupied Teschen area. They acknowledge there are 41,600 Poles to 32,000 Czechoslovaks in the district of 542 square kilometers.

But, in Friestadt, which Poland also has occupied, they declare there are 88,000 Czechoslovaks to 34,500 Poles and 11,200 Germans in an area of 256 square kilometers (98.84 square miles).

Polish troops have been moving into both these districts since October 2 and virtually have completed their occupation.

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Poles Also Want Pebiscite

Poles, however, demand a plebiscite in a third zone, the Frydek district, where official Czechoslovak figures for 1930 show this breakdown of a total population of 115,495; Czechoslovaks, 104,787; Germans, 4,831; Poles, 1,097, and a scattering of other nationalities and Jews. Its area is 471 square kilometers.

The main complaint of Czechoslovaks in these regions is directed against oreign occupation of rich mining lands and iron works which have been built under Czechoslovak rule in the last twenty years.

Industries which have become the economic backbone of this section, they fear, may be forced to close down after the Germans and Poles—pushing in from two sides—isolate them from sources of raw materials.

Czechs May Have To Import Coal

Economic experts predict that Czechoslovakia will have to "import" coal from Poland—a mile away—in order to maintain blast furnaces manufacturing pig iron.

The only possible solution, they said, would be for shrunken Czechoslovakia to keep her markets in the United States and Great Britain, obtaining payments for exports in foreign currency and use that to pay for coal from Poland.

One foundry company, operating numerous plants in this vicinity, asserted it would lose fourteen mines, whose aggregate annual production, 4,000,000 tons, could supply its needs for at least two centuries.

New Regime Established At Capital Of Slovakia

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 9 (AP)—With German occupation of the fifth zone of shrunken Czechoslovakia in full swing and unopposed and orderly, the republic is trying to set up two new governments in its diminished territory.

At Bratislava, where Czechoslovak, German and Hungarian borders run together on the Danube, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of the new Slovak autonomous state, took over the provincial government building.

He launched his regime on the informal but jubilant manifestation of public will and with authorization from Prague rather than constitutional authority.

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The new Slovak Government as one of its first acts outlawed the Communist party. Communists are few in Slovakia. The importance of the decree was seen chiefly as indicating a nationalist trend which might lead to severance of the Czechoslovak alliance with Soviet Russia.

Constitution To Be Revised

The Czechoslovak Constitution makes no provision for autonomy, but a constitutional revision would be so complicated, because the nation's new borders have yet to be defined, that the formality has been left pending while reconstruction proceeds.

The second Government will be that of sub-Carpathian Russia (Ruthenia) which has been assured by Premier General Jan Syrovy that it will be granted rights equal to those given Slovakia.

Complicated negotiations for settling Hungary's territorial demands have been left by Prague largely to the new Slovak state. Only Slovaks and one representative of Ruthenia were named to meet the Hungarians at talks starting today at Komarom.

Lord Mayor Of London Due Today

Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London, was expected to arrive here by airplane tomorrow to create an organization for financial aid for Czechoslovak refugees from Sudetenland. Funds have been raised for this aid in England and similar help was expected from France.

There are increasing signs that life in this saddened country is returning to normal.

Poles Occupy Czech Town 2 Days Early by Request

Explain That Prague Asked It, Fearing Disorders

TESCHEN, Poland, Oct. 9 (AP).—Polish troops today occupied Bohumin, an important railroad junction town, although they were not to have reached that point until October 11 under the arrangement for cession of the former Czechoslovak territory. Bohumin, northwest of here, is close to the meeting place of the German, Polish and former Czechoslovak frontiers.

The plans for occupation were changed suddenly last night, Warsaw Foreign Office officials said. They declared Czechoslovakia had requested it, because in view of the rapid advance of German troops through ceded parts of Silesia, Prague feared disorders in areas left to it between Poland and Germany.

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slovakia

Daladier Is Said To Be Considering Order-

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 9—Demands for dissolution of Parliament and general elections are swelling in France where traditional party lines have been shattered by the Munich peace agreement.

Leaders as widely separated as Jacques Duclos, Communist party secretary, and Deputy Louis Rollin, leader of the Center Right, have advocated dissolution of Parliament. Between them, a number of Senators belonging to the Conservative bloc have joined the rising clamor for new elections.

Centers On Munich Parley

All appeared to be convinced that the "big four" meeting at Munich, at which Premier Edouard Daladier arranged the peace-saving partition of Czechoslovakia with Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy needed review at the polls.

Seek To Revive People's Front

Communists, attempting to supplant the Daladier Government, have been trying to ressurect the People's Front and broaden its base to include more moderate elements opposed to the Premier's policies.

Socialists tentatively have accepted an invitation to join, depending on the outcome of dictatorial decree opinion had swung from relief that war had been averted at the eleventh hour to agreement with them that a general conflict had only been postponed and Germany had been given a better chance of winning it.

Premier Daladier was reported widely in political circles to be considering dissolution of Parliament and new elections as the only means of unifying France under a Government strong enough to rebuild the nation's economy and foreign policy.

His talks yesterday with Leon Blum, Socialist leader and former Premier, and Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, strengthened the campaign for dissolution.

Just before seeing the Premier, Blum said his Socialist party—largest in the Chamber of Deputies—was "not afraid of dissolution" and had no fear of new elections.

ately after the general election in the spring of 1936, has been widely split.

Communists voted against Daladier's foreign policy while the Socialist, Radical Socialists and Union Socialists approved.

Senate Bloc Also Broken

In the Senate, the Democratic Alliance with forty members out of 314 was broken when Paul Reynaud, Minister of Justice, resigned as its vice-president. He quit in protest against a telegram from Reichsführer Hitler to Paul-Etienne Flandin, former Premier, in which the Führer greatefully acknowledged a proposal by Flandin for German-French collaboration.

On the right, Deputy Henri de Kerillis attacked what he called French-British "policies of surrender" throughout the Czechoslovak crisis. His stand was in opposition to that of many who share his own political station and was complimented by Communists from the other end of the political scale.

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Sudeten 'Free Corps' Dissolved by Henlein

He Is Made Schutz Staffel Group Leader by Hitler

REICHENBERG, Germany, Oct. 9 (AP).—Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, today dissolved the Sudeten "Free Corps" which was formed as the fighting arm of the Sudetens during the Czechoslovak crisis.

He commissioned his deputy, Karl Hermann Frank, to carry out the order.

It was announced that Henlein had been named by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to the rank of a Schutz Staffel (black-uniformed elite guard) group leader.

THEY SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA WANTED POLAND TO TAKE BOHUMIN WITHOUT DELAY TO LEAVE HER HANDS FREE TO PRESERVE ORDER IN WHAT REMAINS OF THE COUNTRY.

TESCHEN, OCT 9

COL. JOSEPH BECK, POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER, VISITED TESCHEN TODAY, INSPECTING POLAND'S NEW TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS ON AN AUTOMOBILE TOUR THROUGH THE REGION.

BENES SQUARE, NAMED FOR RESIGNED PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND IN THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE OF THIS CITY WHICH STRADDLED THE BORDER UNTIL A WEEK AGO, WAS RENAMED COLONEL BECK SQUARE IN HIS HONOR.

TE DEUMS WERE SUNG IN ALL POLISH CHURCHES TO CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF TESCHEN TO POLAND.

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PARTY CHIEFS URGE VOTE ON MUNICH PACT

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Old Alignments Shattered By Action On Czecho-

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They were[illegible]d, apparently, in contending the present Chamber of Deputies—elected in 1936—no longer represented the opinion of the French electorate in the face of France's internal financial and economic difficulties and the vastly changed situation abroad.

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Rightists hoped that the Premier would heed their advice that the militant anti-Fascism could lead only to war.

Daladier Reported Ready To Act

Leftists expressed belief that popul[illegible] power Daladier has been given to rebuild French economy, It expires November 15.

Senator Paul Mallion, a member of the Democratic Left which is in the majority party of the Senate, was quoted in newspapers as saying that if the Premier asked for dissolution "the Senate will give him an immense majority."

Old Political Lines Broken

Within the past month, political lines of both Right and Left have been shattered.

The people's Front, which ruled France for almost two years immedi-

Propaganda Plane Is Busy In Ruthenia

OCT 10 1938

Scatters Leaflets Urging Residents Of Section To Secede From Czechoslovakia

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—A Reuters (Brit-

1938

ish news agency) dispatch from Prague tonight reported that an unidentified plane scattered leaflets over parts of Ruthenia urging the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia's easternmost province to secede.

The leaflets, in Russian and Hungarian languages, told the people not to pay taxes and the soldiers to desert from the Czechoslovak army. Deserters who would hand in machine guns and rifles were promised payment in Hungarian money from an unnamed source.

The flight occurred a few hours prior to the opening of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian negotiations at Komarom.

OCT 10 1938

Nazi Leader Tells Danzig It Will Decide Own Fate

Says City Almost 100% German Belongs to No Other State

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Oct. 9 (AP).—Nazi Leader Albert Forster told a meeting of the Danzig Nazi leader corps today that this virtually 100 per cent German free city would decide its own fate.

"We in Danzig embody the German state, with 96 per cent German people, German business and German standard of living," he said. "We belong to no other state which can tell us what we have to do. We alone hold our fate in our hands."

He announced that seventy of the seventy-two deputies in Danzig's parliament were members of the Nazi party.

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(Danzig, formerly a part of Germany, was made a free city under the supervision of the League of Nations after the World War.)

VIRTUAL SECLUSION SUSTAINED BY BENES

Former Czech President Stays on Estate in Country

OCT 10 1938

SEZIMOVO USTI, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 9 (AP).—Shorn of the cares of his beloved republic, Dr. Eduard Benes is finding peace and quiet in the rustic surroundings of his estate on the edge of his obscure Middle European community.

Dr. Benes has withdrawn completely from public affairs since resigning the Presidency of Czechoslovakia after its dismemberment.

Seldom does he venture from the broad acres surrounding his big, two-story cream-colored Summer home. Walks through the woods and poking around the shrubs of his blossom-splashed gardens are his chief diversions.

"This is the first time I have had a chance to talk with the President about our tulip beds since last Spring," his gardener commented today.

A stout woven wire fence surrounds the 100 acres of his estate, dotted with forests, broad lawns and gardens. The entrance is guarded by police and gendarmerie.

Dr. Benes has offices in a building near the highway leading to Sezimovo Usti. From it telephone wires connect with government buildings in near-by Prague. But those wires remain virtually idle.

When he stepped out of the Presidency Dr. Benes told the nation that his personality might become a hindrance to its reconstruction. He apparently is standing firm in his decision to become again a private citizen.

Still largely unexamined today was a great pile of messages from all parts of the world. Among them were invitations from Brown University and the University of Chicago to lecture or teach. There were numerous other suggestions that he go to the United States.

It seemed likely, however, that he would resume a professorship at Prague's Charles University, where he lectured on sociology before associating himself with the late Thomas G. Masaryk in founding Czechoslovakia.

Seymour Recalls U. S. Opposed Czech Setup At Versailles

Yale President, Member Of Peace Delegation, Says Group Felt Too Much Land Was Given

OCT 10 1938

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9—President Charles Seymour, of Yale, an eminent historian, said today that the American delegation to the Versailles peace conference, of which he was a member, was opposed to including regions with large Germanic and Magyar populations within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia.

The American delegates, he said in an article on the recent Sudetenland crisis written for the Yale *Daily News*, "were especially insistent upon placing such regions as Asch and Eger, purely Germanic in character and strongly anti-Czech, in the German Reich."

Big Four Not In Accord

"The Americans also opposed the inclusion of large Magyar areas, such as the Grosse Schutt, under Czech sovereignty," he said, continuing:

"Unfortunately such suggestions were not supported by the Big Four of the conference and (President Woodrow) Wilson did not think it worthwhile to fight for them."

President Seymour added, however, that though the peace conference might have made an error, the new boundaries arranged for Czechoslovakia by the recent Munich accord "would never appeal to any group of objective frontier-makers not dominated by the threat of force."

Old Frontiers Destroyed

"The Munich accord," he said, "destroys frontiers that have persisted for hundreds of years and provides no adequate substitute. It robs the Czechs of any possibility of self-defense. The new frontiers will cross vital lines of transportation and separate productive regions from their natural markets. It is difficult to see how the state can persist as an independent entity."

Sees Reich Domination

He viewed the accord as leading to "complete German domination in Central Europe, political as well as economic."

The Yale president said future historians never would be able to tell whether a war would have resulted if the other European powers had not yielded to Germany, and "probably Hitler himself does not know whether a definite warning based upon clear determination, and issued by France and Great Britain, would have compelled him to withhold his demands."

U. S. Objectives

President Seymour expressed belief, however, that it was "quite possible" Hitler would not have resorted to war in any case.

He added that it was the failure of the principle of collective security in the League of Nations "which made possible Hitler's diplomatic attack on Czechoslovakia," and said "it was the refusal of the United States to join the League which destroyed the possibility of its ultimate effectiveness."

30.24—935

30.24—935

OCT 10 1938

BERLIN, OCT 8-(AP)-THE INCIDENT OF THE ROSES WHEN CHANCELLOR HITLER WAS SCRATCHED ON THE FACE BY A BOUQUET TOSSED AT HIM IN THE SUDETENLAND "FURNISHED A WELCOME OCCASION FOR WARNING AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY" THAT FLOWERS MIGHT AT SOME TIME CONTAIN EXPLOSIVES, A PROMINENT NAZI EDITOR SAID TODAY.

OCT 9 1938

"WHILE THE INCIDENT OF THE ROSES WAS HARMLESS," HE POINTED OUT THAT IN THE SUDETENLAND "THINGS WERE NOT YET AS FULLY IN THE HANDS OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES WHEN OUR FUEHRER BOLDLY ENTERID AS THEY ARE IN THE REICH."

AS A RESULT OF THE SCRATCH RECEIVED LAST FRIDAY, HITLER ORDERED THAT THE THROWING OF FLOWERS CEASE AND THAT NAZI LEADERS WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THAT BOUQUETS WERE TAKEN AWAY FROM SPECTATORS ALONG THE ROUTES OF HIS TRIUMPHANT TOUR.

BE841PES

ADD SEZIMOVO USTI--OCT. 9

BENES' HOME IS BESIDE KOZAKY BROOK, WHICH AT A CORNER OF THE ESTATE JOINS LUZNEZE RIVER.

THE ROLLING, WOODED LANDSCAPE PRESENTED A PICTURE OF SUNDAY PEACE TODAY EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL TROOPS COMING FROM THE FRONTIER AND THE DISTANT RAILWAY ON WHICH FREIGHT TRAINS WERE BRINGING BACK STEEL POSTS FROM BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

SEZIMOVO USTI WENT ABOUT ITS EVEN WAY WITH LITTLE EVIDENCE OF THE RECENT TROUBLED DAYS.

CLOSE ASSOCIATES SAID BENES' THINNING HAIR WAS SOMEWHAT WHITER AND THAT HE WAS DEPRESSED BY THE BLOW TO THE COUNTRY BUT THAT HE WAS FAR ROM BEING A "BROKEN MAN."

THERE WAS TRIBUTE FROM ALL SIDES ON HIS REMARKABLE VITALITY. DESPITE MONTHS OF COLLOSSAL WORRIES, A FEW [illegible]S REST ALWAYS ENABLED HIM TO TACKLE NEW PROBLEMS WITH UNDI[illegible]HED ENERGY.

"HE'S NOT THROUGH," SEZIMOVO USTI W[illegible]NG TODAY.

STE[illegible]OP

1938

CZECHS CHARGE GERMANY PLANS A VASSAL STATE

Berlin Is Said to Demand Prague End Pacts With France and Russia.

PRESSING BEYOND FRONTIER

Machine-gun Battle Reported at Elbe—Slovaks Concede Two Cities to Hungary.

OCT 11 1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Informed Czech sources said today that Adolf Hitler, having divested Czechoslovakia of vital parts of its national defenses by military occupation of the Sudetenland, had begun pressure to reduce what is left of the republic to the status of a vassal state.

These informants asserted that Berlin had hinted that it would forgo further military encroachment only if the Prague government speedily broke alliances with France and Russia and adopted a policy of complacence toward being drawn into the German orbit.

They said that Berlin already had forwarded an indirect demand that the Government of the republic follow its autonomous Slovak unit in outlawing the Communist party.

The Czechs said that Germany was seeking a strong economic tie, possibly a customs union, grappling Czechoslovakia to the Reich. Further, Germany wants an understanding that German troops might pass through Czechoslovak territory in the event of a war in eastern Europe, these sources asserted.

Also, it was said, Berlin desires that Prague adopt a policy sufficiently anti-Jewish to prevent any anti-Nazi activities of Jews in the republic's territory.

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To Grant Cultural Freedom.

In return for all these concessions Germany was said to be ready to allow Czechoslovakia to exist and enjoy independence to assure linguistic and cultural freedom and greater civil liberty than exists in Germany, provided Prague curbed any internal movements opposing Germany in any manner.

The Czech informants said the new German pressure would meet with strong resistance by the Czech people despite the desperate nature of their situation. This has been made worse than ever by the German Army's occupation of the fifth zone, which included important fortifications of the Czechoslovak fortifications system.

However, it was said that under the threat of further German occupation submission might be the only way of preserving even the semblance of independence.

Government sources said that the Germans were removing materials from the fortified lines in the Sudetenland and shipping them to their western frontier to speed up completion of the Siegfried Line facing France. Such materials were said to include steel anti-tank barricades totaling several hundred miles in length.

OCT 11 1938

Advance Beyond Frontier.

The Government announced today that German troops had penetrated beyond the new Czechoslovak-German frontier in six instances and reported several disorders in connection with German occupation.

Three Czech State policemen and several members of the Sudeten German Free Corps were said to have been wounded in a machine-gun battle on an Elbe River bridge near Aussig. The Czechs captured a machine-gun and freed a police inspector who had been taken prisoner.

One Czech soldier was reported injured near Kdyne by Free Corps troopers who kicked and beat him.

Several members of a State police detachment were said to have been wounded in a fight at Mikulov on Sunday with German storm troop and elite guard formations.

The Government, meanwhile, was occupied in settling details of the new provincial Government of sub-Carpathian Russia—Ruthenia, the extreme eastern portion of Czechoslovakia. Konstantin Hrabara, Civil Governor, resigned, and Ivan Parkany, Minister for the province in the national Cabinet, was named to succeed him.

Nazi Demands On Prague Aim At Vassal State

Hint Invasion Will Stop if Czechs Persecute Jews, Outlaw Communists, Give Access to Army for War

OCT 11 1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 10 (AP).—Germany was reported in informed circles here today to have started a campaign of pressure upon Czechoslovakia aimed at reducing the republic to the position of a vassal of the Nazi state.

Germany, whose armies today completed occupation of the fifth zone of territory ceded by Czechoslovakia, was said to have hinted she would forego a further military advance only on condition that Czechoslovakia end her alliances with Russia and France. Further points in the Nazi program were reported as follows:

A customs union which, many Czechoslovaks believe, might lead eventually to complete domination by Germany;

Outlawing of the Communist party by Czechoslovakia;

An agreement by which German troops might pass through Czechoslovak territory in the event of war in eastern Europe;

Adoption of anti-Semitic policy by Prague to prevent anti-Nazi activities by Jews in Czechoslovakia.

Czechs Plan to Resist

High Czech quarters said this new German pressure would be resisted, despite realization that, under threat of further German occupation, submission might be the only way of preserving even a semblance of independence.

The Germans have offered Czechoslovakia use of a confiscated railroad across Nazi-occupied territory connecting Prague and Maehrisch-Ostrau (Moravska-Ostrava), in northern Moravia, in return for establishment of a German station in the southern city of Bruenn (Brno) and use of the line from Bruenn southeastward to Pressburg (Bratislava).

German troops moved today into Patrzalka, directly across the Danube River from Pressburg, completing occupation of the ceded area along the boarder of Slovakia.

Hungary Presses Prague

Meanwhile Hungarian demands were pressing the Prague government. It was reported here that the demands included cession without a plebiscite of the strip of territory of southern Slovakia south of a 275-mile line from Pressburg eastward through Nitra and Kosice to Uzhorod. This area, which would lop off the entire southern borderland of Slovakia, varies in width from forty miles at Nitra to eighteen at Uzhorod, which is on the Slovakia-Ruthenia border. Its average width is twenty-five or thirty miles. Previous reports said that Hungary had demanded 6,000 square miles of territory, about the size of the strip described above, but were less definite as to location.

Election of a successor to Eduard Benes, who resigned as President last week, must, under the constitution, be held by October 19. It is expected to indicate the extent of German influence over the shorn republic. It is generally conceded that no one openly hostile to Germany will have much chance of being elected. Dr. Benes resigned "to facilitate" the state's rehabilitation.

Bata Mentioned for Presidency

Official circles forecast selection of an outstanding economic or industrial leader, as a coalition committee took first steps toward naming candidates. Leaders agree Czechoslovakia's staggering economic problems require a leader drawn from the first rank of the country's business and financial ranks.

Mentioned for the post are Jan Bata, head of the shoe and motor interests; Jaroslav Preiss, president of the Zivnostenska Bank, and Rudolf Beran, leader of the Agrarian party.

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The coalition committee recommended that the election be held strictly according to the Constitution, which empowers a joint assembly of the two Houses of Parliament to make the choice. It was proposed to submit the various complications involved to legal authorities.

These problems include whether members of Parliament representing districts no longer in Czechoslovakia or who themselves are no longer Czechoslovak citizens are eligible to vote.

Magyar-Czech Parley Nearing Breaking Point

Prague Brands Territorial Demands 'Outrageous' While Hungary Resents Border Military Display

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KOMAROM (Komorn), Czechoslovakia, Oct. 10 (AP).—Negotiations here between Czechoslovakia and Hungary for settlement of the latter's territorial claims were reported at the breaking point tonight because the Prague delegates considered the Hungarian demands "outrageous." They offered about 20 per cent of the territory demanded and suggested that discussion of other demands be continued in another conference within two months. It was understood that the Hungarian "minimum claims" included some territory in Carpatho-Russia, extreme eastern portion of Czechoslovakia, which would give Hungary free access to the Polish border on the north.

While the delegations met the streets of Komarom were lined with Czechoslovak police, gendarmerie and army detachments, apparently ready to prevent such pro-Hungarian demonstrations as were staged yesterday. Tension was noticeable among Czechoslovak and Hungarian officers and soldiers.

Czechoslovak military exeperts at the conference let the Hungarian delegates understand that they should reduce their demands or the army would not stand for continuation of negotiations. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

Hungary was expected to occupy tonight the Czechoslovak railroad junction of Satoralja Ujhely, across the border from the Hungarian city of that name, and tomorrow the town of Ipolysag. These two occupations were agreed upon last night to symbolize the good will of the Czechoslovak

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Budapest sources said that Hungary was demanding the unconditional surrender of 16,000 square kilometers (about 6,178 square miles) of "purely Hungarian regions" along Czechoslovakia's southern border. The Hungarian delegates expressed dissatisfaction with the Czechoslovak military display. "The Czechs can't threaten us," they said. "We'll get all we want."

Steel-helmeted Czechoslovak troops reinforced positions along the border, ready to resist any invasion. Almost an entire regiment moved into towns forty miles from Komarom.

On the Hungarian side barbed-wire entanglements and heavy guards were established across bridges and roads from Czechoslovakia. One Hungarian official said such measures were necessary because of repeated attempts of enthusiastic Hungarian citizens to cross the border into the Hungarian-populated area on the other side.

There was official silence on details of such attempts, but it was understood that twenty-three Hungarians had been killed and thirty-seven wounded by Czechoslovak bullets in attempted frontier crossings.

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KOMAROM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (ON THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER), OCT. 10—(AP)—THE PROPOSED CESSION OF BORDER POINTS

HUNGARIAN FORCES TODAY PREPARED TO OCCUPY TWO BORDER TOWNS AS A PRELIMINARY TO THE PROPOSED CESSION OF

WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NEGOTIATORS IN THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE AGREED

YESTERDAY TO HAND OVER AS A PRELIMINARY TO THE PROPOSED CESSION OF

THE TWO POINTS WERE DESIGNATED IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT LAST NIGHT

HUNGARIAN-INHABITED AREAS OF THE DISMEMBERED REPUBLIC.

AS THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF SATORALJA UJHELY, JUST ACROSS THE BORDER

FROM THE HUNGARIAN CITY OF THAT NAME AND 120 MILES NORTHEAST OF

BUDAPEST, AND IPOLYSAG, 90 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST. THE FORMER IS

TO BE OCCUPIED AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT; IPOLYSAG BY NOON TOMORROW.

CZECHOSLOVAK AND HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS ON HUR-

GARY'S DEMANDS, BEGUN IN THIS BORDER TOWN YESTERDAY, CONTINUED TO-

DAY. BUDAPEST SOURCES SAID HUNGARY WAS DEMANDING SURRENDER UNCONDI-

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TIONALLY OF ABOUT 16,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS (6,178 SQUARE MILES) OF "PURE HUNGARIAN REGIONS" ALONG CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SOUTHERN BORDER. THIS AREA CONTAINS ABOUT 1,200 COMMUNITIES WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 1,200,000, INCLUDING 860,000 HUNGARIANS.

THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT IS LEAVING THE PARLEY LARGELY IN THE HANDS OF LEADERS OF SLOVAKIA, THE AUTONOMOUS UNIT WHICH WILL BE CHIEFLY AFFECTED BY THE CESSIONS.

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COUNT PAUL TELEKI, MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND MEMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION, SAID THAT ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS THE PROCEDURE BY WHICH THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS WERE CEDED TO THE REICH BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE FOLLOWED AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE ON THE HUNGARIAN BORDER.

HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY IN A FEW DAYS. FOREIGN MINISTER KOLOMAN VON KANYA IS CHIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

HUNGARY ALSO IS DEMANDING SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE RUTHENIANS, INHABITING CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S EASTERNMOST PROVINCE, RUTHENIA.

LAST NIGHT CZECHOSLOVAKIA AGREED TO RELEASE ALL HUNGARIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD BY THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT.

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HUNGARIAN DELEGATES EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY DISPLAY ALONG THE BORDERLINE, BUT DECLARED: "THE CZECHS CAN'T THREATEN US--WE'LL GET ALL WE WANT."

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BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND HEAVY MILITARY GUARDS WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE HUNGARISN SIDE, ACROSS BRIDGES AND ROADS LEADING FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

30.24-937

HITLER'S PLANS FOR FORTS SEEN AS WAR DANGER

Berlin Circles Say Speech Warns Germany That Future Holds Perils.

ATTACKS PROMINENT BRITONS

Chancellor Says Eden, Churchill and Cooper Are Men Who 'Would Like to Make War.'

OCT 11 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Informed circles today interpreted Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Saarbruecken speech as a warning to Germany that the future still carries war dangers.

The Chancellor declared that Germany was ready "for a policy of understanding with our neighbors, but was preparing herself defensively more than ever.

He indicated that Germany would continue especially to keep an eagle eye on three British statesmen—former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, former First Lord of the Admiralty Alfred Duff Cooper and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty during the world war—whom he described as "leftovers from Versailles."

"The experience of the past eight months," he said, "shows we must strengthen our determination and be careful to leave nothing undone for our security and rights.

"There are those abroad who do not want peace. The construction of their States is such that men of peace can, at any time, be supplanted by others.

'Would Like to Make War.'

"Supposing after Chamberlain (British Prime Minister) there came Cooper or Eden or Churchill? They are men who would like to make war."

[Duff Cooper resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty October 1 and Mr. Eden resigned as Foreign Secretary February 20, both in disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy. Mr. Churchill frequently has criticized Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.]

"We, must, therefore, always be ready for peace, but in every hour prepared for defense," he continued. "I have, therefore, decided to continue to build up our fortifications with increased intensity.

"I will now include two districts—Aachen and Saarbruecken—in the fortifications chain.

"On the other hand, I am glad to be able to say that certain measures of security necessary in these past critical weeks and months will be rescinded in the next ten days.

To Discharge Reservists.

"Reservists will be discharged. I am happy to thank them here for what they did."

Chancellor Hitler spoke at a demonstration on Liberty Field following the dedication yesterday morning of the Saarland People's Theater which Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels described as the most modern in Germany. It is the Chancellor's gift to the Saar population in recognition of loyalty to Germany.

"As a strong State," Herr Hitler declared, "we are now ready at any time for a policy of understanding.

"We want nothing of others. We merely want peace.

"This is especially true of our relations with Britain. It would be good, however, if in Britain certain leftovers from Versailles were discarded. We simply cannot stand for a governess-like guardianship.

"Questions about events in Germany are out of place," he continued. "We don't bother about Britain's affairs either. We could, for instance, ask about Palestine. We leave them to those who think God has called them to solve those problems."

Then he declared:

"All statesmen in the various countries should mind their own business."

He hailed Premier Mussolini of Italy as Germany's "only real friend," although without mentioning names he gave Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier, French Premier, credit for efforts to maintain peace.

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GERMAN ARMY OCCUPIES LAST CZECH ZONE

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Halts Further Advance Till Authorized by International Commission.

30.24-937

OFFICERS DOUBT A PLEBISCITE

Think Settlements Can Be Reached by Grants of Economic Advantages.

OCT 11 1938

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN SUDETENLAND, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The German Army halted its advance into Czechoslovakia today, having occupied all the territory agreed upon by international negotiation.

With the occupation of the so-called fifth zone completed, no further steps were expected until authorized by the international commission sitting in Berlin.

The territory already occupied includes between 80 and 90 per cent of that where live the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

[The occupation was accomplished with very little disorder. The official German news agency, DNB, reported yesterday, however, that two Sudeten Germans were shot and killed by Czechoslovak soldiers at Troppau a few hours before German troops entered the city. DNB also said a fourteen-year-old boy was shot to death at Schillerdorf as Czechoslovak forces left.

[A dispatch from Reichenberg said Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, had dissolved the Sudeten "Free Corps" which was formed as a fighting arm of the Sudetens during the Czechoslovak crisis.

[Polish troops continued to occupy territory ceded to Poland. Yesterday they moved into Bohumin, important Railroad junction town, which was scheduled to be occupied on October 11. Warsaw Foreign officials said Czechoslovakia had asked them to advance the date to avert disorders in the adjoining territory.]

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Hungarian Occupation Agreed To.

[Dispatches from Komarom, on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier, said Czechoslovakia had agreed to Hungarian occupation of two border towns as an initial step in settling Budapest's territorial claims. Satoraljaujhely is to be occupied within twenty-four hours and Ipolysag within thirty-six hours.

[Czechoslovakia also agreed to release all Hungarian political prisoners and discharge all Hungarian-speaking soldiers from the Czechoslovak Army.]

Whether a plebiscite in areas of mixed German and Czech population would be held or some other arrangement made with Prague was being debated.

German Army officers said they did not believe a plebiscite would

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be held.

In their view, the matter can be settled by giving Czechoslovakia economic or other advantages in return for territory which would include a large percentage of Czechs.

That the territory acquired by Germany will have a considerable Czech minority now seems certain. Many Czechs in the occupied areas fled inland, but large numbers expect to remain where they are.

One young Reichenberg laborer told this correspondent:

"I was born here. What can I do? I shall remain."

An older man said:

"I am going to stay. I have lived here thirty years. In that time I have lived in the Austro-Hungarian empire, then in the republic and now I find myself in Germany. I have been in front of [illegible] in all of them. I might [illegible] stay where I am."

Seen as German Vassal.

As German Army officers see it, the economic blow dealt Czechoslovakia leaves the country only one choice, to become the vassal of Germany.

Economic experts—some of them reserve officers called from private life and other members of the army's regular economic staff—are attached to the army of occupation. This is especially notable at the headquarters of Gen. Walther von Reichenau in the Third Zone, which includes Czechoslovakia's biggest industries.

These officers say the agricultural regions left to Prague can live only through exportation to the industrial centers now in German hands and that Czechoslovakia will have to bow to the inevitable.

The army is re-establishing rail, telephone and postal communications in the new territory as fast as bridges can be repaired and new staffs trained to take the place of evacuated Czech employees.

Trains now run every three or four hours between Eger and Karlsbad, but trains on the main Berlin-Prague line go no farther into Czechoslovakia than Bodenback, a few miles beyond the former German frontier. Negotiations are under way to resume mail relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Nazis Complete Army Control Of Sudetenland

Enter All Zones in 10 Days, as Prescribed; Board in Berlin Is Revising Trade Relations With Czechs

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP).—The German Army tonight had complete control of all the territory in Czechoslovakia awarded to the Reich by the Munich four-power accord and by decisions of the international commission sitting at Berlin.

"Within ten days the national change of title to the Sudetenland was accomplished, the "Dienst aus Deutschland" news service observed, "and nowhere were there incidents worth mentioning, although the atmosphere had become decidedly heated through events preceding." The "Dienst aus Deutschland" reflects the general attitude of both official and unofficial Germany.

There is a feeling of relief that the entire occupation occurred smoothly and, so far as the army is concerned, virtually on the minute. In the opinion of Foreign Office commentators the real work now begins.

Economic Problems.

The task is two-fold—integrating the Sudetenland as regards administration in line with the rest of the Reich and solving the multitude of German-Czech problems, chiefly of an economic nature, arising from the German acquisition of the Sudetenland.

As the first outward gesture Chancellor Adolf Hitler decreed that the swastika flag now is the flag of the Sudetenland as well; second, he decreed that the Reich's coat of arms and the official seals be used throughout the newly absorbed territory; third, German law now applies to the Sudetenland.

More difficult than these self-evident measures, however, is a maze of economic problems to be faced. As these economic problems involve relationships with Czechoslovakia, the international commission here refrained again today from meeting and left the problems to be worked out by an economic subcommittee.

The "Dienst aus Deutschland" supported predictions that there might be no plebiscites in areas of mixed German and Czech population in what remains of Czechoslovakia. It stated that such plebiscites, if held at all, "would prove necessary in only the most exceptional cases."

New Barter Pacts Needed

A Foreign Office spokesman, in discussing the work of the economic subcommittee, said: "It must be remembered that Germany and Czechoslovakia were already on a mutual barter basis, with a complicated system of quotas for various categories of goods."

"Also," he continued, "a new boundary line now often separates areas which mutually complemented each other. Agreement must be reached on a method by which the flow of complementary goods or raw materials back and forth may continue uninterrupted, so that economic life on both sides can be carried on healthfully. Also, there is the question of credit relationships to be regulated.

"These are not matters upon which day-by-day communiques can be issued, as one problem often is temporarily shelved until another one related to it is first threshed out.

"A satisfactory solution of the economic inter-relationship will have a beneficial effect on further sessions of the international commission when such problems as the mixed areas question and the German guaranty of the new Czechoslovak state are under discussion."

HENCE, ACCORDING TO DER ANGRIFF, ORGAN OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, A "WATCHFUL PEACE" MUST BE GERMANY'S SLOGAN AND THIS PEACE CAN BE SECURED ONLY BY CONTINUING REARMAMENT.

BERLIN SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN X X X UNDER DISCUSSION."

FURTHER LIGHT WAS THROWN ON THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC SUB-COMMITTEE BY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, WHICH SAID:

"ONE OF THE POINTS UNDER DISCUSSION IS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE OFFICES SHALL CONTINUE TO PAY RENTS TO MEN AND WOMEN ENTITLED TO THEM IN THE SUDETENLAND.

"FOR SETTLEMENT OF THIS QUESTION A MIXED SUB-COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE MINISTRIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES HAS BEEN APPOINTED.

"LATER NEGOTIATIONS WILL BEGIN CONCERNING PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS TO BE GRANTED CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRY FOR DELIVERIES INTO THE SUDETENLAND."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE PROFESSED TO BE COMPLETELY SURPRISED BY REACTION ABROAD TO CHANCELLOR HITLER'S SAARBRUECKEN SPEECH YESTERDAY REGARDING IT AS BELLIGERENT.

EVENING NEWSPAPERS UNITED IN POINTING OUT THAT CHANCELLOR HITLER WANTS GERMANY TO BE STRONG IN MILITARY MIGHT ONLY IN ORDER THAT EUROPEAN PEACE MAY BE MADE SECURE.

(HITLER SAID IN HIS SPEECH THAT GERMANY IS READY FOR PEACE BUT IS PREPARING HERSELF DEFENSIVELY MORE THAN EVER.)

AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN OFFICIAL EYES, HITLER MADE HIS GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE BY RENOUNCING FURTHER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN EUROPE (IN HIS BERLIN SPORTSPALAST ADDRESS SEPT. 26.), AND THEREFORE NO NEW GESTURE WAS NECESSARY YESTERDAY.

ON THE CONTRARY, ACCORDING TO THIS VIEW, THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES IN LONDON AND PARIS AFTER THE MUNICH ACCORD SHOWED THAT THE "OTHER SIDE" WISHES TO MAKE "NO CONSTRUCTIVE CONTRIBUTION."

OR, AS DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND PUT IT, "AS LONG AS IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT THE MUNICH COURSE WILL BE CONTINUED IN LONDON AND PARIS, SO LONG IS GERMANY OBLIGATED TO CONTINUE TO RELY UPON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ITS OWN MEASURES OF SECURITY--MEASURES TO WHICH IT OWES ITS SUDETENLAND SUCCESS."

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Communist Leaders Detained in Slovakia

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LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Prague said today that a number of Communist leaders had been detained in Slovakia.

Prague Editor and Wife Near Death From Drug

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PRAGUE, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Rudolf Tabori, chief editor of the German language newspaper Prager Tagblatt, and his wife were found near death today in what police described as a suicide attempt. Both had taken overdoses of a drug. Physicians said they probably would not recover.

Thomas, 43 years old, was one of the prominent newspaper men of Prague. He and most of his employees were Jewish, and associates said the Tagblatt's financial position was unsteady because of large circulation losses in the Sudeten area after dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

London's Lord Mayor Flies To Prague to Aid Needy

OCT 11 1938

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harry Twyford, left by plane today for Prague to survey conditions under which his refugee relief fund would be expended.

Sir Harry, who started a drive for subscriptions last week, already has raised $150,000. The fund will be administered by Basil Cochrane Newton, British Ambassador to Prague. Sir Harry expected to return Wednesday.

London Consulate Urges Americans to Register

OCT 11 1938

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—A published notice this morning urged Americans living here to register with the Consulate-General, so American authorities can "tell where you are in case of need."

The reason presumably was to provide the consulate with a quick check record in the event of an emergency like the recent Czechoslovak crisis.

Churchill To Reply To Hitler's Speech On Next Sunday

OCT 11 1938

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—Winston Churchill, speaking from London, is to make his postponed broadcast, expected to be in reply to Adolf Hitler's Saarbrücken speech, on Sunday, October 16, the National Broadcasting Company announced tonight. The exact hour has not been determined.

Mr. Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer and opponent of the Munich four-power agreement, originally had been scheduled to broadcast today, but postponement was arranged at his request.

American Correspondent Jailed 16 Hours by Nazis

OCT 11 1938

Virginia Cowles Accused as Friend of Czech Leader

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10 (AP).—"The News Leader" said today that Miss Isabelle Zeigler, its roving columnist correspondent, had informed the paper by telephone from Berlin that she had been arrested and held for sixteen hours in a Sudeten German jail. The paper quoted Miss Zeigler as saying she was held in the Elbogen (Loket) police court jail, but was released "on insufficient evidence."

The paper said it gathered from the conversation, interrupted frequently whenever questions about her treatment were asked, that she was arrested on "a charge of being a close friend and accomplice of Dr. Hans Leister." The paper identified Dr. Leister as the democratic leader of the Czechs in the Elbogen district.

Miss Zeigler is a professor of modern languages at the Richmond division of the College of William and Mary.

TWO MONARCHISTS FREED IN AUSTRIA

Sons of Sarajevo Victim Released by Nazis.

OCT 11 1938

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (AP).—Duke Maximilian von Hohenberg and his brother, Prince Ernst, have been freed from the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau, it was disclosed today.

The pair, Austrian monarchist leaders and sons of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination at Sarajevo touched off the world war, were arrested after the union of Austria and Germany.

They have returned to Vienna and are staying with monarchist friends.

Czech Industry Looks to U.S. for Financial Help

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Rail Lines, Materials Lost to Germany and Poland, Leaders Seek Private or Public Loans to Rebuild

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VITKOVICE (Cechach), Czechoslovakia, Oct. 10 (AP). — Czechoslovakia's private industry, threatened with extinction as a result of the republic's dismemberment, turned toward the United States today for capital to rebuild plants and railways.

Industrial leaders said they hoped especially to obtain loans in the United States—either public or private—to build railroads and highways through Czech territory to replace lines and roads now cut by German and Polish areas.

They also hoped to increase export business with the United States to obtain the foreign exchange necessary to pay for imports of coal and sand from mines formerly in Czechoslovakia but now included in areas occupied by Germany and Poland.

The great Vitkovice iron and steel works, the largest in Czechoslovakia, faces a forced shutdown, since the coal mines which supplied it have been taken away.

Officials said approximately 60 per cent of the hard coal production of the Maehrisch-Ostrau (Moravska-Ostrava) mines was lost by revision of the frontier. The revision also gave Germany and Poland 90 per cent of the republic's soft coal.

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Johnson Act Obstacle

Czechoslovakia's present debt to the United States amounts to nearly $200,000,000. The principal item is the post-war relief debt, of $165,658,603, which is in default.

Efforts of Czechoslovak interests to obtain capital in the United States would have to be carried on under the restrictions of the Johnson act, which Congress passed to discourage American entanglements abroad. Whether private groups could float such a loan is problematical. The act specifically forbids governmental loans to nations now in arrears on their debts to this country.

30-24-939

30-24-939

OCCUPATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY ON THE BORDER OF SLOVAKIA.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS BROUGHT TO BRATISLAVA RESIDENTS A FORCEFUL RECOGNITION OF THE NEW FRONTIER AND AROUSED FEARS FOR THE FUTURE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE NEWLY-CREATED AUTONOMOUS SLOVAKIAN STATE.

MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS WAS PRECEDED BY THE FLIGHT OF MANY SLOVAKS FROM THE AREA TRANSPORTING TO BRATISLAVA AND OTHER TOWNS WHATEVER POSSESSIONS THEY COULD TAKE ALONG.

MOST SLOVAKS IN BRATISLAVA, HOWEVER, SHOWED STILL GREATER CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBLE PENETRATION INTO SLOVAKIA ITSELF BY HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

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LEADING BUSINESSMEN EXPRESSED THE OPINION THE CITY ITSELF WOULD BE LIKELY TO COME UNDER CONTROL OF HUNGARY EITHER AS A RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY AT KOMAROM OR BY OTHER MEANS.

SLOVAK LEADERS SAY THAT ONLY 17 PER CENT OF BRATISLAVA'S APPROXIMATELY 150,000 PEOPLE ARE HUNGARIAN, BUT HUNGARIANS ARE EXPECTED TO CLAIM THE ENTIRE CITY.

SUCH A CESSION WOULD BRING UNDER HUNGARIAN DOMINATION THE ISLAND OF ZITNY OSTROV BETWEEN THE LITTLE AND BIG DANUBE RIVERS, CALLED BY THE

VLTKOVICE-OCT-10

THE ORE SITUATION IS NOT SO IMPORTANT SINCE MOST OF THE RAW MATERIALS FOR IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION ALREADY WERE BEING IMPORTED. THE £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) LOAN WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAS PROMISED WAS CHARACTERIZED BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY AS ONLY "A DROP IN THE BUCKET" FOR WHAT WILL BE NEEDED FOR THE RECONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

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CARRY ALLEN

BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, OCT.10-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS MOVED TODAY INTO PETRZALKA, DIRECTLY ACROSS THE DANUBE RIVER FROM BRATISLAVA, COMPLETING

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SLOVAKS THE "PANTRY OF SLOVAKIA" BECAUSE OF ITS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, INCLUDING WHEAT, CORN, AND OTHER GRAINS.

SLOVAK OFFICIALS SAY THE NEW AUTONOMOUS SLOVAK GOVERNMENT HERE, PROBABLY WOULD BE MOVED TO ZILINA IN THE EVENT HUNGARY OCCUPIED BRATISLAVA.

SOME CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY OFFICERS, HOWEVER, DID NOT SEEM TO SHARE THIS FEAR, ASSERTING "OUR ARMY WILL NEVER GIVE UP BRATISLAVA REGARDLESS OF THE DECISION OF THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE."

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BRATISLAVA'S FORTIFICATIONS ARE CONSIDERED OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

eSOOPES

BY LARRY ALLEN

WITH CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES ON THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, OCT. 10-(AP)-STEEL-HELMETED CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS REINFORCED POSITIONS AT KOMAROM AND OTHER TOWNS NEAR THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER TODAY, PREPARED TO RESIST ANY INVASION BEFORE AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED ON CESSION OF SLOVAK TERRITORY TO HUNGARY.

ALMOST AN ENTIRE REGIMENT, INCLUDING MANY AMERICAN SLOVAKS WHO HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY, MOVED INTO TOWNS ABOUT 40 MILES FROM KOMAROM, WHERE A CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN COMMISSION WAS ATTEMPTING TO DECIDE THE AMOUNT OF TERRITORY TO BE GIVEN TO HUNGARY.

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NEGOTIATIONS OPENED WITH A HUNGARIAN DEMAND THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA AGREE TO IMMEDIATE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF REGIONS HAVING MORE THAN 50 PER CENT HUNGARIAN POPULATION AND PLEBISCITES TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF OTHER POINTS.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKS WOULD DEMAND CONSIDERATION FOR 350,000 SLOVAKS NOW LIVING UNDER HUNGARIAN RULE AS A COUNTER PROPOSAL.

IN UNOFFICIAL CZECHOSLOVAK QUARTERS THERE WERE REPORTS OF FRONTIER

CIDENTS. A NUMBER OF HUNGARIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AD ONE CZECHOSLOVAK WOUNDED IN A HUNGARIAN ATTACK ON FRONTIER GUARDS AT SAHY, 85 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRATISLAVA.

A CZECHOSLOVAK COMMANDING OFFICER SAID ARMY OFFICIALS WERE HAVING DIFFICULTY IN RESTRAINING SOLDIERS, DEEPLY RESENTFUL OF FURTHER DISMEMBERMENT OF THE REPUBLIC. THE SOLDIERS WANTED TO FIGHT TO PRESERVE WHAT WAS LEFT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TERRITORY.

THE OFFICER SAID ALL NEWS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS WAS BEING WITHHELD FROM THE TROOPS SO AS NOT TO AROUSE FURTHER THEIR EMOTIONS.

HE SAID THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY OF REVOLT IN THE ARMY IF HUNGARY'S DEMANDS WERE PRESSED TOO FAR.

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THE DANUBE RIVER BRIDGE CONNECTING THE HUNGARIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK PARTS OF KOMAROM WAS HEAVILY GUARDED ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE. IT WAS MINED WITH 140 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE, READY TO BE SET OFF SHOULD HUNGARIAN TROOPS ATTEMPT TO MARCH BEFORE ENTRY WAS AGREED UPON.

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, WAS SAID TO HAVE VISITED HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS AT KOMAROM, CAUTIONING THEM NOT TO PROVOKE HOSTILITIES PENDING COMPLETION OF DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

MJ1112AES

PRAGUE, OCT. 10-(AP)-THE PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT OF BOHEMIA, KARL SOBOTKA, TODAY ORDERED PERSONS COMING FROM REGIONS OF POLISH AND GERMAN OCCUPATION TO REGISTER WITH AUTHORITIES WITHIN 24 HOURS.

HE FORBADE THEM TO TRAVEL OR CHANGE RESIDENCES, AND OFFERED FREE RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION TO ANY WISHING TO RETURN TO OCCUPIED REGIONS.

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IT WAS ESTIMATED THERE WERE 34,000 FUGITIVES IN PRAGUE.

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CLEVELAND, OCT. 10--AP--VOJTA BENES, BROTHER OF FORMER PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, LEFT WITH 7,500 SYMPATHIZERS HERE TODAY THE DEFY "THERE IS NO POWER ON EARTH, HITLER'S OR MUSSOLINI'S WHICH CAN DEFEAT THE ETERNAL YEARN-FOR FREEDOM AND LIBERTY WRITTEN IN THE HEART OF OUR NATION

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1938

WITH BLOOD."

THE 61-YEAR-OLD CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LEADER CALLED FOR AID FOR "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES WHO HAVE FLED THE SUDETEN AREAS."

BENES ADDRESSED A CROWD WHICH JAMMED THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM IN A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, HE CHARGED. "THERE IS NO BLOOD ON OUR HANDS--ONLY THE WEAT OF WORKERS WHO TRIED TO BUILD A NATION."

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30.24-941

BUDAPEST, OCT 10-(AP)-SLOVAKS LIVING IN HUNGARY SAID TO NUMBER MORE THAN 100,000, HELD A HUGE MASS MEETING IN BUDAPEST TONIGHT DEMANDING THE "RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION" FOR THEIR BROTHERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

IT WAS DECLARED THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT ALREADY SET UP IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA DID NOT REPRESENT ALL SLOVAKS.

LEADERS OF THE MEETING SAID THEY WOULD APPEAL TO THE FOUR SIGNATORIES OF THE MUNICH AGREEMENT AND TO POLAND AND HUNGARY.

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ANTI-DALADIER NOMINEE WINS

Radical Socialist Party Loses Senate Seat.

X39.32

GENERAL ELECTION ASKED

Premier Believed to Have Won on Foreign Policy.

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PARIS, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier's Radical Socialist Party lost its first election since the Munich peace and faced a growing demand today for a national referendum on foreign policies.

A Radical Independent, Pierre Masse, won the senatorial seat from Herault Sunday, defeating his Radical Socialist opponent 462 to 391. A Radical Socialist had held the seat.

The calls for dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and a general election to determine the will of the people came from representatives of all factions.

Premier Daladier himself has been reported in favor of asking a popular mandate for his shift in foreign policy toward cooperation with Germany and Italy.

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Calls for Election.

Deputy Georges Bonnet echoed that idea at a party rally yesterday at Nevers. His was the first open call for dissolution of the Chamber by a member of the Radical Socialist party.

A declaration by Senator Paul Maulion that the Senate would give Daladier an "immense majority" was considered significant to political observers.

M. Maulion is a member of the Democratic Left, the Senate majority party. The Constitution provides that the President can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies only with consent of the Senate.

Communists have formally demanded dissolution, while the Socialists, still non-committal, are growing daily more hostile to Daladier's efforts to settle differences with Italy, even at the cost of an insurgent victory in the Spanish civil war.

The official organ of the Socialist Party, Le Populaire, said today that even while negotiations were under way, "Gen. Franco's savages of the air resumed their aerial bombardment." The newspaper carried the story of an attack on a Spanish Government railroad train with 150 reported killed and 300 wounded.

Vital Meeting Today.

A deciding factor in the Socialist stand may be action taken at a two-day meeting of the national committee of the powerful Leftist General Confederation of Labor, which claims 5,000,000 worker members.

Sessions were called for today and tomorrow to study the political situation created since partition of Czechoslovakia, to which Daladier agreed at Munich. The confederation, not itself a political party, is linked closely with both communists and Socialists in the People's Front coalition.

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Another Quits Flandin.

The exchange of telegrams and congratulations between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin led today to a third resignation from Flandin's party. Charles Reibel, senator and former minister, sent Flandin a scorching letter of resignation from the Democratic Alliance Party, of which he was vice-president and Flandin is president.

Flandin, a leader of the right in the Chamber of Deputies, in the crisis before the Munich four-Power accord advocated refusal to honor the French mutual assistance pledge to Czechoslovakia.

In a telegram, the text of which was disclosed last Thursday, Hitler thanked him "for the amicable felicitations which you transmitted to me in your telegram" and for "your energetic efforts in favor of an entente and complete collaboration between France and Germany." Two days later Paul Reynaud, Minister of Justice, resigned from Flandin's party. Yesterday Baron James de Rothschild also resigned.

With Reibel's action today leftists asserted that the split from Flandin was an awakening from what they called "the dreams" that the Munich accord meant peace with honor.

"I certainly thank God that peace was saved," Reibel wrote to Flandin, "but at what price?

"I cannot understand how a French[illegible] and, moreover, the Foreign Minister of [illegible] 7, 1936 (the date of entry of German troops into the demilitarized Rhineland), should have dreamed of congratulating for his part in the work for peace the chief of State who endangered peace."

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

(ADVANCE)-BERLIN, OCT 10--NAZI LEADER HITLER IS RIDING THE CREST OF A WAVE OF POPULAR ADULATION WHICH IN MANY INSTANCES APPROACHES WORSHIP.

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I REPORTED THAT FACT PREVIOUSLY AND WILL NOW AMPLIFY IT.

IT IS NO MYTH THAT A NEW CONCEPT OF ALMOST RELIGIOUS ASPECT HAS BEEN BORN IN GERMANY AND THAT HITLER IS THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

THE BUILDUP IS LARGELY BY INDIRECTION, BUT IT IS INTENSE. CONSTANTLY IT

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IS BEING DRIVEN HOME TO THE PEOPLE THAT THEIR LEADER IS INFALLIBLE. HE CAN DO NO WRONG AND THINK NO WRONG.

PUBLIC PEOPLE AVOID DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT FOR IT IS A DELICATE PROPOSITION AS YET. GERMANY IS A STRONGLY CHRISTIAN COUNTRY. A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HOWEVER CONFIRMED TO A CLOSE FRIEND OF MINE THAT HITLER IS ESTABLISHING A NEW FAITH. DER FUEHRER HIMSELF HAS REMARKED THAT EVERY 2000 YEARS A FRESH RELIGION SPRINGS UP AND HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE BELIEVES HE WAS ORDAINED TO LEAD THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THERE ARE IN GERMANY THREE CASTLES BUILT IN MEDIEVAL STYLE, WHERE FUTURE NAZI LEADERS ARE BEING TRAINED. THE SCHOOLING IS RIGOROUS AND CALLS FOR GREAT DEVOTION AND SELF SACRIFICE.

AS PART OF ONE OF THESE CASTLES IS A SYMBOLIC STRUCTURE KNOWN AS THE TOWER OF WISDOM. IT IS SAID THAT WHEN HITLER WENT THERE TO

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DEDICATE THE SCHOOL AND TOWER HE TOLD THE STUDENTS HE WAS WRITING A WORK WHICH WOULD COMPRISE HIS IDEAS. THIS WOULD BE HANDED OVER FOR THE BENEFIT OF FUTURE NAZI LEADERSHIP. IT WOULD BE A SEQUEL TO HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY "MEIN KAMPF."

WHEN THIS STATEMENT BECAME KNOWN IT WAS WHISPERED THAT THE FUEHRER WAS WRITING A BIBLE FOR THE PEOPLE. AS IT MAY, EVEN NOW MEIN KAMPF IS READ ON OCCASIONS FROM SOME CHURCH PULPITS IN PLACE OF THE SCRIPTURES. IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, TOO, ONE SEES DEATH NOTICES SAYING THAT THE DECEASED "DIED IN THE FAITH OF ADOLF HITLER" INSTEAD OF THE USUAL SCRIPTURAL QUOTATION.

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MORE AND MORE THE FUEHRER IS EMPLOYING MOHAMMED LIKE EXPRESSIONS IN HIS PUBLIC UTTERANCES. HE SPEAKS IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE PROPHETS. THESE SAYINGS ARE CAREFULLY PRESERVED AND CULTIVATED.

NEWSPAPERS AND SPEAKERS HAVE FALLEN INTO THE CUSTOM OF STARTING OFF A QUOTATION FROM HITLER WITH "THUS SPAKE THE FUEHRER." THE DAILY PAPERS FREQUENTLY PRINT ONE OF HIS SAYINGS AT THE TOP OF THE FRONT PAGE AS THE GREAT THOUGHT OF THE DAY. THIS TAKES THE PLACE OF THE CUSTOMARY WORDS OF WISDOM FROM THE BIBLE OR SOME HISTORIC PERSONAGE OF THE PAST.

THIS NEW MOVEMENT, BY THE WAY, HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE NEO PAGANISM WHICH HAS SPRUNG UP IN RESTRICTED QUARTERS IN GERMANY. THE NAZI IDEA IS IN SOME RESPECTS LIKE THE SHINTOISM OF JAPAN WHICH CALLS FOR ANCESTOR WORSHIP AND IS BUILT ABOUT THE DIVINITY OF THE NATIONS RULER.

THE NAZI MOVEMENT GLORIFIES THE GERMAN AS A SUPERMAN. HE TALKS DIRECT WITH HEAVEN. ABOVE THE ORDINARY RUN OF GERMANS STANDS THE GREAT TWENTIETH CENTURY PROPHET ADOLF HITLER. IN HITLER'S SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP LIES HIS STRONGEST HOLD ON THE PEOPLE. IT FOLLOWS THAT NAZIDOM'S GREATEST STRENGTH IS HERE.

THERE IS NO SMALLEST DOUBT THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE WOULD HAVE FOLLOWED HITLER INTO WAR OVER THE SUDETEN CONFLICT HAD HE CALLED THEM. THEY DEFINITELY DIDN'T WANT WAR BUT THEY WOULD NOT HAVE CHALLENGED THE EDICT OF THE THEIR LEADER.

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(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, OCT 10)

DB12PES

Prague Acting To Send Back Some Refugees

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Cases Studied With View to Returning Residents to Sudetenland Wherever Possible With Safety

PRAGUE, Oct. 11 (AP).—The government of Czechoslovakia wrestled today with problems arising from the German occupation of the Sudetenland, particularly the presence in Czechoslovakia of 10,000 Sudetenland refugees.

Karl Sabotka, Bohemian provincial president, appointed a committee of ten former residents of the Sudetenland to investigate registration lists and determine which refugees could be sent back home without personal danger. The committee said it would deal with each case individually, considering the refugee's status, the amount of his possessions and his prospects if he should return to the Sudetenland.

A possibility was that the committee might arrange an exchange of Germans now inside Czechoslovakia for Czechs who remained in the Sudetenland after the German occupation.

Most refugees from the Sudetenland were believed to be Social Democrats, politically anti-Nazi, who fled rather than live under the expanded Hitler regime. In addition to the Sudetenland refugees, there were some from territory granted to Poland.

Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London, who arrived here yesterday as head of a British relief mission, said wedding rings, postage stamps and cash were being contributed by sympathetic persons in England to aid Czechoslovak refugees. He said the relief fund now exceeded $200,000.

The registration of refugees proceeded under the orders of the Bohemian provincial President, Karl Sabotka, while the national government's plans for the return of many refugees were held in abeyance.

The flood of refugees to Prague stations was characterized as "a pathetic sight" by Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London, who came here to survey the refugee situation in conection with a fund he is raising in Britain.

"The English have the deepest sympathy," he said, "and contributions have poured in on me without solicitation. Some are large sums, and there are thousands of tiny amounts, including even jewelry and postage stamps. Many offered the widow's mite."

Sir Harry has formed a committee, with Basil Cochrane Newton, the British Minister, as chairman, to distribute the relief. The fund had reached $150,000 when the Lord Mayor left London yesterday.

OCT 12 1938

New Reich "Encroachments"

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—A Reuters' news agency distpatch from Prague today said that encroachments on Czechoslovak territory by the German Army of occupation had been reported from several parts of the new frontier.

Near Pilsen, it was asserted, Germans crossed the line at five points despite protests from Czechoslovak observers and penetrated ten miles in one place.

A state of emergency was declared along the Hungarian frontier in Ruthenia, where a number of incidents were reported, the agency added. Near Berchevo forty Hungarians attacked a railway station, killing the train guard and wounding a passenger, it was reported. Two of the band were captured.

2 CEDED TOWNS ARE TAKEN OVER BY HUNGARIANS

OCT 12 1938

Czechs Give Up Ipolysag and Railway Junction, Satoralja Ujhely.

INCOMING SOLDIERS KISSED

Meanwhile Prague Sends Fresh Troops to Guard Frontier During Negotiations.

OCT 12 1938

IPOLYSAG, On the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Border, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Hungarian troops occupied this Czechoslovak border town at 1:20 P. M. (7:20 A. M., Eastern standard time) today in the first actual transfer of territory in Hungary's drive to regain part of the land she lost to Czechoslovakia after the world war.

More than 4,000 residents of Ipolysag, fifty miles north of Budapest, sang, danced and kissed the incoming Hungarian soldiers, whom they welcomed in the name of the approximately 1,000,000 Hungarians in territory Budapest is demanding from the dismembered Czechoslovak State.

Military bands played fiery Hungarian music. The day was celebrated as a Hungarian national holiday and acclaimed as ending twenty years of mourning for Hungarians in Czechoslovakia.

Dispatches from Komarom, the border town where Hungarian and Czechoslovak envoys are negotiating over the cession of territory, reported Hungarian troops also occupied the important railway junction of Satoralja Ujhely, across the frontier from the Hungarian town of that name and 150 miles northeast of Budapest.

Agreement was reached Sunday at Komarom that these two points would be occupied to symbolize Czechoslovakia's willingness in principle to meet Hungary's demands. Budapest has disclosed

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these demands include transfer of over 6,000 square miles. Prague has indicated this particular demand was considered excessive.

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Troops Set to Move.

KOMAROM, CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Government moved fresh troops into areas near the Hungarian border today while the homeward movement of soldiers in other sections of the country jammed highways and railroads. New units of soldiers with bayonets and small field cases took up positions at Komarom and other frontier towns ready to meet any possible military action by Hungary to take territory she wants from Slovakia.

Across the Danube River Hungarian soldiers prepared to spring into action immediately should any order for occupation be given. Red-white-green Hungarian flags decorated homes and business places along the Danube in Slovakia as a welcome for what citizens expected to be an invasion from the Hungarian side.

Soldiers carrying rifles with fixed bayonets kept watch at all bridges, railway stations and other communication centers.

A Czech officer commanding several soldiers stationed at a border town near Komarom declared the Czechs wanted to fight to prevent any further dismemberment of the territory by Hungarians, and that officers were having an extremely difficult task to prevent open hostilities.

"Our men are desperate and broken hearted," the officer declared. "The world should have permitted us to fight."

The Czechoslovak Government apparently was taking no chances of serious trouble developing with no army to defend what territory is left.

Rail Service Disrupted.

Great mass military movements were under way, particularly from frontier sectors now occupied by German and Polish troops. Thousands of soldiers crowded into railway box cars, passenger trains, motor transports and old covered wagons. Some rode bicycles. Ambulances, army supply trucks, tents and other military equipment and carloads of livestock were being moved along with the soldiers.

Every railway town in Czechoslovakia was thronged with soldiers. Thousands of men, women and children fled regions occupied by German troops. Railway schedules were disrupted completely. There has been no dining car or sleeping car service on Czechoslovak trains for weeks. Trains require from 14 to 20 hours for a journey of a few hundred miles.

The penetration of German troops into the Breclav area severed the main railway line communications between Prague and Bratislava and forced a change to a substitute route.

Prague Reports Threats.

PRAGUE, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Republic apparently faces a new and desperate struggle to preserve the independence of what is left of its territory. As territorial negotiations with Hungary went on, Germany and Poland having already won their demands, Prague was beset by increasing indications of a German wish to reduce the republic to bondage.

In informed circles here it was declared that Germany had hinted it would forgo a further military advance only on condition Prague end its alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

Other points said to comprise a Nazi program were outlawing of the communist party by Czechoslovakia, an agreement that German troops could pass through Czechoslovak territory in war, an anti-Semitic policy and a customs union between the two countries.

HUNGARIAN PARLEY WITH CZECHS HALTS

Deadlock Reported in Talks on Land Cession and Troops of Both Sides Are Restive

OCCUPIED TOWN EN FETE

Budapest's 'Symbolic' Force Is Greeted by Songs and Talks —Refugee Study Is Pushed

KOMAROM, Czechoslovakia (on the Hungarian Border), Oct. 11 (AP).—Negotiations for a settlement of Hungary's demands on Czechoslovakia were recessed today until tomorrow after a brief conference that a Prague delegate said had ended in a deadlock.

It was announced officially, however, that both delegations would present conference data to their governments tonight. The Hungarians, it was understood, were insistent on the cession of territory including the cities of Bratislava, Nitra, Kassa and Ungvar.

The occupation last night and today of two frontier towns, Ipoly Sag and Satoralja Ujhely, was regarded by the Hungarians as merely a "symbolic overture" toward recovery of thousands of square miles from Czechoslovakia.

Fear was expressed in some quarters that, if the negotiations on Hungary's full demands should collapse, Hungarian troops massed along the border might cross it.

[Reports from Budapest have indicated that Hungary demands the transfer of more than 6,000 square miles of Slovakia—a demand that Prague has considered excessive. The conference at Komarom was called as the Hungarian Cabinet was reported drafting an ultimatum to Prague.]

The Czechoslovak Government moved new troops into areas near the border to meet any possible military action by Hungary.

A Czech officer at a border town near Komarom said that Prague's troops wanted to fight to prevent further dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and that officers were finding it difficult to prevent open hostilities.

Ceremony at Ipoly Sag

IPOLY SAG (on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border), Oct. 11 (AP).—Thousands of steel-helmeted Hungarian soldiers marched through a barrage of red, white and pink roses today to complete occupation of this Czechoslovak border town as a symbol of the territorial settlement that Hungary demands.

The khaki-clad troops were greeted by a great splurge of color, fiery Hungarian music and a tremendous turn-out of Hungarians.

For hours before the troops had passed the international barrier thousands of peasants lined the highway into Ipoly Sag for ten miles. They sang and danced. Scores of peasant girls ran up to the vanguard of troops and kissed the officers.

In Ipoly Sag, a town of 4,000, bugles sounded at noon and Czechoslovak officers went to the international barrier and formally surrendered the town. The Hungarian force of occupation was estimated at 10,000.

The occupation was carried out in an orderly manner. Radio broadcasters, speaking from the town square, told Hungarians of the nation's bloodless conquest while orators from a near-by balcony predicted that the advance had just begun.

Church bells rang out, and even the few Czechoslovak policemen remaining in the town wore Hungarian emblems.

JEWS ROUNDED UP

Sent to Concentration Camp, Budapest Papers Say.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Budapest newspapers said today that several hundred Jews had been rounded up by the police in Eastern Hungary and sent to a concentration camp at Nagy-Kanizsa, near the Yugoslav border. No official information concerning the reported arrests was available.

One Nazi-connected newspaper here said, however, that those arrested were all "profiteers and currency smugglers and hoarders." This newspaper accused Jews at Kisvarda of having a secret radio station to maintain contact with Jews in Czechoslovakia. The authorities at Kisvarda denied this, however.

The Hungarian Rightist press is carrying on an intensified anti-Jewish campaign and the government thus far has taken no steps to stop it.

Reichsmark Becomes Legal Sudeten Money

Berlin, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Government decreed today that the reichsmark henceforth would be the legal currency of the Sudeten territory.

POLAND HONORS BECK

President Confers Nation's Highest Award on Foreign Minister

Warsaw, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Ignace Mosicki today conferred Poland's highest honor, the White Eagle decoration, on Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister, in recognition of his services to the nation.

Colonel Beck's part in regaining Teschen and surrounding territory from Czechoslovakia after Germany got Sudetenland has won him great public acclaim in Poland.

Editor's Suicide Attempt Succeeds.

PRAGUE, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Rudolf Thomas, Jewish editor of the German language newspaper Prager Tagblatt, died today of an overdose of a drug he and his wife took yesterday in what police said was a suicide attempt. His wife was in a critical condition.

Paris Disillusioned

Paris, Oct. 11 (AP)—Neither "Neville Chamberlain street" nor "Thirtieth of September avenue" will appear in Paris this year.

In the wild delirium accompanying the signing of the four-power "peace of Munich," the Paris Municipal Council proposed both of the names for streets. September 30 was the day Premier Edouard Daladier returned home from Munich in triumph to receive the greatest ovation accorded anyone here since Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight in 1927.

Today both proposals were withdrawn. Their abandonment characterized the developing change of French public opinion about the "peace of Munich," which has been criticized increasingly by press and politicians.

Announcement by Benes Proves To Be Hoax

Glasgow, Oct. 11 (AP)—Members of the Scottish Nationalist Association who earlier today announced Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, had agreed to be their candidate for the rectorship of Glasgow University, tonight decided they had been made the victims of a hoax.

The Czechoslovak Legation in London denied the earlier announcement that Dr. Benes had agreed to be a candidate for the honorary post, saying he had "not even considered the invitation yet."

The Nationalists issued a statement explaining the hoax tonight. They said they received a telegram from London, which they accepted in good faith, saying the former Czechoslovak President had agreed to be their candidate. SUBS. FOR LONDON

"But since it was generally known in official university circles that Benes had been approached by the Nationalists we now believe this communication may be a hoax on the part of some opposition clubs," the Nationalist statement said.

The Nationalists still are hoping that Dr. Benes will give his acceptance, however. Names for the position will be posted at noon tomorrow.

WILLIAM POWELL, SCOTTISH JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR, HAD TOLD A MEETING OF 500 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS THAT BENES HAD ACCEPTED. THE RECTORSHIP IS A PURELY HONORARY POST, CARRIES NO SALARY, AND ENTAILS NO RESIDENTIAL DUTIES. SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY RECTORSHIPS PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN HELD BY DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN STATESMEN. AT PRESENT THERE ARE THREE CANDIDATES FOR THE POST: SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; SIR HENRY LUNN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION; AND LAURENCE HOUSMAN, AUTHOR AND PACIFIST. POSTERS WERE PUT UP AT THE MEETING READING, "VOTE FOR BENES, THE MAN WHO SAVED THE WORLD." THE ELECTION IS TO BE OCT. 22.

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BENES RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO "FACILITATE"

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REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY AFTER CESSION OF THE SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY. HE HAD BEEN THE CHIEF PERSONAL TARGET OF ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK PROPAGANDA IN GERMANY.

IT WAS BELIEVED OTHER CANDIDATES WOULD RETIRE FROM THE FIELD IF MR. BENES ACCEPTED. ONE OF THEM, SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ALREADY HAD SENT A TELEGRAM TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION IN WHICH HE SAID HE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO RETIRE IN FAVOR OF BENES.

GLASGOW-OCT-11

SUBS: FOR LONDON

BENES NOMINATED FOR GLASGOW POST

Is Named as Candidate for Rector of University.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Legation said tonight that it had received word from former President Eduard Benes that he had not accepted and had not yet considered an invitation to be the Scottish Nationalist candidate for rector of Glasgow University. This followed an announcement by Scottish Nationalists to a big students' meeting at Glasgow that Dr. Benes had agreed to stand for tht rectorship, a purely honorary post, in the election October 22.

Posters were put up reading, "Vote for Benes, the Man Who Saved the World."

The Glasgow announcement said that Dr. Benes's acceptance had been received from a close friend of the former president in London, but the Legation spokesman asserted that no one in London had authority to give such acceptance.

The rectorship carries no salary and no residential duties, but if Dr. Benes accepted the nomination and were elected he would be expected to go to Glasgow to deliver a rectorial lecture, probably in the second year of the three-year term.

Mr. Benes resigned last Wednesday as chief of the State he helped establish twenty years ago, explaining that his continuance in office, in the face of the declared enmity of Adolf Hitler, would "constitute an obstacle" to revival of the dismembered republic.

Other candidates for the Glasgow University post are Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the liberal opposition in the House of Commons; Sir Henry Lunn, vice-president of the League of Nations Union, and Laurence Housman, author and pacifist.

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LONDON--THIRD ADD BENES XXX IN LONDON.

BECAUSE THE POST IS PURELY HONORARY BENES, IF ELECTED, WOULD NOT NECESSARILY HAVE TO LIVE IN BRITAIN.

OTHER NOTABLE FOREIGNERS HAVE HELD RECTORSHIPS OF SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES IN THE PAST. THE LATE MARCHESE GUGLIELMO MARCONI, ITALIAN INVENTOR OF WIRELESS, WAS ELECTED RECTOR OF ST.ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY IN 1934.

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THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION WAS APPROACHED BY THE SCOTTISH NATIONALISTS ON THE MATTER ONLY LAST NIGHT AND EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT BENES HAD ACCEPTED SO QUICKLY.

BENES, SPENDING HIS DAYS PUTTERING IN THE GARDEN OF THE 10 ACRE (CORRECT) ESTATE WHICH HE NOW MAKES HIS HOME, HITHERTO HAD LET A GREAT PILE OF MESSAGES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE INVITATIONS FROM BROWN AND CHICAGO, GO UNANSWERED.

PRAGUE, OCT. 11-(AP)-MRS. HARRIET HAWES, MOTHER OF MARY HAWES, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE WASHINGTON POST, TOLD TODAY OF DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN A ONE-WEEK JOURNEY FROM PARIS TO PRAGUE.

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IN THE COMPANY OF TWO GERMANS AND A SWISS NEWSPAPERMAN SHE CROSSED INTO SUDETENLAND LAST WEEK AND WAS TAKEN TEMPORARILY TO EGER AFTER A CITIZEN HEARD HER SAY "THE UNITED STATES WILL NEVER TRUST HITLER" BECAUSE, SHE SAID, GERMAN TROOPS WERE ENTERING SUDETEN TOWNS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

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AFTER THIS EPISODE SHE WENT TO KARLSBAD,
AHEAD OF REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S ARRIVAL ENTRY THERE LAST TUESDAY.
FROM KARLSBAD SHE WENT TO BOCHEV, [redacted] THEN UNOCCUPIED BY THE GERMAN
ARMY TERRITORY, WHERE SHE RETIRED FOR THE NIGHT.

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WHEN SHE AWOKE THE NEXT MORNING THE
TOWN WAS IN THE HANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS. MRS. HAWES FINALLY
WAS ABLE TO JOIN HER DAUGHTER IN PRAGUE, COMING BY WAY
OF PILSEN. HER HOME IS AT 2 BELFIELD ROAD, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

APL PORTERS 01215 CAF 1P.

IPOLY SAG-OCT 11

MORE THAN 4,000 RESIDENTS OF IPOLYSAG, NEAR THE BORDER 50 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST, SANG AND DANCED TO FIERY HUNGARIAN MUSIC AS THE HUNGARIAN TROOPS TOOK OVER AT 1:20 P.M. (7:20 A.M., E.S.T.) TODAY.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PART OF THE BORDER TOWN OF SATORALJA UJHELY WAS COMPLETED LAST NIGHT. THIS TOWN IS 150 MILES NORTHEAST OF BUDAPEST.

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HUNGARIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN ARRAYED AT THE BORDER FOR FORCEFUL OCCUPATION, IF NECESSARY. ABOUT 1,000,000 HUNGARIANS DWELL IN AN AREA OF MORE THAN 6,000 SQUARE MILES DEMANDED BY BUDAPEST.

PRAGUE AUTHORITIES HAVE INDICATED THEY CONSIDER THE DEMAND EXCESSIVE, BUT THE MATTER HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF A DELEGATION HEADED BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEWLY AUTONOMOUS SLOVAKIA, DR. JOSEPH TISO, FOR SETTLEMENT AT KOMAROM.

THE SLOVAK PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS PRINCIPALLY INVOLVED IN HUNGARIAN DEMANDS.

30.24-945

30.24-945

THE LORD MAYOR SAID ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND WOULD NOT BE PARTISAN. HE SAID HE HAD NO INFORMATION WHETHER THE REFUGEES NOW CROWDING PRAGUE WOULD BE SENT BACK IN GREAT NUMBERS TO THE SUDETEN REGIONS.

"OUR ONLY CONCERN," HE SAID, "IS TO RELIEVE URGENT SUFFERING. WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS." #

OCT 12 1938

ZEERUST, TRANSVAAL, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, OCT.11-(AP)-GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, DECLARED HIMSELF TODAY AGAINST BINDING THE UNION GOVERNMENT TO ANY POLICY OF FLAT NEUTRALITY IN A EUROPEAN WAR WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER THE STATUS OF MANDATED SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

"THERE ARE 20,000 UNION NATIONALS IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA," HE SAID AT A SPEECH IN CONNECTION WITH A PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTION. "IS THE UNION GOING TO BETRAY THEM?" X743-30

RECENTLY THERE HAS BEEN AGITATION IN PARTS OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA FOR A PLEBISCITE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THAT FORMER GERMAN COLONY SHOULD BE RESTORED TO GERMANY OR REMAIN UNDER BRITISH RULE. IT IS NOW ADMINISTERED BY THE UNION UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE.

GENERAL SMUTS SAID THAT THE OPPOSITION IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT DESIRES A POLICY OF COMPLETE NEUTRALITY, BUT ADDED: "WHAT IF, IN TIME OF TROUBLE, ENGLAND ANSWERS US, 'SORRY, BUT WE ARE NEUTRAL'?"

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HE ARNED THAT THE UNION SHOULD BE CAREFUL IN CONSIDERING ANY POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

"YOU SEE HOW STATES DISAPPEAR IN EUROPE," HE SAID. "LET US NOT ACT RASHLY WHEN IT COMES TO FRIENDSHIP WIT E POWER (BRITAIN) WHICH STILL DOMINATES THE SEAS AND IS ILL ABLE TO PROTECT OUR COAST AND PORTS." #

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Slovaks Ask Hitler to Mediate

Envoy Reported to Have Flown to Berlin as Armies Mass on Hungarian Border.

KOMAROM, on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Border, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Persons close to the Slovak delegation in the Komarom conference on the territorial dispute between Hungary and Czechoslovakia said today that the Slovaks had asked Adolf Hitler to mediate "in this serious hour."

Slovaks said after a meeting today of the two delegations that they were so widely apart that it did not appear that their differences could be bridged by ordinary negotiation. The only hope, they said, was that some foreign statesman could convince the Hungarian Government that its demands were "sky high" and a danger to European peace. They believed that the Fuehrer of Germany, already master of the Sudetenland taken from Czechoslovakia, was the only man who might so impress the Hungarians.

Air Trip to Berlin Rumored.

Previously it had been reliably indicated that the Hungarians were asking for some 8,000 square miles of southern Slovakia and that the Slovaks—to whom the Prague Government has delegated the Komarom negotiations—were willing to cede only about 2,000 square miles.

It was reported that Slovak Minister Durtschansky, who is assisting the Slovak Prime Minister, Dr. Joseph Tiso, in the conference, flew to Berlin this morning to seek Hitler's mediation. Slovak delegates argued that disastrous results might follow if the Komarom conference broke down and no way of settlement could be found.

The two delegations met for nearly three hours today, but it was understood that little was accomplished because the Slovaks were awaiting Durtschansky's return with Hitler's answer. He is expected tomorrow.

Huge maps were carried into the conference hall. After a three-hour session, the conference recessed formally until tomorrow, but military and economic experts of the two nations continued their studies in the conference hall.

Rival Armies Massed.

Meanwhile the armies of Czechoslovakia and Hungary were massing tens of thousands of impatient troops along the frontier.

The Hungarian Army moved an entire corp of approximately 12,000 men into this frontier district today, while re-enforced Czechoslovak troops kept close watch on their side of the border.

Observers felt the day would bring a turning point in the tense situation resulting from Hungarian demands on Magyar-inhabited sections of Czechoslovakia.

Negotiations Stalled.

The negotiations of the two countries were reported still far apart. Czechoslovakia was said to have agreed to cede some 2,000 square miles against the original Hungarian demand for 8,000 square miles. Some members of the commission, nevertheless, believed a compromise might be reached.

The armies on both sides of the border showed increasing restlessness while awaiting an agreement on territorial cessions. Steel and barbed wire barriers remained on the Danube River bridge connecting two sections of this town.

The Hungarian negotiators were understood to insist on the cession of territory, including the cities of Bratislava, Nitra, Kassa and Ungvar. The Hungarian occupation of Ipolysag and Satoralja Ujhely was regarded as a "symbolic overture."

Chvalkovsky to Visit Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Frantisek Chvalkovsky, new Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, will reach Berlin tomorrow morning for conferences with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, said an official announcement tonight.

Chvalkovsky, a former Minister to Berlin, has been expected ever since entering the Prague Cabinet early this month to come to Berlin to seek a new basis for relations between Germany and dismembered Czechoslovakia.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Germany wants to resume normal business relations with Czechoslovakia at once. To this end, a Government spokesman said today, direct negotiations are proceeding independently of the international commission sitting in Berlin.

This commission is to fix terms of settlement following German absorption of Sudetenland, and Germany believes thousands of detailed problems will keep the commission busy for weeks, too long to wait for resumption of normal economic life.

Among the things Germany wants included in an agreement to govern until the commission completes its work are agreements on resumption of rail, postal, telephone and telegraph communications, and at least a limited exchange of goods, to permit food shipments.

Some of the Problems.

Questions of ownership of property or patent rights held by Czechs which will now be exploited by Germans, and of the shifting of Czechoslovak capital out of Sudetenland are giving the commission long hours of work.

The new boundaries worked several freak situations. In one instance, an electric light plant of a town is in Czechoslovakia, but the town now is in Germany.

So far, no definite decisions have become known. Czechs said the two contesting parties were not agreed on fundamental principles.

Germany denies Czechoslovakia's right to take railway rolling stock and other movable public utility equipment. The Czechs took practically all the railway cars, locomotives and movable electrical equipment with them when they evacuated Sudetenland.

The Germans assert that these partially belong to the Sudetens and that such property should be shared according to some method yet to be agreed upon.

Czechoslovakia Asks Hitler to Curb Hungary

Tension Mounts as Border Parley Stalls and Troops Are Massed—Mediation Believed Only Way Out

By The Associated Press

KOMAROM (Komarno), Czechoslovak-Hungarian border, Oct. 12—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's mediation was reported invoked tonight to untangle deadlocked Czechoslovak-Hungarian border negotiations, while troops were massed on each side of the frontier.

The Czechoslovak negotiators rejected today Hungarian claims for the predominantly Hungarian population in certain parts of Czechoslovakia. It was authoritatively reported that Hungary would walk out of the conference tomorrow unless her demands were met, though the negotiators were scheduled to meet at 9 a. m. (3 a. m. New York time) tomorrow to resume the negotiations.

With the talks in deadlock, the Slovak delegation, sources close to it said, had decided to ask the mediation of Hitler. Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, Slovak Minister, who is aiding Dr. Joseph Tiso, the Slovak Premier, at the conference, was reported to have flown to Berlin with the request and was expected back here tomorrow.

[Czechoslovakia's new Foreign Minister, Frantisek Chvalkovsky, also was en route to Berlin for conferences with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Informed German quarters regarded his visit as a start toward alignment of Czechoslovak foreign policy with the Rome-Berlin axis and severance of the mutual-assistance pact between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.]

The Slovaks, who in three days of conferences offered a variety of proposals, were understood to have suggested even that autonomy be provided for the heavily populated Hungarian areas in Slovakia, itself a newly-created autonomous state in Czechoslovakia. Informed quarters said the Hungarians were greatly surprised at this suggestion and insisted upon immediate occupation by the Hungarian Army of heavily-populated Hungarian areas.

Two representatives of the new autonomous state of Ruthenia in Czechoslovakia joined the conference today, in view of the fact that the areas proposed for occupation also include 30,000 Russians and 67,000 Germans.

Hungarian sources said Hungary wants territory that includes 840,000 Hungarians and only 145,000 Slovaks. Czechoslovak census figures, however, showed only 700,000 Hungarians in the territory demanded.

Reliable reports indications have been that Hungary, spurred by German and Polish success in getting Czechoslovak territory, had demanded 8,000 square miles of southern Slovakia. The Slovaks were believed willing to cede only 2,000 square miles.

With the parley deadlocked, Czechoslovak nervousness mounted. Troop trucks rumbled through this city of 24,000 population which straddles the Danube. Gendarmes, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, and Czech police forces were reinforced. Both Czechoslovak and Hungarian troops on opposite sides of the Danube seemed prepared for open hostilities if the territorial negotiations failed.

Troops on both sides of the frontier were increasingly restless. An entire Hungarian Army corps of 12,000 men moved into the region today. Czechoslovak troops kept a close watch on their side of the border. Steel and barbed-wire barriers still blocked the Danube bridge connecting the two sections of Komarom.

GERMANY WINS SUDETEN AREAS BRITAIN BARRED

Commission's Map Reveals Hitler Occupies Ground Asked at Godesberg.

CZECHS MAKE SOME GAINS

Meanwhile Slovaks Urge Fuehrer to Mediate Dispute Over Hungarian Demands.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—An official map received here today disclosed that Adolf Hitler had carried his new frontier with Czechoslovakia forward to lines corresponding roughly to those of his Godesberg map, which Prime Minister Chamberlain refused to accept.

The map came from the International Sudetenland Commission now sitting in Berlin and shows the limits of the fifth zone of German occupation approved by the commission.

The new frontier gives Germany an area approximately equal to that of the Godesberg demands, although only in a few cases do the lines coincide with the Godesberg lines. There are variations of five to ten miles either way throughout some favoring the Czechs as compared with the Godesberg map, others favoring Germany.

At the Munich conference and afterward it was asserted in British quarters that Hitler had not gained all he asked of Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg on September 22.

Gain North of Prague.

The big four at Munich—Hitler, Chamberlain and Premiers Daladier and Mussolini of France and Italy—turned over to the commission the task of drawing the limits of the fifth zone. The commission consists of a German foreign office official as chairman, the British, French and Italian ambassadors to Berlin and, technically at least, a Czechoslovak envoy.

Germany's biggest gain, according to the commission's map, was made north of Prague, where the final settlement puts the border twenty-five miles from the Czechoslovak capital and ten to fifteen miles south of the Godesburg line.

On the other hand, the Czechs gained near Pilsen, where the frontier will not enter the actual town, as it was expected to do. Similar changes from the Godesberg line favoring Czechoslovakia appear all along the south and southwestern frontier.

Another German gain is to the west of Maehrisch-Ostrau, in northern Moravia, where the line passes through a large area in which Hitler originally demanded a plebiscite.

The feeling is growing in informed quarters here that Germany might be satisfied with the Czech concessions already embodied in the fifth zone and that plebiscites in additional territory might be waived. The commission's map, however, showed areas in which plebiscites might be held.

Opening Wedge In Tying Czechs To Berlin Seen

Berlin Hails Visit Today of Prague Foreign Minister as Seeking Danubian Co-operation

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP).—Informed quarters regard the visit tomorrow of Czechoslovakia's new foreign minister, Frantisek Chvalkovsky, as an opening wedge toward aligning the Czechoslovak foreign policy with Germany's and the Rome-Berlin axis. Mr. Chvalkovsky, who was called from his position as ambassador at Rome to the Prague cabinet post a week ago, is scheduled to arrive in the morning and confer with foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Nazi circles cited Mr. Chvalkovsky's appointment as a "sign of the increased influence of those Czech circles which demand a new orientation of the foreign policy of the remaining Czechoslovakia in a spirit of rapprochment to Germany."

It was believed that one subject the two foreign ministers might discuss was the matter of Czechoslovakia's ties with Soviet Russia. It was taken for granted the Germans would insist on severance of the Soviet-Czechoslovak mutual assistance pact if the new state is to establish itself on a good footing with Germany.

Tomorrow's talk between the two men appeared in general to be in line with what a government spokesman said was Germany's desire for immediate direct negotiations—outside the International Sudeten Commission—to facilitate resumption of normal relations between the two nations.

As an indication of German policy, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, in an address to the German Academy today defined Austria's mission in the German Reich as the watchtower of the East and mediator between the German and southeastern European peoples and cultures. The peoples of the Danbuian basin, he said, must ssomehow get along together.

He said that "for an amicable relationship among the Danubian peoples three things are necessary:

"First, a realization of the common fate binding them together.

"Second, a mutual recognition of their nationalism based upon the common heritage of blood.

"Third, a common endeavor to bring order into this space (meaning the Danubian basin)."

Seyss-Inquart said that with Germany's renunciation of further territorial claims, it was plain the Reich wanted nothing of its neighbors except co-operation. "But no power on earth can ever again tear Germany apart," he added. Czechoslovakia, he said, was now "imbedded with German areas," and therefore could never be used by other powers as an "airplane mother ship."

Prague Rejects Britain's Plea to Keep Refugees

Fears New Agitation by Anti-Nazi Sudetens Will Spread German Schools; Benes Due to Stay as Adviser

PRAGUE, Oct. 12 (AP).—Premier General Jan Syrovy rejected today a British plan to allow Sudeten German refugees to remain two months in Czechoslovakia pending organization of international aid for them.

The British suggestion was made by Major General Sir Neill Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany. The Premier replied that Czechoslovakia had reason to fear new agitation if great numbers of Germans were taken into the republic. Although most fugitives were anti-Nazi, he said, they already were demanding German schools. He added that many other difficulties, chiefly economic, stood in the way of the British plan. Malcolm expressed fear that many fugitives would be persecuted if they returned to the Sudetenland, now under German control.

Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London and head of a British refugee mission to Czechoslovakia, left for London today, expressing hope that relief measures could be worked out.

Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky set out tonight for Berlin

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30.24-947

30.24 —947

for important discussions with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop. Informed Berlin quarters regarded the visit as a start toward alignment of Czechoslovak foreign policy with the Fascist Rome-Berlin axis. It was believed Ribbentrop would insist on severance of the mutual assistance pact between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Work-Camp Program Approved

The Czechoslovak government approved today a labor work-camp program somewhat similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States. Its primary feature will be the registration of all unemployed men over eighteen who are eligible to work on railroad, highway or other projects necessary to rehabilitate the dismembered republic. Workers are to receive wages, uniforms, board and lodging in camps. Many of those going to the camps are expected to be demobilized soldiers who have been without steady work in civilian life.

Andrew Brody, Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, who has been named Premier of Ruthenia, newly established autonomous state within Czechoslovakia, declared martial law today in the city of Mucacevo and ordered citizens to deliver weapons to the authorities. Reasons for this move were not explained.

Sources close to former President Eduard Benes said he had rejected for the time being all offers of positions abroad, and that there was a growing demand that he remain as an adviser to the Czechoslovak government.

The Czechoslovak Government granted new minority concessions today and autonomous regime for the Carpathian Russians, and took steps to ease a staggering refugee problem.

Several truckloads left Prague for near frontiers this morning, starting the return of thousands of Sudeten Germans to Sudeten areas occupied by Germany.

The cost of caring for the Czechoslovak refugees is so great a strain on the national economy, the Czechoslovaks said, that few Sudetens will be permitted to remain here.

A Parliamentary deputy, Andrew Brody, was appointed Prime Minister of the Carpathian Russian (Ruthenian) autonomous State, similar to that permitted the Republic's Slovak minority after Sudetenland was ceded to Germany.

Senator Edmund Bacinsky and Deputy Julian Revay were appointed ministers, and Mgr. Augustine Vollsin and Dr. Ivan Pjestak were named State secretaries.

Bacinsky is to represent Carpathian interesets in the negotiations with Hungary, over that nation's demands for territory. A minister plenipotentiary, Stefan Fenclk, was named to negotiate boundary settlement with the Slovaks.

Refugees Must Register.

The Sudeten refugees, most of them without funds, were ordered to register by noon today. Eight hundred Austrians who settled at Brno after Germany annexed Austria were ordered to leave the country within eight days.

Although economic circumstances are such few can remain here, officials promised not to send back to Sudetenland those who could prove their lives or liberty would be endangered because of previous anti-Nazi attitudes.

Many said compulsory return to their homes would mean concentration camps.

Most of those who fled here are Social Democrats and communists who would rather live under the Czech Republic than under a Nazi regime. An estimated 1,400 are still pouring into Prague daily, and many are Sudentens.

There was developing, meanwhile, popular feeling against Germans and other foreigners which had been surprisingly moderate in recent days. Some foreign observers were apprehensive that the increased feeling might lead to a delayed explosion.

Sir Neill expressed fear many fugitives would be persecuted if they returned to the Sudetenland now under German control.

THE PRINCIPAL WORK PROJECTS ARE A NEW EAST-WEST RAILWAY TO JOIN BOHEMIA AND RUTHENIA WITH BRANCH LINES TO BRATISLAVA AND MORAVSKA OSTRAVA AND AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAYS PARALLELING RAILROADS.

PRAGUE-OCT 12

CZECH SOLDIERS DIG TRENCHES ON MAGYAR FRONT

Hungarians Do Likewise And Roll Artillery Into Position

Troops Ready To Fight. Awaiting Outcome Of Conference

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 12—Czechoslovak and Hungarian troops established fighting positions 250 feet apart today, awaiting the outcome of deadlocked diplomatic negotiations on Hungarian demands for Czechoslovak territory.

The lines were established following yesterday's occupation of two Czechoslovak frontier towns, Ipolysag and Satoralja Ujhely, by the Hungarian forces.

The occupation was a "symbolic overture," Hungarians said, to recovery of thousands of square miles from Czechoslovakia.

Troops Dig Trenches

Czechoslovak troops at Ipolysag withdrew three-fourths of a mile to the north of the town and started at once to dig trenches in potato fields and surrounding forests.

Hungarian infantry followed suit. Hungarian artillery was in firing position.

There was concern here that Czechoslovak soldiers, angered by territorial losses to Germany, would prefer to fight against any new concessions.

Negotiations Resumed

Hungarian-Czechoslovak negotiators meeting at Komarom, on the frontier, continued negotiations at noon today. Huge maps were carried into the conference hall, which observers interpreted as a good sign that negotiations would not be broken off as had been feared in some quarters.

After a three-hour session, the conference recessed formally until tomorrow, but military and economic experts of the two nations continued their studies in the conference hall.

When it became apparent yesterday that negotiators could reach no agreement yesterday, the negotiators adjourned their session until today.

Compromise Suggested

This gave each Government time to receive reports from its delegation, and the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, conferred until midnight with Premier Bela Imredi and Foreign Minister Koloman von Kanya.

One Hungarian delegate to the Komarom conference held out hope a compromise might be reached along this line:

1. Hungary to receive immediately purely Hungarian populated territories. Figures given here are 380,000 population living in a 4,200-square-mile area.

2. A new border to begin from six miles east of Bratislava, to run in an easterly direction three miles

[Continued On Page 3, Column 7]

south of Nitra, then continue northeast to five miles north of Kassa, thence east above Ungvar and finally connect with the present border southeast of the town of Munkacs, which under this plan also would come to Hungary.

3. The city of Bratislava would remain Czechoslovak, because it is that country's only outlet to the Danube now remaining, and is claimed as the capital by the Slovaks (granted an autonomous regime by the Prague Government).

Hopes For Future

Hungary also wants the Czechoslovaks to guarantee Slovakia will be permitted to become fully self-governing, hoping, a Hungarian spokesman indicated, that the Slovaks eventually would prefer to associate with this nation.

Hungarians want autonomy also for Ruthenians of Czechoslovakia, hoping they, too, would then want to join Hungary.

Czech Foreign Minister To See Von Ribbentrop

Prague, Oct. 12—Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky set out tonight for Berlin for important discussions with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

Informed Berlin quarters regarded the visit as the start toward greater alignment of Czechoslovak foreign policy with the Rome-Berlin axis. It was believed Von Ribbentrop would insist on severance of the mutual assistance pact between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia.

Brief conversations are expected. Other developments in the reorientation of the diminished Czechoslovak republic included:

1. Establishment of Ruthenia as an autonomous state and appointment of Andrew Brody, a deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, as Prime Minister of Ruthenia.
2. Rejection of a British plan to permit Sudeten German refugees to remain two months in Czechoslovakia pending organization of international aid for them.

Maj. Gen. Sir Neill Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, made the latter proposal personally and Premier Jan Syrovy rejected it.

Syrovy told Sir Neill that Czechoslovakia feared new agitation if great numbers of Germans were taken into the republic, although most of the fugitives were anti-Nazi. Syrovy said they already were demanding German schools.

Colonists in Africa Warn Against Return to Reich

Tanganyika Board Tells British Cession Would Be Perilous

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—A warning against returning Tanganyika to Germany was issued today by the Joint East African Board, an unofficial but influential body representing British trade and financial interest there. Tanganyika formerly was German East Africa, a colony Germany lost after the World War. It now is governed by Britain under a League of Nations mandate.

The council called attention to the "grave strategic and economic consequences which must result from any such cession, and to the incalculable disabilities which would be suffered by the inhabitants." It said it acted because of "strong representations" from East Africa.

Natives in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, paraded today, carrying posters pledging loyalty to Britain.

In Durban, Union of South Africa, a group of citizens and Parliament members agreed to a united front against ceding any African territory to Germany, a move discussed as a means of satisfying Adolf Hitler's demand for colonies.

African Natives Protest Giving Germany Colonies

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika (former German East Africa), Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Natives carrying posters expressing loyalty to Britain marched through the streets today to demonstrate against any transfer of the mandated territory to Germany.

At Durban, Union of South Africa, [illegible] citizens and members of Parliament agreed to a united front against any move to hand colonies back to Germany.

Recently there has been agitation in parts of Southwest Africa for a plebiscite on return to Germany.

BRITISH AND FRENCH WARNED BY ITALY

Mussolini Joins Hitler In Defying "War-Mongering Enemies Of Fascism"

Article Seen As Particularly Aimed At Duff Cooper And Anthony Eden

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Oct. 12—Premier Benito Mussolini joined Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany today in defying French and British elements he labeled war-mongering enemies of Fascism.

Informazione Diplomatica, in an article believed written by Il Duce himself, warned French and British anti-Fascists against hoping for a "preventive war" against Italy and Germany.

The article was inspired by the speech of Chancellor Hitler at Saarbruecken last Sunday in which he said Germany wanted peace but would rearm because "there are those abroad who do not want peace."

The article was interpreted in foreign circles as being aimed particularly at anti-dictator sentiment in Britain led by Anthony Eden and Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned their respective posts of Foreign Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty in protest against British dealings with dictators.

No Clarification Seen

The authoritative editor Virginio Gayda in his *Il Giornale d'Italia* said that "nothing appears to have been clarified yet in Europe except Czechoslovakia," and that "the spirit of Versailles lives again."

Informazione Diplomatica said a "preventive war" was wanted in certain quarters of Britain and France "led everywhere by Jews." It continued:

"Now, in timely form, the Führer has directed the attention of the German people and also of the world to the activities of these groups and parties which favor a preventive war against Italy and Germany, and nonetheless opportunely he made clear that Germany is not letting herself be chlorformed and, it is noted in Rome, neither is Italy.

Cites "Supreme Risk"

"Responsible Roman circles point out that mongers of a preventive war now are late. In their blind hate they may still dream of a preventive war, but attempting it would mean for them a supreme risk."

The statement said there was "nothing doing" now against the "tightly-bound" Italo-German "bloc of 125,000,000 men," which "is increasing its numbers by 1,000,000 per year." It declared that bloc "has today at is disposal imposing forces and a favorable geostrategic land, air and sea position."

Gayda Comments

Gayda commented:

"Italy learns daily that there are in France wide political sections which are determined to ignore Italy's military and civil honor and its robust spirit of peace to attribute aggressive attitudes toward it in order to create alarm and reaction, to under-value all its cooperative acts and persist in an inane attempt to undermine the Rome-Berlin axis that is the basis of Fascist Italy's foreign policy."

Gayda said that Italian troops returning from Spain's civil war are "always ready to take up arms again, perhaps even against France to compel respect for their honor, which is that of all Italy."

'PREVENTIVE WAR' SCORNED BY ITALY

Rome Spokesman Approves Hitler's Words in Berlin.

ROME, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Italy today warned French and British enemies of Fascism against nourishing hopes of a "preventive war" against Italy and Germany after the Munich accord dismembering Czechoslovakia.

An official "diplomatic information" believed to have been written by Premier Mussolini himself, gave "unconditional approval" to Chancellor Hitler's speech at Saarbruecken last Sunday.

Hitler said Germany wanted peace but continued to rearm because "there are those abroad who do not want peace."

A "preventive war" is wanted, said today's Italian statement, by groups and parties in France and Britain "and everywhere by Jews."

"Now, in timely form, the Fuehrer has directed the attention of the German people and also of the world to the activities of these groups and parties which favor a preventive war against Italy and

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Germany, and none the less opportunely he made clear that Germany is not letting herself be chloroformed and, as noted in Rome, neither is Italy.

"Responsible Roman circles point out that mongers of a preventive war now are late. In their blind hate they may still dream of a preventive war, but attempting it would mean for them a supreme risk.

"Against the Italian bloc of 125 millions of men, a bloc which is increasing its number by 1,000,000 per year, against this bloc which has today at its disposal imposing forces and a favorable geo-strategic land, air and sea position, against this bloc of tightly bound means and spirit there is nothing more doing."

SOVIET NEWSPAPER SAYS WAR IS NEAR

Predicts Hitler Will Want 'Taste of French Meat.'

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Pioneer Moscow, the Soviet children's newspaper, warned its readers today that "a bloody and cruel world war is near—nearer than Chamberlain (British Prime Minister) thinks." The newspaper said Germany would not be satisfied with the Czechoslovak settlement and probably would want "a taste of French meat next."

The article went on to say that the Soviet Union alone is strong against the "Fascist menace" and that it is to the Soviet Union that small countries look with hope.

"Developments in Spain and China show that only the Soviet Union can give a helping hand in the difficult fight against usurpers and Fascists."

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, under the caption, "two kinds of war," distinguished between "imperialist war," which it said was unjust, and a war for defense or liberation, which it said was just.

Pravda said the workers of the world must fight for "transformation of imperialist war into civil war of the exploited masses against their exploiters."

The newspaper declared the Chinese and Spanish peoples were waging just wars and said that "a war of the Czechoslovak people against the Polish and German usurpers" would be a just war.

"Any war against Fascists is a just war," Pravda said.

Prague Editor's Wife Also Dies by Poison

PRAGUE, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Mrs. Rudolf Thomas, wife of the Jewish editor of the German language newspaper Prager Tagblatt, died today of an overdose of a drug which she and her husband took on Monday. Mr. Thomas died yesterday.

PRAGUE, OCT. 12-(AP)-SOURCES CLOSE TO FORMER PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES SAID TODAY HE HAD REJECTED FOR THE TIME BEING ALL OFFERS OF POSITIONS ABROAD AND THAT THERE WAS A GROWING DEMAND THAT HE REMAIN AS AN EXPERT ADVISER TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT.

BROWN UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HAD INVITED HIM TO LECTURE OR TEACH.

THE WEARY, CARE-WORN FORMER PRESIDENT REMAINED IN SECLUSION AT HIS 10-ACRE COUNTRY HOME NEAR SEZIMOVO USTI. CLOSE FRIENDS SAID HE WAS RESTING AND ATTEMPTING TO REGAIN HIS HEALTH, WHICH WAS CONSIDERABLY BROKEN DURING THE TRYING PERIOD BEFORE HIS RESIGNATION OCT. 10.

BRITISH REPORTS THAT HE HAD ALLOWED HIS NAME TO BE PLACED IN CANDIDACY FOR THE RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY WERE DENIED BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES. (THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW SAID IT BELIEVED A TELEGRAM FROM LONDON THAT BENES HAD ACCEPTED SUCH AN OFFER WAS A HOAX. THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION IN LONDON SAID HE HAD NOT EVEN CONSIDERED THE OFFER.)

GLASGOW, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE SCOTTISH NATIONALIST ASSOCIATION BELIEVES A FUNSTER FAKED A TELEGRAM THAT FORMER PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE THE ASSOCIATION'S CANDIDATE FOR THE RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

WILLIAM POWELL, SCOTTISH JOURNALIST, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY DR. BENES HAD ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO SEEK THE POST, HONORARY AND WITHOUT SALARY.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION IN LONDON SUBSEQUENTLY ISSUED A DENIAL AND SAID DR. BENES HAD "NOT EVEN CONSIDERED THE INVITATION YET."

THE NATIONALISTS THEREUPON EXPLAINED THEY RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM LONDON THAT BENES HAD ACCEPTED BUT THAT "WE NOW BELIEVE THIS COMMUNICATION MAY BE A HOAX ON THE PART OF SOME OPPOSITION CLUBS."

PARIS CABINET VOTES TO SPEND MORE FOR ARMS

Authorizes Daladier to Put 2 Billion Francs Extra Into Defense.

VETERANS DEMAND DICTATOR

Say No Other Plan Will Solve Acute Problems Which Now Face Nation

PARIS, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The French Cabinet authorized Premier Edouard Daladier today to spend an extra 2,307,000,000 francs (about $62,289,000) for national defense in the few remaining months of this year.

To the Premier as War Minister was allotted 1,420,000,000 francs ($38,340,000) for the army and to Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi 887,000,000 francs ($23,949,000) for the sea forces. M. Daladier as Minister of National Defense and Premier will supervise the whole expenditure.

The appropriations were the first evidence of the Government's determination to push French rearmament after the Munich peace of September 30 in which Adolf Hitler obtained French, British and Italian agreement to split Czechoslovakia.

The national defense expenditures previously allotted by Parliament for 1938 totaled 25,945,000,000 francs (about $674,570,000 at present rates.

New Ambassador to Rome.

The same time the Cabinet, meeting with President Albert Lebrun, was said to have agreed to transfer Andre Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin, to the Rome embassy. He is to carry to Italy the French recognition of the Ethiopian empire.

The selection of M. Francois-Poncet was not mentioned in a communique issued after the meeting, but ministers confirmed it on leaving the session. The announcement was withheld officially pending the approval of the Italian Government.

The ministers said they had decided to send Robert Coulondre to take over the Berlin embassy from his present post as Ambassador to Moscow.

Rene Massigli, Director of Commercial and Political Affairs at the Foreign Office, was appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

Cabinet Greets Belgian King.

The Cabinet quit the meeting with M. Daladier a few minutes early in order to greet King Leopold of Belgium at the railway station and accompany him to President Le Brun's palace.

King Leopold, who led his country back to complete neutrality in European politics after lining up for years with France and Great Britain, was expected to avoid political talk during his one-day stay in Paris to help dedicate a statue to his father, Albert I.

Veterans Demand Dictatorship.

A dictatorial government of national union was demanded for France today in the name of 6,000,000 organized world war veterans as the only means of solving the acute problems facing the nation.

Henri Pichot, president of the Federal Union of Veterans, said he issued the call for a government that would ignore political parties and do away with Parliament for two years not only in the name of his organization but with the approval of affiliated veterans' groups as well.

The manifesto demanded that Premier Daladier prove he is the man to save France by immediately forming a national government demanding full economic, financial, social and diplomatic powers from Parliament to rule the country by decree until the 1940 general elections.

Should Parliament refuse, M. Pichot declared, the Chamber of Deputies should be dissolved and the 6,000,000 veterans' votes would elect a Parliament that would grant decree powers.

Socialists Bitterly Opposed.

Socialists quickly answered the veterans' declaration with a warning that any such efforts to apply "methods of Fascism" to France would result in a bitter struggle.

Simultaneously the General Confederation of Labor, which claims to speak for 5,000,000 workers, declared itself unanimously opposed to any changes in the 40-hour week and other social legislation which was one of the defects in the nation's economy enumerated by Pichot as having to be remedied.

Veterans' leaders painted a grave picture of France, declaring that the budget was hopelessly out of balance, that the currency was falling and that half the country's heavy taxation was needed to care for the national debt, and that, while political parties wrangled over social laws, production had fallen below that of 1913.

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The Hungarian appeal asked that Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Daladier, Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini assemble again as they did for their historic meeting on October 1.

If a favorable reply is received from the four Powers, the Hungarian Prime Minister's press chief said that Hungary would delay her planned mobilization because of the breakdown of conference negotiations seeking settlement of Hungarian claims.

OCT 14 1938

Negotiations Broken Off.

The Hungarian delegation to the Komarom conference declared earlier tonight that negotiations on Hungary's demands for cession of Czechoslovak territory had been broken off. Koloman von Kanya, Hungary's Foreign Minister, read a declaration to a final session of the conference stating that the Budapest Government would hand over its claims on Czechoslovakia to the four-Power conference for decision.

This came about one hour after expiration of a Hungarian ultimatum calling for Czechoslovak acceptance of Hungary's territorial demands—said to cover some 8,000 square miles—by 6 P. M. (noon, Eastern standard time).

The Hungarian spokesman said that his Government saw no way to bridge the existing differences between the two nations by continuing the conference.

Crosses Danube Bridge.

The Hungarian delegation immediately left the conference hall, on the Czechoslovak side of the border, and crossed over the Danube Bridge into Hungary at 7:25 P. M. (1:25 P. M., E. S. T.).

Before expiration of the ultimatum a high Hungarian official asserted that Hungary probably would order army mobilization tonight if her demands were not accepted. However, the announcement that her demands would be referred to the four-Power group was believed to indicate that immediate military action was not contemplated.

Re-enforcements Rushed.

Czechoslovakia rushed troop re-enforcements to the international Danube River bridge connecting Hungarian and Czechoslovak parts of Komarom tonight as thousands of persons on the Czechoslovak side demanded immediate cession to Hungary in a mass demonstration.

Artillery was moved into position at the entrance of the bridge. Barbed wire barricades were erected, and troops with fixed bayonets barred the passage of travelers. Czechoslovak troops rushed to their quarters to get full field equipment as word circulated that negotiations had broken off.

The final session of the conference lasted only five minutes.

Shortly before 6 P. M. a Czechoslovak delegate disclosed that his country had made a new proposal, but details were not disclosed. It was indicated, however, that by further bargaining on the basis of this proposal Hungary might obtain about 40 per cent of her demands.

Previously it was indicated that the Slovaks—to whom the Prague Government had delegated conduct of the Komarom negotiations—were willing to cede some 2,000 square miles to Hungary.

OCT 14 1938

Conference Breaks Up.

Five minutes after 6 P. M. it was announced the Slovak reply to the ultimatum would be delivered at 7 P. M. (1 P. M., Eastern standard time). Apparently this was not satisfactory and the conference broke up.

The breakdown created a sensation in Hungary, where troops have been concentrated on the border to support the negotiators' demands.

Diplomats close to the Hungarian delegation expressed the belief that Hungary had made its decision on the advice of Reichsfuehrer Hitler of Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy, both of whom had voiced support of Hungary's demand for return of territory she lost to Czechoslovakia as a result of the world war and which she asserted contained some 1,000,000 Hungarians. The Hungarian Cabinet was said to have kept telephonic communications with Hitler and Mussolini open throughout the afternoon.

Yesterday it was reported that the Slovaks were seeking Hitler's mediation, hoping that he would tell the Hungarians their demands were too high. A Slovak envoy was reported to have flown to Berlin hoping to see Hitler. (But Berlin official circles said nothing was known there of such an envoy).

Board River Steamboat.

Mr. Von Kanya arrived late in the afternoon to receive the Slovak reply. While waiting for it he and his aids went aboard the Danube River steamboat Zsofia, presumably for a river journey back to Budapest.

Hungary demanded cession of Hungarian populated districts in Slovakia on the basis of the Hungarian 1910 census. Slovaks countered with a proposal to give up territory on the basis of the 1870 census, when there were but few Hungarians living in districts which Hungary now wants.

The Hungarian proposals, it was indicated, would require cession of 8,000 square miles.

Report of Czechs' Offer.

Slovak delegates said that the Czechoslovak offer which Hungary had rejected before issuance of the ultimatum provided:

1. Consideration of strategic as well as racial features in the new border, thus assuring both countries of permanent peace.

2. Rejection of Hungarian territorial demands which included such cities and towns as Bratislava, Sered, Nitra, Leva, Losonc, Rozsnyo, Kassa, Ungvar, Mukacs and Huszt.

3. Willingness to cede the districts of Sommerein, excluding Bratislava, Dunaszerdahely and Komaron in addition to Parkan, Ipoly, Feledince and Beregszesz.

Meanwhile Slovaks awaited word from Dr. Ferdinand Durjansky, a Slovak Minister, who was said to have returned to Bratislava, from a conference with Adolf Hitler. Sources close to the Slovak delegation yesterday said that Hitler had been asked to mediate and that Dr. Durjansky, aid to Dr. Joseph Tiso, the Slovak Prime Minister, had gone to Berlin on that mission.

Hungarian soldiers, horses, cannon, tanks and munitions crowded villages and roads leading to the border. Scores of border towns were closed to civilians to serve as bases for the army.

OCT 14 1938

In Fighting Positions.

Czechoslovak and Hungarian troops were in fighting positions 250 feet apart on one section of the border. Yesterday the Hungarian army had moved up approximately 12,000 men to the frontier district.

The ultimatum was served at the conference on the minorities dispute by Koloman von Kanya, Hungarian Foreign Minister. Hungarians declared that concessions offered by Czechoslovakia were unacceptable.

In Budapest, Hungarians felt that the most critical day since the end of the world war had come for the country. Demands for military action were heard in the streets, especially from Hungarian radical nationalist quarters.

Budapest police, apparently fearing anti-Czechoslovak demonstrations, were reinforced and ordered to carry rifles day and night.

Czech Troops on Guard.

Czechoslovak soldiers moved additional field artillery, machine guns and supplies closer to the Hungarian frontier along the Danube. They were prepared for any contingency.

Tension increased in this town, which straddles the Danube River. On the Czechoslovak side the Hungarian minority for days has been awaiting entry of Hungarian troops.

Steel-helmeted Czechoslovak soldiers with bayonets guarded every entrance to Hungarian soil.

The Lomarom Bridge over the Danube was mined, ready for destruction should Hungarian troops attempt to cross if negotiations had failed to bring peaceful settlement by the 6 P. M. dead line.

Czechoslovakia apparently was faced with the most serious situation since the crisis with Germany.

Czechoslovak officers were having difficulty in restraining their soldiers. There was talk in the ranks that the soldiers—at the last minute before giving away territory to Hungary might disobey their officers and start shooting.

Hungarians have indicated they want 8,000 square miles of southern Slovakia, newly established autonomous State of Czechoslovakia. The Slovaks were believed willing to cede only 2,000 square miles. According to proposals attributed to the Czechoslovak negotiators today, Hungary would not get a number of purely Hungarian-populated towns that Hungarians demanded.

Leaves for Budapest.

The Hungarian delegation left for Budapest and a likely Cabinet council, while Dr. Tiso departed hastily for Bratislava. Dr. Tiso left at 9:40 A. M., before M. Kanya rejected presently offered concessions.

Count Jenos Esterhazy, leader of the Hungarian minority party in the Czechoslovak Parliament, declared that "we Hungarians wish to get, as quickly as possible, all Hungarian territory for Hungary, and are generally in agreement with the demands of the Government."

Informed sources said the Hungarian delegation generally was holding to demands that all Hungarian territory with 51 per cent or more Hungarian population be ceded and occupied by troops as soon as possible. The Hungarians were said to be agreeable to prebiscites in districts where the Hungarian population was 50 per cent or less of the whole.

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A Czech delegate said that the "final" offer to Hungary included seven districts with a population of 400,000 Hungarians, 50,000 Slovaks, 30,000 Ruthenians, 50,000 Jews and 10,000 Germans. Plebiscites, he said, would be conducted in eight other districts.

Hungarian delegates and experts, while checking the Czechoslovak proposal, said offhand these Slovak population figures were "exaggerated."

One Hungarian delegate said that the Czech proposal was unacceptable because it completely neglected the ethnographical situation and was "guided only by military and strategic advantages for Czechoslovakia."

"The situation would become extremely dangerous for Czechoslovakia should the demand be rejected," the press chief of the Hungarian delegation declared. "The Czechs have moved more troops into their Hungarian territories every day."

Report Trouble in Ruthenia.

PARIS, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—A Havas (French News Agency) dispatch from Prague today said a state of siege, a form of martial law, had been proclaimed at Mukacevo (Munkacs) and in other districts in Ruthenia following a series of "incidents."

Mukacevo is the principal town of Ruthenia, also known as sub-Carpathian Russia and the easternmost province of Czechoslovakia.

The Prague Government has granted the province autonomy, but both Hungary and Poland have urged that a plebiscite be held there with a view to its possible union with one of the two countries.

Havas quoted Czechslovak authorities as asserting that on October 9 smugglers brought a group of Hungarian terrorists into Ruthenia, crossing the border from Hungary at Tarpa, twenty-five miles south of Mukacevo. The terrorists were said to have been armed with rifles, hand grenades, explosives and pistols of German manufacture similar to those which previously were found in possession of Sudeten Germans in northern Bo-

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Railway Bridge Dynamited.

Havas said that with the smugglers, who know the border region well as guides, several groups succeeded in entering Ruthenia over the week end. One group dynamited a railway bridge over the Borzava River and later attacked the railway station at Borzava-Muzijovo, killing a railway employee and wounding a passenger in a bus which had stopped at the station, Prague authorities said.

Another group circled to the north of the town of Berehevo and attempted to destroy telephone lines and railroad tracks.

The terrorists' numbers were swelled by new arrivals, according to information from Czech sources, but the majority were killed or wounded in fights with police and troops near Mukacevo Tuesday.

The Havas dispatch said a state of siege was proclaimed in the Berehevo and Sevljus region, some twenty miles south of Mukacevo, on October 10, and this was extended to Mukacevo yesterday. The frontier was then closed tightly to prevent the arrival of more of the Hungarians, who styled themselves "liberators."

Remnants of the Hungarian bands still at large were said to have killed a Ruthenian police officer near Berehevo yesterday.

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PARIS—SECOND ADD CZECH X X BEREHEVO YESTERDAY.

HAVAS ALSO REPORTED FROM PRAGUE THAT HUNGARIAN TERRORISTS EARLY TODAY ATTACKED THE RAILWAY STATION AT PERBENIK, WESTERN SLOVAKIA, AND CARRIED OFF THREE EMPLOYES AND THREE CZECH SOLDIERS. CZECH AUTHORITIES SAID THAT ASSAILANTS WERE RETURNING TOWARD THE HUNGARIAN BORDER THEY KILLED A CUSTOMS AGENT WHO TRIED TO BAR THEIR PATH.

HAVAS SAID CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY PLANES WERE DROPPING SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF TRACTS IN THE RUTHENIAN AND HUNGARIAN LANGUAGES ANNOUNCING TO THE RUTHENIAN POPULATION THE FORMATION OF THE AUTONOMOUS SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIAN (RUTHENIAN) STATE WITHIN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. THE LEAFLETS ALSO CALLED ON THE POPULATION TO REMAIN UNITED AND RETURN TO WORK.

FROM MAehRISCH OSTRAU, NORTHERN MORAVIA, HAVAS REPORTED THAT POLISH AUTHORITIES HAD EXPELLED MORE THAN 1,000 CZECHS FROM THE

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NEARBY TESCHEN AREA WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA SURRENDERED TO POLAND LAST WEEK. THE CZXMHS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN ONLY 24 HOURS TO LEAVE.

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THE DISPATCH SAID ALL CZECH SCHOOLS IN THIS TERRITORY WERE CLOSED, TEACHERS WERE EXPELLED FROM THE SCHOOLS BY FORCE AND DRIVEN FROM THE TERRITORY. CZECH WORKERS IN FACTORIDS AND MINES WERE REPORTED DISCHARGED BY THE POLES.

HAVAS ALSO REPORTED RESTRICTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CZECHS IN AREAS NEWLY TAKEN OVER BY GERMANY. NEWSPAPERS IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE WERE REPORTED BANNED. CZECH WORKERS AT VITKOVICE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO STRIP AND SUBMIT TO SEARCH WHEN CROSSING THE NEW BORDER AFTER WORK.

FOUR CZECHS WERE REPORTED ARRESTED AT SVINOV AND TAKEN INTO THE INTERIOR OF GERMANY. GERMAN AUTHORITIES REFUSED TO EXPLAIN.

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kia in Budapest's Liberty Square tonight after receipt of news that the Komarom conference on Hungary's territorial demands had broken down. Hundreds of armed foot and mounted police rushed to the square in efforts to get the crowd under control and disperse it.

As soon as the end of the Komarom conference was known thousands gathered in front of the statues on the four sides of the square representing the four countries to which Hungary lost territories after the world war (Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Austria). The American legation is situated on Liberty Square.

The crowd raised cheers for Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's Regent, and also for Major Ferenc Szalasi, Hungarian Nazi leader now serving a three-year prison term for plotting overthrow of the present regime.

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Terrorists Captured.

UZHOROD, Ruthania, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Government of autonomous Ruthenia announced tonight that captured leaders of Hungarian terrorist bands had confessed they had tried to create disorders in this region which would lead to Hungarian and Polish military intervention.

The Government said order had been restored after a series of terrorist attacks by the imposition of a state of siege, a form of martial law, in three districts near the Hungarian frontier. It announced that two Ruthenians were killed in these attacks, but that hundreds of the terrorists had been arrested.

The Government of Ruthenia—also known as sub-Carpathian Russia, hitherto the easternmost of Czechoslovakia's four provinces—began to function today as an autonomous unit within the Czechoslovak republic.

Drastic action was necessary, authorities said, because of the widespread terrorism perpetrated by armed bands of Hungarians organized to create a situation favorable to military intervention from outside.

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Both Poland and Hungary have agitated for the separation of Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia.

Demonstrate in Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—An angry, unruly crowd of thousands demonstrated against Czechoslova-

CZECHS ORDERED TO QUIT TESCHEN

OCT 14 1938

Poles Demand They Leave by November 1.

TESCHEN, Poland, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Orders were posted throughout the Teschen district today for all Czechs who have settled since November, 1918, in this area, newly acquired by Poland from Czechoslovakia, to leave by November 1.

Most of those affected by the orders are Government employees, school teachers, engineers and factory supervisors.

[Havas, French news agency, in a dispatch from Maehrisch Ostrau said Czech teachers already had been forcibly ejected from their schools and from the Reschen district.]

Polish authorities are trying to facilitate the enforced exodus by issuing special departure permits to those falling under the orders. It was understood that Czechs who settled in the district after November, 1918—that is, after formation of the Czechoslovak republic—but who cannot or will not leave will be denied Polish passports and will be regarded as undesirable aliens.

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported today in a dispatch from Lwow, Poland, that one person was killed and several injured in a fight yesterday in front of the Lwow Greek Catholic Seminary.

11.5.24

The report said the rioting was caused by the "anti-Polish" attitude taken by the seminary students during the Polish-Czechoslovak crisis.

NO PLEBISCITES WILL BE HELD IN CZECH ZONES

International Board Also Decides Borders Are Virtually Fixed.

SUBJECT TO MINOR CHANGES

Germany Gets Sudetenland Area Already Taken Over by Nazi Bellies

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BERLIN, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The International Sudetenland Commission decided tonight that the demarcation line of Sudetenland territory already occupied by the Germany Army shall be the definite border between Germany and Czechoslovakia subject to only a few minor changes.

The commission, established by the Munich four-Power conference, also decided that no plebiscites need be held in connection with the transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany.

The commission was empowered by the Munich Big Four to mark out the fifth zone of occupation—beyond the four zones unconditionally ceded by Czechoslovakia—and —decide on the question of plebiscites. The German Army completed occupation of the fifth zone October 10.

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A communique said that the commission took notice of an agreement reached between the Czechoslovak and German Governments to begin immediately the work of establishing a new frontier on the basis of the demarcation line.

The commission is composed of the British, French and Italian Ambassadors and the Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin, with Baron Ernst von Weiszaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office, as chairman.

Hitler Reported Satisfied.

There has been growing belief that the fifth zone would satisfy Reichsfuehrer Hitler's desires. (London informants said that the five zones gave Hitler approximately all territory demanded in his famous Godesberg map, which Prime Minister Chamberlain rejected.)

Meanwhile informed persons said today that Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovakia's new Foreign Minister, would go to Berchtesgaden tonight to discuss with Adolf Hitler the basis of future relations between Germany and the dismembered republic.

Although Chvalkovsky, who arrived this morning from Prague, had a two-hour conference with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, it was understood larger questions were left for Chancellor Hitler's own consideration.

The German Fuehrer is expected to receive the Prague Minister at the Bavarian Mountain retreat, which was the scene of his historic conferences, with Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of independent Austria; with Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain a month ago, and a little later with the envoys of Poland and Hungary.

Among the questions on which Chvalkovsky is expected to hear the Fuehrer's desires are a possible German guaranty of Czechoslovakia's diminished frontiers and the severance of her alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

Temporary Arrangements.

Chvalkovsky returned to the Czechoslovak legation after his talk with Von Ribbentrop and also a brief meeting with Baron Ernst von Weiszaecker, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office and chairman of the International Sudetenland Commission which is delimiting Czechoslovakia's new boundaries. Although no announcement was made concerning the talks it was understood that temporary arrangements for Czech-German relations until the transformation of Czechoslovakia is completed were under consideration.

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Diplomats believed that the two Foreign Ministers also considered the question of how far Czechoslovakia should bind herself to the Reich now that her Sudetenland has passed to Germany.

Chvalkovsky lunched with Vojtech Mastny, the Czechoslovak Minister, after seeing the two German officials.

Spokesmen of the Czechoslovak legation and the Foreign Office professed to know nothing of the reported visit to Berlin of Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, a Slovak leader. At Komarom, scene of the troubled Slovak-Hungarian conference on Hungary's territorial demands, it was said this envoy had gone to Berlin to seek Hitler's mediation in the dispute.

frontier to be created by incorporating Carpatho-Russia (Ruthenia) in Hungary, the informants said. Germany was said to be in receipt of information indicating that not only the Carpatho-Russians oppose this but the Polish Ukrainians.

Hitler, it was pointed out, therefore would approve a new Czechoslovakia composed of Czechs, Slovaks and Ruthenians. It was held likely that these three component parts of the republic would enjoy complete autonomy, with only the army and foreign policy administered jointly with the other two component parts.

The international commission in Berlin, meanwhile, decided today that Germany now had virtually all of Sudetenland it would get under the Munich four-power accord.

The commission decided that, subject to a few minor changes, the line to which German troops advanced in the first ten days of October would be the border between Germany and Czechoslovakia. It agreed it was "unnecessary" to hold any plebiscites, such as it had been empowered at Munich to arrange for mixed German-Czech areas in Czechoslovakia.

A German-Czechoslovak committee has been formed to regulate the details of the right of option for persons who find themselves on the wrong side of the border, a right they may exercise until April 1.

Chvalkovsky arrived in Berlin this morning and conferred with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Baron Ernst von Weiszaecker, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office and chairman of the international commission set up by the Munich accord.

During the afternoon, besides conferring with his home government, he talked with Vojtech Mastny, Czechoslovak Minister at Berlin, and became acquainted with the international commission. He did not, however, take part in today's session of the commission.

Hitler Will Bid Czechs Yield to Hungary in Part

Ruthenia and Bratislava Not To Be Ceded; Berlin Hears; Prague Minister to Confer at Berchtesgaden Today

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BERLIN, Oct. 13 (A).—Nazi circles predicted tonight that Chancellor Adolf Hitler would tell Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, Frantisek Chvalkovsky, bluntly and directly tomorrow that the government at Prague must cede quickly to Hungary those portions of the republic where Hungarians obviously predominate in the population. Chvalkovsky was on the way to Munich tonight to see Hitler.

It was said Hitler would assure Chvalkovsky that Germany would not stand behind any Hungarian demands for Czechoslovakian territory not predominantly Hungarian and that Pressburg (Bratislava), for example, must not be counted upon by the Hungarians as a future Hungarian city.

Nor will Germany favor the Hungarian-Polish idea of a common

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FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, LEFT BY TRAIN FOR BERCHTESGADEN AFTER A FULL DAY OF CONFERENCES IN BERLIN TO LEARN HITLER'S WILL AS KURT SCHUSCHNIGG DID WHEN HE WAS CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN DID WHEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN DISPUTE HEADED FOR WAR.

BERLIN-OCT. 13

UPPERMOST WAS THE QUESTION OF HOW, AND UNDER WHAT TERMS, HITLER --AND, WITH HIM, PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI OF ITALY--WOULD BE WILLING TO GUARANTEE THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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GERMANS CONSIDERED THAT IT WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THE CZECHS BY THEIR ACTIONS WOULD HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE ENTIRE POLICY OF ALLIANCES AND FRIENDSHIPS UNDER FORMER PRESIDENT EDOUARD BENES WAS WRONG.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID THEY KNEW CHVALKOVSKY HARDLY WOULD EMERGE FROM HITLER'S ALPINE HOME WITHOUT HAVING AGREED TO A DEATH BLOW FOR HIS COUNTRY'S ALLIANCES WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND FRANCE AND TO ALLOWING THE LITTLE ENTENTE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA TO DIE A QUIET DEATH.

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS HERE POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMUNIST DAILY "RED FLAG" OF PRAGUE HAD SUSPENDED PUBLICATION AND THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S MASONIC ORDERS HAD DISSOLVED VOLUNTARILY.

JEWS ANXIOUSLY ASKED WHETHER ANTI-SEMITIC LEGISLATION WOULD FOLLOW NEXT.

THERE WERE HOPEFUL SIGNS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HOWEVER, SINCE POLITICAL CIRCLES IN GERMANY WERE AGREED GENERALLY THAT GERMANY DID NOT SUPPORT THE POLISH-HUNGARIAN IDEA OF GAINING A COMMON FRONTIER THROUGH THE CESSION OF RUTHENIA TO HUNGARY.

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IT WAS ALSO BELIEVED THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER MIGHT PERSUADE HITLER TO SUPPORT SLOVAKIA IN ITS ENDEAVOR TO RETAIN EVERYTHING EXCEPT WHAT CLEARLY IS HUNGARIAN.

OFFICIALS SAID THE BREAK UP [illegible] KOMARON NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY DEMANDS FAILED TO EXCITE THEM.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT UNDER THE MUNICH AGREEMENT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMANY, ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREED TO MEET AGAIN SHOULD EITHER THE POLISH OR HUNGARIAN QUESTIONS NOT BE SETTLED WITHIN THREE MONTHS--OR BY THE END OF DECEMBER.

HITLER HIMSELF WAS IN ESSEN TODAY WHERE HE EXAMINED SEVERAL KRUPP PLANTS. THE KRUPP WORKS ARE THE HEART OF GERMANY'S ARMAMENT INDUSTRY. SINCE SUNDAY HITLER HAD BEEN INSPECTING GERMANY'S WESTERN FORTIFICATIONS.

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BERLIN, Oct. 13 (A. P.)

Nazidom has lost no time in following up Hitler's triumph in the Sudeten crisis by organizing for a drive calculated to make what is left of dismembered Czechoslovakia an economic dependency of Germany.

Government experts were busy on the program even while German troops were marching into Sudetenland. Field Marshal Hermann Goering's visit to the new territory was to size up the economic situation.

Germany plans as complete a domination of Czechoslovakia as though the Fatherland had annexed its small neighbor.

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Secures All Advantages.

By going about the matter this way Hitler secures all the advantages of conquest without engaging in war, and at the same time avoids the complications which would follow trying to absorb such a liberty loving people as the Czechs.

And the Prague Government is said to be falling swiftly in line with German requirements.

The "Lidove Noviny," official newspaper of the Prague Government has made the position clear in recent editorials. In one it said:

"Mr. Benes by his resignation is trying to make easier a new orientation of Prague's foreign policy—a new orientation which he himself recommends. Czechoslovakia must adapt itself to the changed situation in central Europe."

As a matter of fact, the turning of Czechoslovakia into a virtual dependency is no longer much of a task for the Nazis. The job was all but done for them when their leader achieved his Sudeten coup.

Becomes Farm Nation.

Quite apart from the military situation, many of Czechoslovakia's industries were in the Sudetenland ceded to Germany. The smaller State now becomes largely agricultural and the Fatherland is the only country capable of absorbing the products of Czechoslovak soil.

The German Government now is adopting a friendly attitude towards Czechoslovakia. This striking change occurred as soon as Hitler had secured the scalp of President Benes. Czechoslovakia's new agrarian Premier, Gen. Syrovy, is again in favor with Nazis. His Government has indicated it intends to play ball with Berlin.

There is considerable quiet though unofficial speculation in Berlin as to whether Germany may not obtain still more Czechoslovak territory and cities through infiltration and subsequent plebiscites. There is constant propaganda that Prague really is an old German city. The Germans also covet Brunn and the famous beer brewing cities of Pilsen and Budweis, all of which lie close to the b[illegible] of the territories ceded by Czechoslovakia.

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SOME GERMANS THINK THE CZECH PEASANTS MIGHT SUPPORT GERMANY IN PLEBISCITES INVOLVING SUCH CITIES. THIS IDEA IS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT THE PEASANTS FEAR COMMUNISM AND THAT THE MAIN THREAT OF THAT LIES IN THE CITIES.

I HEAR FROM A GOOD SOURCE THAT PILSEN FORMED THE SUBJECT OF A JOKE BY MINISTER OF ECONOMICS WALTER FUNK WHILE HE WAS IN TURKEY THE OTHER DAY. IN TELEPHONING TO A FRIEND IN BERLIN THE MINISTER REMARKED THAT GERMANY COULDN'T HAVE HAD A BEER DRINKING MEMBER ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION CONSIDERING THE SUDETEN PROBLEM OF ELSE THE FATHERLAND WOULD HAVE OBTAINED PILSEN.

OCT. 13

PRAGUE AUTHORITIES REMAINED FIRM IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD FUGITIVES, AMONG WHOM THEY SAID WERE MANY UNDESIRABLES WHO BROUGHT THE DANGER OF FORMING A NEW MINORITY PROBLEM.

THERE WERE SOME EXCEPTIONAL CASES, THOSE PROVING POSITIVELY THAT IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN GERMAN AREAS BEING PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

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IT APPEARED THOUGH THAT ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE RESISTED KONRAD HENLEIN'S SUDETENS WITH ARMS AND CONSEQUENTLY ESCAPED POSSIBLE EXECUTION IN GERMANY WERE GIVEN STAYS HERE.

THE ATTITUDE IN PRAGUE WAS THAT JEWS FACED NO ESPECIAL DANGER IN

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Ruthenia Ends Terrorist Drive By Hungarians

Hundreds Are Seized After Battles; Poland Orders Czechs in Teschen Since 1918 to Leave Country

PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP).—The government of autonomous Ruthenia reported tonight order had been restored in Czechoslovakia's eastern reaches after martial law was declared in three districts and several hundred alleged Hungarian terrorists were arrested.

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At the same time Prague learned with pessimism that the Komarom negotiations over Hungary's minority demands had broken down, reports reached here that Bratislava (Pressburg), a city which Hungary is demanding, had proclaimed a curfew effective at 9:30 p. m.

Meanwhile, in the Teschen district which Poland has just obtained from Czechoslovakia, orders were posted for all Czechs who have settled there since November, 1918, to leave by November 1. Those unable or unwilling to leave would not receive Polish passports and would be regarded as undesirable aliens.

The Ruthenian government at Uzhorod announced that arrested leaders of Hungarian bands confessed they had tried to create disorders in Ruthenia which would lead to Hungarian and Polish military intervention. Authorities there reported several groups of terrorists had been subdued by gendarmes in actions in which a gendarme and an adjutant were killed. They said that, in addition to the hundreds arrested, many terrorists were rendered ineffective to encirclement.

They said the bands were organized in September to create disturbances favorable to armed intervention from outside. The idea has been proposed by Poles and Hungarians to get Ruthenia so that Poland and Hungary could have a common frontier.

Martial law first was declared in the Mukacevo (Munkacs) region and extended to Berehovo and Sevujus, with the warning that it applied especially to acts of terrorism and destruction of public property.

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Czechs Again Complain

PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP).—The daily official Propaganda Ministry bulletin today cited several new instances of German occupation of Czech villages. It said the commune of Chvalkovice, near Znojmo, had been taken, as well as several small settlements in the Dacice district.

A complaint previously had been sent to the international commission in Berlin that German troops had occupied a number of towns and villages on the Czechoslovak side of the agreed frontier.

Today's bulletin said that at Znojmo the Germans had demolished a number of Czech stores and stationed guards before others to prevent the populace from buying. It was estimated that 250 persons, the majority of them said to be Social Democrats and Communists, had been arrested at Znojmo Monday after the Nazi occupation.

The newspaper Lidovy Noviny published censored dispatches stating that Czech functionaries at Lundenburg had been forced to clean the streets under the orders of the occupation troops.

Complaint by Czechs.

PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia today complained to the International Commission settling details of the new Czechoslovak-German boundary that German troops had occupied a number of towns and villages on the Czechoslovak side of the agreed frontier.

One instance cited in the complaint, which was sent to the commission's Berlin headquarters, was the occupation by German troops of several villages near Pilsen. The Propaganda Ministry said the differences would be arbitrated by military staffs of the two countries and the Berlin Commission.

Germans were said to have agreed to withdraw from the city of Pilsen, leaving Czechoslovaks in authority temporarily. Prague census figures showed the city to be almost entirely Czech.

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MAY BE CZECH ENVOY TO U. S.

Stephen Osusky Reported Slated For Transfer From Paris

Prague, Oct. 13 (AP)—The informed newspaper *Narodni Politika* said today the Czechoslovak Government was contemplating the transfer of Stephan Osusky, Minister to Paris, to the republic's ministerial post in Washington.

Osusky has been Czechoslovakia's envoy in Paris since the founding of the republic in 1918.

Nazis In Way Of Peace, Duff Cooper Writes

OCT 14 1938

Former First Lord Of Admiralty Raps German Regime In Anti-Hitler Paper

Paris, Oct. 13 (AP)—The German language weekly newspaper *Die Zukunft* today carried an article signed by Alfred Duff Cooper in which the former First Lord of the British Admiralty declared German's Nazi regime prevented German and British people from working together for peace.

The article, featured in the anti-Nazi weekly's first appearance in Paris, said many in both France and Britain believed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave too much to Adolf Hitler in the Czechoslovak crisis.

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"It is difficult to see how peace can ever reign between Christian peoples and the Nazis," wrote Duff Cooper. "But I believe in the bottom of my heart that peace can reign between all civilized peoples."

Jews Find Selves Without Country

Prague, Oct. 13 (AP)—Hundreds of Jews in Czechoslovakia found themselves without a country tonight.

OCT 14 1938 Jews

They were ordered to remain in Bohemia, which told them to return to Sudetenland, now part of Germany, and they in turn found the doors closed to them in those German areas.

Prague was turning back fugitives from border areas, including many Jews. And reports from the new frontiers of the north and west said German authorities were blocking their entry into the territory.

As a consequence, many on the border tonight did not know where to turn next.

HUNGARY CALLS 200,000 TO ARMS IN CZECH ROW

30.24

Will Send More Troops To Border As Result Of Collapse Of Parley

Hitler Attempts To Mediate Dispute Between Prague And Budapest

OCT 15 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 14—The Hungarian Government tonight ordered mobilization of five army classes totaling approximately 200,000 men after failure to obtain from Czechoslovakia satisfaction of Hungary's territorial claims.

It was understood the mobilization, to be decreed formally by Eugene Ratz, War Minister, tomorrow, would bring to 420,000 the number of Hungarian troops under arms in the border crisis intensified by the breakdown of direct negotiations between the two nations.

Cabinet Holds 3½-Hour Meeting

Announcement of the mobilization decision was made after a three-and-a-half-hour Cabinet meeting tonight. An earlier communique had said "additional military measures" would be necessary because of Hungarian-Czechoslovak tension.

Reinforcements of troops massed in border regions was ordered as Hungary got reports from emissaries sent to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini seeking support of Hungary's territorial claims against Czechoslovakia.

The emissaries urged Hitler and Mussolini to act at once to prevent a serious conflict.

Reservists To Report Monday

The Cabinet council tonight studied messages from the two men who went to Munich and to Rome—Koloman Daranyi, former Premier, who saw Hitler, and Count Csaky, who visited Mussolini.

Billboard announcements tomorrow will tell the populace of the mobilization. Classes called to the colors are to report to their regiments by Monday.

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Step Was Unavoidable

Tonight's announcement said the step had been taken for the security of the nation and was unavoidable since the breakdown yesterday of Komarom negotiations.

Earlier diplomatic circles reported mobilization had been postponed at the request of "great foreign powers," especially Germany.

The mobilization was described as a "protective measure because Czech radio reports yesterday said the Czechoslovak army would resist any occupation of Czechoslovak territory.

Foreign military experts believed Hungary, her armed forces considered inferior to those of Czechoslovakia, had no desire to march into the neighboring republic's territory and provoke war.

Thousands Of Veterans Join Colors

Hungary has about 220,000 men under arms.

Thousands of war veterans voluntarily have entered the army during recent "silent mobilization."

But while military experts believed mobilization would be successful, they expressed doubt whether there were enough planes, tanks and gasoline stores.

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Unconfirmed estimates said Hungary owned 450 military planes, including eighty bombers.

High Officials Less Bitter

The army strength was noticeably increased today by sending more troops to the northeastern border sections, especially where some clashes between Hungarian and Czechoslovak irregulars were reported to have created a serious situation.

But despite these measures and attempts to convince the great foreign powers that the Hungarian-Czechoslovak dispute should be settled immediately in accord with Hungarian demands, high Hungarian state officials this afternoon seemed to have lost their bitterness, which was felt last night throughout the nation. This was believed to be the result of encouraging news from Rome.

According to some reports here, Hitler and Mussolini offered Hungary

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GERMANY. ONE TRAINLOAD OF FUGITIVES WAS STARTED FROM THE CAPITAL WITH A GERMAN CREW AND WAS NOT SCHEDULED TO MAKE A HALT BEFORE REACHING GERMAN TERRITORY.

MANY JEWISH COMMUNITIES WERE ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN MILDER INTERPRETATION OF PRAGUE'S STRINGENT FUGITIVE REGULATIONS.

FRANZ FRIEDMANN, JEWISH PARTY COUNCILMAN HERE, ESTIMATED 20,000 JEWS LIVED IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED REGIONS. HE SAID SOME 15,000 ESCAPED FROM THE TERRITORY BUT VIRTUALLY ALL WERE FORCED TO RETURN.

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A DIFFICULTY CONFRONTING MANY JEWS WAS THE REGULATION FORBIDDING TRADE OF PROPERTY WITHOUT OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

THUS THEY WERE PREVENTED FROM EXCHANGING SUDETENLAND PROPERTY FOR HOLDINGS AND FACED LOSSES THROUGH CONFISCATION.

THE REGULATION PROHIBITING NEW TRADES AND BUSINESSES IN BOHEMIA WITHOUT OFFICIAL SANCTION ELIMINATED THE POSSIBILITY OF A LIVELIHOOD HERE.

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their personal mediation to end the minorities deadlock.

Il Duce Backing Hungarians

It was believed, however, one major difference existed between Hitler and Mussolini regarding the Hungarian claims. This was said to be Hungary's demand for a common border with Poland, which presumably would mean a cession of at least a strip of Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia's easternmost section.

Il Duce was said to support Hungary fully on this, while Hitler has demanded a Slovak border zone of a depth of at least twenty miles between Hungary and Poland.

This apparently was in order that Germany might have direct access to Rumania in the event Germany's proposal for a close economic relationship with Czechoslovakia is realized.

The Cabinet after an all-night session announced it had decided to take

(Continued

"further measures for the military safety of the country" and declared Czechoslovakia had been from had tried to exert pressure on Hungary.

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The Czechoslovak Military Attaché called at the Hungarian War Office to discuss conditions for the release of Hungarian irregulars captured lately by Czechoslovak forces on Czechoslovak territory.

The irregulars, mostly recruited by Hungarian National Socialist parties, were said to number only a few thousand. Thus far, it was said, they had tried to engage Czechoslovak troops only in guerrilla warfare.

BUDAPEST, OCT 14-(AP)-HUNGARY APPEALED TO REICHSFUEHRER HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI TODAY TO SUPPORT HER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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PENDING RESULTS OF THE APPEAL, THE GOVERNMENT POSTPONED MOBILIZATION OF THE HUNGARIAN ARMY, SUPPOSEDLY SCHEDULED FOR 11 A.M. TODAY BECAUSE OF FEAR OF TROUBLE WITH HEAVILY-ARMED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE MOBILIZATION POSTPONEMENT WAS AT THE REQUEST OF "GREAT FOREIGN POWERS," ESPECIALLY GERMANY, "IN THE INTEREST OF EUROPEAN PEACE," DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID.

AFTER YESTERDAY'S FAILURE TO COME TO TERMS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE, WHERE NEGOTIATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CLAIMS WAS BROKEN OFF, THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY SENT DELEGATIONS TO MUNICH AND ROME TO IMPRESS UPON THE FUEHRER AND IL DUCE THE NECESSITY OF THEIR IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION TO PREVENT A SERIOUS CONFLICT.

THIS WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE RESULT OF ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM ROME. (COUNT CSAKY, AN OFFICIAL OF THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE, FLEW TO ROME FROM BUDAPEST TO CONSULT WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS).

THE CABINET CALLED A SESSION TONIGHT TO DISCUSS THE LATEST REPORTS FROM GERMANY AND ITALY.

ACCORDING TO SOME REPORTS HERE, HITLER AND MUSSOLINI OFFERED HUNGARY THEIR PERSONAL MEDIATION TO END THE MINORITIES DEADLOCK.

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GERMAN DISPATCHES SAID HITLER WAS ABLE TO ASSURE A HUNGARIAN MISSION HEADED BY KOLOMON DARANYI THAT HE HAD TALKED PLAINLY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THAT HUNGARY MIGHT REST CONTENT HER LEGITIMATE DEMANDS WOULD BE MET).

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HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES SAID THEY WERE GREATLY PERTURBED ABOUT THEIR PRESENCE IN THE BORDER ZONE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES WOULD LIKE TO LIBERATE THESE PATRIOTS FROM THE HANDS OF THE CZECHS, SINCE THEY THINK IT WOULD NOT BE FAIR TO DISGRACE ANYONE WHO HAS SHOWN HIS WILLINGNESS TO DIE FOR HIS COUNTRY.

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Add Budapest Oct 14

THESE SOURCES FURTHER ASSERTED HUNGARY EXPECTS AN AGREEMENT TO BE REACHED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHOUT OPEN CONFLICT, AND IN THIS CASE LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR OCCUPATION OF CEDED TERRITORY.

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FOREIGNERS WERE SURPRISED HUNGARY ALREADY HAD SOME 220,000 MEN UNDER ARMS SINCE THE POST-WAR TREATY OF TRIANON LIMITED HER TO A STANDING ARMY OF 35,000 OFFICERS AND MEN.

ARMY. DURING THE RECENT CRISIS CZECHOSLOVAKIA MOBILIZED AN ESTIMATED 1,500,000 MEN.

BUT THAT PACT WAS ABROGATED TWO MONTHS AGO, IT HAD BEEN AN OPEN SECRET FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT HUNGARY WAS REARMING. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN HAVE RECEIVED MILITARY TRAINING IN GYMNASTIC AND OTHER YOUTH SOCIETIES.

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THOUSANDS OF WAR VETERANS VOLUNTARILY HAVE ENTERED THE ARMY DURING RECENT "SILENT MOBILIZATION." IT WAS LEARNED 45,000 OF THESE WERE STILL UNDER ARMS AND THAT AN ADDITIONAL 45,000 FORMER POLICEMEN AND GENDARMES HAD BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE ARMY.

WHILE MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVED MOBILIZATION WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL, THEY EXPRESSED DOUBT THERE WERE ENOUGH PLANES, TANKS, AND GASOLINE STORES TO BACK UP THE MASSED MAN-POWER.

UNCONFIRMED ESTIMATES SAID HUNGARY OWNED 450 MILITARY PLANES, INCLUDING 80 BOMBERS.

HUNGARIAN ARTILLERY WAS CONSIDER INFERIOR TO CZECHOSLOVAK GUNS, ALSO, WHILE THERE ARE A FEW FORTIFICATIONS OF THE HUNGARIAN SIDE OF THE FRONTIER, THEY CANNOT COMPARE WITH THE WALL OF STEEL AND CONCRETE ALONG THE CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE.

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AFTER YESTERDAY'S, ETC AS BEFORE

Hungarians Discuss Next Move All Night

Budapest, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Hungarian Cabinet met until dawn today seeking a way to make Czechoslovakia give up her Hungarian-populated territory.

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The Cabinet assembled last night after Hungarian-Czecholovak negotiations over a cession broke down, and decided to seek the intervention of Britain, France, Germany and Italy—the four powers which settled the German claim to Sudetenland at Munich October 1. Government circles intimated that at least one of those four powers had said Hungary would fare best that way.

Hungarian circles, however, exhibited decided disappointment upon reports that Adolf Hitler probably would be almost as sympathetic with Slovakia as with this Government. Hitler, these circles said, favored a quick settlement of the dispute, with Hungary getting areas in which Hungarians were dominant. But, they added, he opposed giving Hungary the economically important Bratislava district.

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Meanwhile, Hungarian military activity continued, with an estimated 12,000 soldiers at border points, opposite Czechoslovak forces. Diplomatic quarters said the army would be strengthened considerably in the next few days.

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THE MINISTERS ASSEMBLED LAST NIGHT AFTER NEGOTIATIONS AT KOMAROM, HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER TOWN, BROKE DOWN, AND DECIDED TO SEEK THE INTERVENTION OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY TO FIND A SOLUTION--AS THE HEADS OF THE FOUR POWERS RESOLVED THE GERMAN CLAIM TO SUDETENLAND AT MUNICH OCT. 1.

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HITLER, THESE CIRCLES SAID, FAVORED QUICK SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE, WITH HUNGARY TO GET AREAS IN WHICH HUNGARIANS WERE DOMINANT. BUT, THEY ADDED, HE OPPOSED CESSION TO HUNGARY OF THE ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT DISTRICT, BRATISLAVA.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR WAS SAID ALSO TO OPPOSE GIVING TO HUNGARY SUFFICIENT RUTHENIAN TERRITORY TO ESTABLISH A COMMON HUNGARY-POLAND BORDER.

, MOBILIZATION IS BEING CONSIDERED. INTERCESSION BY THE MUNICH POWERS, HOWEVER, PREMIER BELA IMREDI'S PRESS CHIEF STRESSED YESTERDAY, WOULD DELAY SUCH ACTION.

THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE, IN WHICH HUNGARY SOUGHT FROM

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A SLOVAK DELEGATION REPRESENTING PRAGUE SATISFACTION OF HER DEMANDS FOR HUNGARIAN-POPULATED AREAS OF SLOVAKIA, BROKE UP YESTERDAY WITHOUT AGREEMENT AND HUNGARY ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD TAKE HER CASE TO THE FOUR POWERS OF THE MUNICH ACCORD.

(A LEADER OF THE SLOVAK DELEGATION SAID HUNGARY HAD DEMANDED 4,349 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 1,120,000; CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD OFFERED TO CEDE 2,152 SQUARE MILES WITH 378,000 POPULATION.)

CHVALKOVSKY, A FORMER MINISTER TO BERLIN, ROME AND TOKYO WHO WAS NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE REVAMPED PRAGUE GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK, ARRIVED IN GERMANY YESTERDAY TO LEARN HITLER'S WILL CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF HIS DIMINISHED COUNTRY.

DIPLOMATIC circles BELIEVED HITLER WOULD DEMAND, AMONG OTHER THINGS, ABANDONMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ALLIANCES WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

AFTER CONFERENCES WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS AT BERLIN YESTERDAY, CHVALKOVSKY REACHED MUNICH THIS MORNING AND AT NOON WAS USHERED INTO THE FUEHRER'S PRESENCE IN THE GLISTENING FUEHRERHAUS.

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GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD CONFERRED 45 MINUTES WITH HITLER, ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE.

COLONEL-GENERAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE HIGH COMMAND OF GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES, ALSO WAS PRESENT AT THE FUEHRERHAUS.

THERE WAS N O CEREMONIOUS RECEPTION FOR CHVALKOVSKY.

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NO FLAGS WERE FLOWN. THERE WAS NO GUARD OF HONOR AS ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS WHEN FOREIGN STATESMEN WERE RECEIVED. NOTHING IN THE CITY INDICATED THAT THE ENVOY OF A FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR COUNTRY WAS BEING ENTERTAINED.

HITLER PREVIOUSLY HAS SUPPORTED HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND DECLINED [redacted] AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE OF ~~ME~~ SEPT. 29 TO GUARANTEE THE FUTURE FRONTIERS OF THE REPUBLIC UNTIL SHE HAD SETTLED HER MINORITY DISPUTES WITH BOTH POLAND AND HUNGARY.

THE MUNICH ACCORD PROVIDED THAT THE HEADS OF THE GERMAN, BRITISH, [redacted] ITALIAN AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS WOULD MEET AGAIN IN THREE MONTHS---BY THE END OF DECEMBER--- IF SUCH SETTLEMENTS HAD NOT BEEN ACHIEVED.

BEFORE TODAY'S TALK IN THE FUEHRERHAUS NAZI CIRCLES PREDICTED HITLER WOULD TELL THE CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY:

1. THE PRAGUE X X X FOURTH GRAPH PREVIOUS (COUNTING INSERT).

Budapest Cabinet Acts.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Cabinet announced today that it had decided to take "further measures for the military security of the country" and said that heavily-armed Czechoslavakia had attempted to exert pressure on Hungary in the dissolved Komarom conference.

The announcement came after an all-night Cabinet session in which ministers sought means to obtain from Czechoslovakia Hungarian-populated territory which Hungary is demanding.

Shortly after the announcement was issued, 500 students of the University of Budapest staged a demonstration in Liberty Square demanding arms to fight Czechoslovakia. The demonstrators chanted, "Horthy-Duce." There was no coupling of the name of Adolf Hitler with Hungary's regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, as there had been at previous gatherings.

The Cabinet's communique asserted that Czechoslovakia had mobilized men up to 60 years of age. Hungarian political circles took the view that Hungary could not tolerate wide military disparity between the two countries.

Britain, France, Germany and Italy, have been informed of the breakdown yesterday of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial negotiations at Komarom, the Cabinet announcement said. Besides these four Powers, to whom the Government submitted its territorial claims for a solution, the Cabinet also notified Poland.

Put Up to Four Powers.

With this done, the communique said, Hungary resumed the right to take adequate measures for defense.

The official view was that the tense situation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was placed squarely on the four Powers, whose heads resolved the German claim to Sudetenland at Munich September 29.

Government circles intimated the decision to break off conversations at Komarom was made when certain guarantees were received from at least one of the four Powers that Hungarian demands would fare best under four-Power discussion. Hungarian circles, however, exhibited decided disappointment upon reports Chancellor Hitler likely would show almost equal sympathy with this Government and that of Slovakia. Hitler, these circles said, favored quick settlement of the dispute, with Hungary to get areas in which Hungarians were dominant, but, they added, he opposed cession to Hungary of the economically important district, Bratislava.

ROME, OCT. 14-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI TONIGHT RECEIVED COUNT CSAKY HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFDICE WHO HAD BO H HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE WHO HAD BEEN SENT BY HIS GOVERNMENT TO DISCUSS THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS OVER HUNGARY'S MINORITY CLAIMS. THE HUNGARIAN WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BROUGHT A REQUEST FOR MEDIATION BY ITALY IN THE MINOR- ITIES DISPUTE.

[redacted] EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE DISPUTE FOREIGN CIRCLES [redacted] WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION SET UP BY THE FOUR POWER CONFERENCE OF MUNICH. (HUNGARY ANNOUNCED AFTER THE BREAKDOWN OF THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT [redacted] CLAIMS WOULD BE LAID BEFORE THE FOUR POWERS OF MUNICH FOR DECISION.)

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PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS INSISTED OUTSPOKENLY ON

HUNGARY HAVING WHAT SHE CONSIDERS HER SHARE OF DISMEMBERED

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND HE IS KNOWN TO ADVOCATE A FOUR-POWER

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S PROBLEMS. THEREFORE ITALY'S AGREEMENT

TO AN ATTEMPT AT SUCH SETTLEMENT WAS CONSIDERED HERE A FOREGONE

CONCLUSION.

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ROME FIRST ADD HUNGARIAN XXX FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

THE ARRIVAL OF COUNT CSAKY (CORRECT) WAS PRECEDED LAST NIGHT BY A LONG TALK BETWEEN BARON FREDERIC DE VILLANI, HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO ROME, AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO.

DE VILLANI INFORMED CIANO OF THE BREAKDOWN OF THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE AND HUNGARY'S PROPOSAL THAT THE FOUR MUNICH POWERS MEDIATE.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT ITALY, GERMANY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WOULD CONSULT IMMEDIATELY ON THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

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THE EARL OF PERTH, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, CALLED ON CIANO FOR WHAT DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES BELIEVED WAS A CONFERENCE ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN CRISIS AS WELL AS NEGOTIATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ITALY.

THE HUNGARIAN MISSION HAD COME BY AIR AT HITLER'S INVITATION, IT WAS SAID IN BUDAPEST.

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CHVALKOVSKY, WHO HE HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PRAGUE TODAY, ANNOUNCED HE WAS STAYING IN MUNICH OVERNIGHT.

GERMANS TOOK THIS AS A HOPEFUL SIGN THAT THE FUEHRER MIGHT BRING CZECHOSLOVAKS AND HUNGARIANS TOGETHER AND SETTLE THEIR DISPUTE OUT OF COURT, SO TO SPEAK.

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GERMAN OFFICIALS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HITLER'S MEDIATION WOULD MAKE IT UNNECESSARY TO CALL A NEW FOUR-POWER MUNICH CONFERENCE SUCH AS HUNGARY HAD INDICATED WOULD BE ASKED TO DECIDE HOW MUCH OF SLOVAKIA SHE SHOULD HAVE.

IT WAS NOTICED THAT AT THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER LEFT THE FUEHRERHAUS LATE IN THE AFTERNOON HE WAS GIVEN THE NAZI

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE HITLER-CHVALKOVSKY CONFERENCE SAID THE FUEHRER HAD EXPRESSED X X X IN THIRD GRAPH FIRST LEAD. APL LOCHNERS 1910 REV GB 212 P

CHARGES HUNGARY PLOTS REVOLT MOVI

Czech Delegation At Geneva Says Budapest Has Sent Terrorists Into Ruthenia

Reports 305 Members Of Organization Have Been Seized In Salamanka

OCT 15 193X

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, Oct. 14—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations charged today that Hungary was attempting to provoke a revolution in Ruthenia through the activities of a terroristic organization.

"Sub-Carpathian (Ruthenian) incidents have been provoked by Hungarian terrorists with the object of preparing ground for the idea of a plebiscite and provoking a revolution," said a communique issued by the delegation.

Over 1,500 Sent Into Area

It added that Hungary had sent 1,500 to 3,000 terrorists into the territory, which Hungary has demanded of Czechoslovakia, and that 305 of them had been arrested at Salamanka alone.

"The principal center of action in Hungary is Kisvada, from where the men have been sent into Czechoslovakia," the communique said.

"Documents in our possession prove that this terrorism has been caused by Hungarian officials."

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EXTENSION OF MARTIAL LAW INTO THREE DISTRICTS OF EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED VIGILANCE AT FRONTIER POSTS, WHERE CZECHOSLOVAKS WERE INSTRUCTED TO HALT BORDER RAIDS OF HUNGARIAN LEGIONNAIRES.

THERE WAS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF RELIEF AT THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PROPOSED PLEBISCITES IN SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS HAD BEEN CANCELLED AND IT WAS HOPED THE MUNICH COMMISSION DETERMINING THE FRONTIER WOULD APPROVE SOME REVISIONS WHERE GERMANS HAD STEPPED INTO PREDONOMINANTLY CZECH TERRITORY.

OFFICIAL SOURCES FELT SLOVAKIA'S UNYIELDING ATTITUDE IN THE MATTER HAD CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER'S SUPPORT.

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG HUNGARIANS ENTRAINED IN MANY FRONTIER COMMUNITIES TODAY FOR ARMY CONCENTRATION CENTERS.

TROOPS WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND LIGHT ARTILLERY PIECES MOVED CLOSER TO THE DANUBE RIVER SEPARATING HUNGARY FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. SOME SOLDIERS MOVING INTO FRONTIER AREAS HAD FULL FIELD EQUIPMENT.

HUNGARY DEFINITELY SEEMED TO BE PREPARING FOR EVERY EVENTUALITY THAT MIGHT FOLLOW A CABINET DECISION TO ASK GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY TO INTERVENE TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE HUNGARIAN-CZECH IMPASSE.

THERE WERE MANY DEMONSTRATIONS. THOUSANDS SHOUTED DEMANDS FOR THE IMMEDIATE CESSION TO HUNGARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK REGIONS OF PREDOMINANT HUNGARIAN POPULATION.

Tiso Confident of Accord.

KOMAROM, Hungary, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—While military activity was intensified along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border today, Dr. Joseph Tiso, Premier of the new Slovak autonomous Government, expressed confidence means could be found to settle differences between the two countries.

H insisted that Slovakia wanted the closest friendship with Hungary, despite the breakdown of Czechoslovak - Hungarian negotiations on territorial concessions the Budapest Government had demanded of Prague.

Dr. Tiso, a Catholic priest who visited the United States in 1937, left this scene of previous negotiations for Bratislava, a Slovak center. He declared the preservation of Slovakia's territorial integrity would be his first objective.

Thousands of young Hungarians entrained in many frontier communities today for army concentration centers. Troops with machine guns and light artillery pieces moved closer to the Danube River separating Hungary from Czechoslovakia. Some soldiers moving into frontier areas had full field equipment.

An intense wave of national feeling swept the border towns of large Magyar population in Czechoslovakia. Thousands of flags were displayed. Some were torn down by Czech nationalists.

The Czechoslovaks seemed determined that there must be no invasion of their territory unless formally agreed upon by negotiators of the two countries. Thousands of Czechoslovak troops were reported moving from northern areas, occupied by German and Polish forces, toward the Hungarian frontier. Czechoslovak police and gendarmerie were strengthened in border towns and cities.

All Czechoslovak bridges over the Danube were heavily guarded. Some bridges were mined, ready for immediate destruction should Hungarians attempt an invasion.

Five Military Classes Are to Report for Duty by Next Monday

ISSUE LAID BEFORE HITLER

Daranyi Flies From Budapest to Munich to Confer With Der Fuehrer.

BUDAPEST, Oct 14 (A. P.).—It was announced tonight that War Minister Eugene Ratz would issue a decree tomorrow ordering immediate mobilization of five more army classes because of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border crisis.

The men must report to their regiments by Monday.

The exact extent of the additional mobilization was not known. Previously diplomatic circles said Hungary had postponed mobilization at the request of "Great Foreign Powers," especially Germany.

KOMAROM, HUNGARY, (ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER), OCT 14-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA SENT TROOP REINFORCEMENTS EASTWARD INTO RUTHENIA TONIGHT AND STRENGTHENED HER ARMY ALONG THE DANUBE IN AN EFFORT TO HALT SPREADING FRONTIER AND INTERNAL TROUBLES.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS IN AUTONOMOUS RUTHENIA STARTED DEMONSTRATIONS FOR UNION OF THAT SECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITH HUNGARY.

THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN TROOPS OCCUPYING THE CZECHOSLOVAK TOWNS OF IPOLYSAG AND SATORALJA UJHELY UNDER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS STOOD READY TO MAKE FURTHER ADVANCES.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF HUNGARIANS UNDER ARMS, BUT IT WAS KNOWN THAT HUNGARY HAD MOVED AT LEAST 12,000 MEN INTO KOMAROM IN ADDITION TO TROOPS ALREADY THERE.

HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPERS PICTURED WHAT THEY TERMED TERRORISTIC

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ACTIVITIES BY CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS IN RUTHENIA, WHERE SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS WAS SAID TO BE GAINING STRENGTH.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID POLES WERE JOINING IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS AND ASSERTED THAT A NUMBER CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME FROM CONCENTRATION CENTERS HAD REFUSED TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS AND WERE LOOTING HOUSES.

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ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE OF THE TOWN OF KOMARON, WHICH STRADDLES THE DANUBE RIVER, THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATED FOR CESSION OF THE AREA TO HUNGARY. ALL HUNGARIAN FLAGS WERE TORN DOWN BY CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALISTS. STORES WERE CLOSED AND MANY RESIDENTS WERE AFRAID TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

DESPITE THE INCREASED MILITARY ACTIVITY ALONG THE BORDER, DR. JOSEPH TISO, PREMIER X X X FIRST GRAPH PREV.

BUDAPEST, OCT 14-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REPORTED TODAY THAT HUNGRAY HAD POSTPONED SCHEDULED MOBILIZATION OF HER ARMY AT THE REQUEST OF "GREAT FOREIGN POWERS," ESPECIALLY GERMANY, "IN THE INTEREST OF EUROPEAN PEACE."

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RELIABLE SOURCES SAID A HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEFT BY AIRPLANE AT NOON (6 A.M., E.S.T.) FOR BERLIN AT ADOLF HITLER'S INVITATION TO DISCUSS MINIMUM TERRITORIAL DEMANDS HUNGARY MIGHT MAKE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE MOBILIZATION WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED FOR 11 A.M. TODAY.

AFTER AN ALL NIGHT MEETING THE CABINET ANNOUNCED A DECISION TO TAKE "FURTHER MEASURES FOR THE MILITARY SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY" AND SAID HEAVILY-ARMED CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD ATTEMPTED TO EXERT PRESSURE ON HUNGARY IN THE DISSOLVED KOMAROM CONFERENCE.

THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION TO BERLIN WAS SAID TO BE HEADED BY KOLOMAN DARANYI, FORMER PREMIER, AND ANDRAS MECESER, A HUNGARIAN NAZI LEADER ACTING ON BEHALF OF ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, HUNGARIAN REGENT.

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CZECHS PLEDGE LOYAL ATTITUDE TOWARD REICH

Germany Announces This After Prague Official Talks With Hitler.

HUNGARIAN ACCORD URGED

Regret Over Delay— Budapest Arming Of Negotiations.

OCT 15 1938

MUNICH, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—An official German announcement today said that Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, had given Reichsfuehrer Hitler assurances that Czechoslovakia in the future will adopt "a loyal attitude" toward Germany.

The announcement came some two hours after Hitler had received the Czechoslovak envoy in the Fuehrerhaus, scene of the historic Munich conference which two weeks ago set the seal on Czechoslovakia's dismemberment at Hitler's behest.

The official account of the meeting said the Fuehrer had expressed profound regret that the question of Czechoslovakia's Hungarian minority had not yet been solved and had told Chvalkovsky that he hoped an amicable solution of this problem soon would be found.

Before the talks started, Nazi circles predicted Hitler would tell the envoy:

1. The Prague Government must quickly cede to Hungary the Czechoslovak districts where Hungarians predominate.

2. Germany will not favor the Hungarian-Polish idea of a common frontier to be created by the incorporation of Ruthenia with Hungary.

Favors Autonomous Sections.

3. Germany will approve a new Czechoslovakia comprising Czechs, Slovaks and Ruthenians as autonomous sections of a republic having only an army and a foreign policy in common.

4. Czechoslovakia must abandon her present alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

5. Germany will lay little stress upon Czechoslovakia's future importance as a military factor, and hence is indifferent whether Czechoslovakia joins a military pact with Germany.

Another important question was said to involve the Nazis' guaranty of the new State's frontiers, badly cut up by the German-British-Italian-French accord announced here October 1 and subsequent Polish-Czech negotiations.

Discussions were conducted yesterday by Mr. Chvalkovsky, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office and chairman of an international commission established under the Munich accord. Prominent Nazis who watched that meeting in Berlin predicted Czechoslovakia would so harmonize her foreign policy, economic arrangements and military set-up with Germany's that no guaranty would be necessary.

OCT 15 1938

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION DECIDED GENERALLY THAT THE LINE TO WHICH GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCED OCT 10 WOULD BE THE DEFINITE BORDER OCCUPIED TOTALLED 10,000 SQUARE MILES.) BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (HITLER INDICATED THE TERRITORY

THE COMMISSION DECIDED IT UNNECESSARY TO CONDUCT ANY PLEBISCITE. PLATZ (KING'S SQUARE) WAS NAMED AS THE PLACE FOR THE CONFERENCE THE FUEHRERHAUS, HITLER'S NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING ON KOENIGS- TODAY, JUST AS IT WAS TWO WEEKS AGO FOR THE HISTORIC GATHERING OF HITLER AND PREMIERS MUSSOLINI, DALADIER AND CHAMBERLAIN.

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30.24-961

30.24—961

BUT WHERE THOSE STATESMEN ARRIVED AND WERE RECEIVED WITH POMP, CHVALKOVSKY CAME UNNOTICED BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

SLEEK, LUXURIOUS BLACK AUTOMOBILES CONVEYED THE BIG FOUR ABOUT MUNICH THEN, BUT TODAY THE CZECH MINISTER RODE IN A DRAB BROWN CAR OF THE NAZI MOTOR CORPS.

Hitler Acts in Crisis.

MUNICH, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Dismembered Czechoslovakia and expanding Hungary today laid their conflicting causes before Adolf Hitler in his glistening Fuehrerhaus here, scene of the fateful Munich conference of September 29. It was a day of personal triumph for the German Fuehrer, to whom most of Central Europe appeared to be looking for settlement of its problems.

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First came Frantisek Chvalkovsky, new Minister of Czechoslovakia, to give what a German communique called "assurance that Czechoslovakia would assume a loyal attitude toward Germany."

A little later there came by airplane a Hungarian mission headed by Koloman Daranyi, to seek the Fuehrer's mediation in Hungary's claims for a large slice of southern Slovakia.

Hitler was able to assure Daranyi he already had talked plainly to the Czechoslovak envoy and that Hungary might rest content that her legitimate demands would be met.

In House at Same Time.

The envoys of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, whose territorial dispute resulted yesterday in a breakdown of the Komarom conference, were in the Fuehrerhaus at the same time, but there was no indication they had yet met.

Mr. Chvalkovsky was with the Fuehrer an hour and fifty minutes, beginning at noon, and had another brief personal talk later.

Mr. Daranyi, accompanied by Andreas Mecser, Hungarian Nazi leader, and Otto von Erdmannsdorf, Hungarian Minister to Berlin, was with Hitler from 3 to 4:30 P. M. The Hungarian Mission had come by air—at Hitler's invitation, it was said in Budapest.

Mr. Chvalkovsky, who had been expected to return to Prague today, announced he was staying in Munich overnight. Germans took this as a hopeful sign that the Fuehrer might bring Czechoslovaks and Hungarians together and settle their dispute out of court, so to speak.

To Avoid Four-Power Meeting.

German officials expressed belief that Hitler's mediation would make unnecessary a new four-Power Munich conference such as Hungary had indicated would be asked to decide how much of Slovakia she should have.

The official account of the Hitler-Chvalkovsky conference follows:

"The Fuehrer today received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chvalkovsky in the presence of Reichs Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop."

"The Czechoslovak Minister gave the Fuehrer assurance that Czechoslovakia would assume a loyal attitude toward Germany. Of this the Fuehrer took cognizance with satisfaction.

OCT 15 1938

Hopes for Early Accord.

"The Fuehrer expressed his regrets to the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister over the fact that no solution as yet has been found to the question of Hungarian minorities. He expressed hope that it may prove possible soon to find a satisfactory solution to this question.

"During the conference, which lasted from noon until 1:50 P. M., all questions of interest to both Czechoslovakia and Germany were discussed. The Czechoslovak Minister will be returning to Prague this afternoon by train."

Of Sweeping Character.

In Berlin a Foreign Office commentator said taht Mr. Chvalkovsky's assurance of a "loyal attitude" was of sweeping character.

"A loyal attitude seen through German eyes," this commentator said, "means for Czechoslovakia to adapt her foreign, economic and military policies to Germany's. At least it means that Czechoslovakia will not do anything along any of these lines that runs counter to Germany's interests."

In Nazi circles it was reported that Hitler demanded among other things abandonment of Czechoslovakia's alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES WERE CONVINCED THAT CHVALKOVSKY'S TALK WITH HITLER WOULD PROVE SO FRUITFUL THAT NO NECESSITY WOULD ARISE FOR REVIVING THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS. OCT 15 1938

THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE XXX TENTH GRAPH PREVIOUS.

BERLIN, OCT. 14-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER RECEIVED FORMER PREMIER KOLOMAN DARANYI OF HUNGARY AT THE MUNICH FUEHRERHAUS TODAY IN A CONFERENCE OCT [illegible] PURPOSE WAS DESCRIBED AS "AN INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS ON HUNGARIAN RACIAL GROUPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

THE CHANCELLOR RECEIVED THE MINISTER AT NOON IN THE NEW FUEHRERHAUS, WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIN VON RIBBENTROP PARTICIPATING IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

Hitler Hears Appeals Of Czechs And Hungarians

Munich, Oct. 14 (AP)—The possibility that Hungary and Czechoslovakia would settle their territorial dispute aided only by the mediation of Adolf Hitler was seen tonight after representatives of the two nations had presented their causes to the Reichsführer.

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At the same time Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering's newspaper called on Czechoslovakia for quick, concrete evidence that she would follow up a pledge conveyed to Hitler today that she would assume "a loyal attitude toward Germany."

His newspaper, the *Essen National Zeitung*, declared that "tendencies of a nature hostile to Germany—which are useless anyway—must be eliminated by all means in the new orientation of German-Czech relations if new tension is not to develop."

On the Hungarian - Czechoslovak minority dispute, Nazi circles said Germany considered herself so close and friendly to Hungary and so well linked up today with Czechoslovakia that Hitler's mediation was regarded as sufficient.

Hitler conferred in the Führerhaus here first with Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, and then with Koloman Daranyi, former Hungarian Premier.

Claims Not Taken Up In Detail

Nazi sources intimated that in none of the conferences were details discussed of the Hungarian demands for large portions of Czechoslovakia peopled by Hungarians, nor the Czechoslovak counter-proposals.

Nazi sources maintained that Hitler dealt only in the broad principles of racial self-determination and their application to the Czechoslovak situation, of economic and political cooperation of nations in the Danubian basin and of ways and means of binding the Danubian powers closer together.

Hungary yesterday broke off negotiations at Komarom with a Slovak delegation empowered to confer on the minority demands and announced she would appeal to the four powers which dismembered Czechoslovakia in favor of Germany on September 29.

In the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, no one thought for a moment that Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister; Edouard Daladier, French Premier; Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, and Hitler would have to come together again to solve the Czecho-Hungarian dispute.

OCT 15 1938

Czech Loyalty Pledged

Nazi circles did not even believe the matter would have to be referred to the International Commission of Ambassadors set up in Berlin under the Munich accord.

Hitler, Chvalkovsky and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, conferred for nearly two hours, and a communique announced "the Czechoslovak Minister gave the Führer assurance that Czechoslovakia would assume a loyal attitude toward Germany."

It also said that Hitler "expressed his regrets" because "no solution as yet has been found to the question of Hungarian minorities. He expressed hope that it may prove possible soon to find a satisfactory solution to this question."

Calls In Army Head

It was believed Hitler did not mince words about Czechoslovakia's failure so far to satisfy Hungarian demands for cession of purely and demonstrably Hungarian territory.

After the first conference Hitler, Chvalkovsky and von Ribbentrop reentered the Führerhaus accompanied by Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of Germany's armed forces.

The Führer later had a two-and-one-half hour conference with Daranyi, Andreas Mecser, Hungarian Nazi leader, and Otto von Erdmannsdorf, Hungarian Minister to Berlin.

Chvalkovsky had been expected to return to Prague today, but his plans were changed quickly and he remained overnight, a fact taken by Nazis as a sign that the Czechoslovaks and Hungarians themselves might settle their dispute.

OCT 15 1938

Refers To Irish Appeal

News that a group of Northern Ireland Nationalists had invoked Hitler's aid for union with Ireland—Eire, the former Irish Free State—caused one prominent Nazi editor to exclaim:

"If this goes on Hitler's whole time will soon be taken up listening to complaints of every little minority in the world that considers itself entitled to a change of sovereignty under the principle of self-determination."

As one sign of improving German-Czechoslovak relations, the German press has been ordered to quit derogatory reporting and editorializing on Czechoslovakia.

1938

Prague Sees Success.

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Czechoslovak political circles expressed the opinion today that Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalovsky had successfully pleaded the republic's case against "extravagant Hungarian demands" in his Munich conference with Adolf Hitler. Sources close to the Government predicted that the expressed wish of Poland and Hungary for a common frontier at the expense of Czechoslovakia would be met with German opposition.

Realization of the Polish-Hungarian plan, it was explained, would give too much strength to the two minor Powers, who might then turn against Nazi domination of Central European affairs.

OCT 15 1938

Czechs Count On Rivalry To Check Neighbors

Prague, Oct. 14 (AP).—Many Czechoslovaks tonight looked upon rivalry among Czechoslovakia's land and power hungry neighbors to check Hungarian demands.

Supposed German opposition to any junction of Polish and Hungarian frontiers at the cost of Hungarian annexation of the greater part of eastern Czechoslovakia was perhaps the principal hope of hard-pressed Czechoslovak patriots.

Despite recent disappointments, Czechoslovakia hoped also for a modicum of British and French support in a possible second four-power conference on what would be the fate of the twenty-year-old republic.

The possibility that Czechoslovakia might draw closer to Poland was cited as a bargaining point to obtain German support against drastic inroads by Hungary.

OCT 15 1938

Paper Cites Possibilities

The informed newspaper *Lidove Politika*, discussing overtures by Dr. Tisek Chvalkovsky, Foreign Minister, to Reichsführer Hitler at Munich today, said:

"Despite our recent isolation we have many possibilities. Germany, for instance, is agreeable to close political and economic association, while Poland wishes that we may find a way into the Polish orbit.

"Despite sad circumstances confronting us, there is this advantage—we can adopt a policy friendly to all. And from now on we must in our small way follow a selfish policy.

"We are obliged to grasp for the first helping hand sent but to us which makes it possible for us to live. Even in our present situation of absolute neutrality we retain the right to determine which direction and toward what front to turn for honorable cooperation."

Sends More Troops To Border

The Prague Government sent new troops east into troubled Ruthenia and strengthened her army along the Danube facing Hungary. The Czechoslovak regime was determined that order be preserved pending decision on Hungary's demands.

OCT 15 1938

Thousands of Hungarian troops, already symbolically occupying the Slovak border towns of Ipolysag and Satoraljaujhely, were ready to make further advances into Slovakia and hundreds of persons in Ruthenia were demonstrating for union with Hungary.

Explains Parley Collapse

An official explanation to the Czechoslovak public of the breakdown in the Hungarian negotiations said:

"Hungary asked territory in which live 430,000 Slovaks and 80,000 Carpathian Ruthenians.

"There are already 300,000 Slavs in Hungary, so were this demand to be met, there would be in Hungary more than 800,000 Slovaks and Carpathian Ruthenians, or approximately nine per cent of the Hungarian population.

Counter-Offer Was Rejected

"Czechoslovakia countered with an offer of territory with 400,000 population, of whom 330,000 are Hungarians.

"That was turned down.

"Now it is indicated Italy is supporting Hungary and France and England are supporting Czechoslovakia, with Germany probably in the role of mediator."

Czechoslovak authorities announced 300 Hungarian "terrorists" had been rounded up near Berehovo, in Ruthenia. A brother of Major Ferenc Salazi, Hungarian Nazi leader serving three years in prison for conspiring against the Budapest Government, was among those reported arrested.

THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED A 900,000,000 CROWN ($31,000,000) RAIL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DESIGNED TO PROVIDE WORK FOR 10,000 MEN. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THIS WOULD GIVE THE REPUBLIC AMPLE RAIL FACILITIES WITHIN ITS OWN TERRITORY FROM ITS EASTERN TO ITS WESTERN BORDERS.

AN ADDITIONAL SUM WILL BE APPROPRIATED TO DEEPEN THE CHANNEL OF THE ODER RIVER TO FACILITATE WATER TRANSPORTATION.

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP).—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet talked with both the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Ministers today and heard both sides of the dispute over Hungary's territorial demands.

Count Alexander Hadik-Barkóczy was instructed by his government to tell M. Bonnet why Hungary found it necessary to break off negotiations with Czechoslovakia and to inform him that Hungary soon would send a formal request to London, Paris, Berlin and Rome for four-power arbitration.

The Czechoslovak Minister, Dr. Stefan Osusky, called at the Foreign Office, a spokesman said, primarily to discuss a plan for financial aid from Britain and France to help the new dismembered Czechoslovakia. He also informed M. Bonnet on Czechoslovakia's reasons for rejecting Hungary's demands.

OCT 15 1938

Naval Treaty Threatened

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP).—Italian dispatches from Berlin today interpreted an article appearing in the National Zeitung, Nazi party organ, as a warning that Germany might denounce her 1938 naval treaty with Great Britain.

The correspondent of the Rome newspaper quoted the National Zeitung, published in Essen, as stating officially yesterday that "responsible circles across the Channel should bear in mind that if this agitation (against Germany) continues Germany might be compelled to proceed to revision of the existing ratio between the forces of the two countries."

The Anglo-German naval pact restricted Germany's Navy to one-third the tonnage of the British Navy. The British "agitation" referred to presumably meant speeches and newspaper articles criticizing the Munich accord.

OCT 15 1938

Add Prague - Oct - 14

(IN BERLIN, NAZI CIRCLES PREDICTED GERMANY WOULD NOT FAVOR THE HUNGARIAN-POLISH IDEA. AN OFFICIAL GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER THE CHVALKOVSKY-HITLER CONFERENCE SAID THE PRAGUE ENVOY HAD GIVEN HITLER ASSURANCES THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD ADOPT A "LOYAL ATTITUDE" TOWARD GERMANY.)

OCT 15 1938

CZECHOSLOVAKIA--IN A POSITION SIMILAR TO THAT BEFORE THE MUNICH AGREEMENT GAVE SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY--AWAITED ANXIOUSLY THE DECISION OF THE FOUR MUNICH POWERS ON HOW MUCH OF SLOVAKIA MUST BE HANDED OVER TO HUNGARY.

IN THE MEANTIME, THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH NEWLY-AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENTS OF SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA, ISSED INSTRUCTIONS THAT ORDER BE MAINTAINED PENDING DECISION OF THE FOUR POWERS, TO WHICH HUNGARY ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD SUBMIT HER DEMANDS AFTER THE BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS AT KOMARON YESTERDAY.

EXTENSION OF MARTIAL LAW INTO THREE DISTRICTS OF EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED VIGILANCE AT FRONTIER P

(MORE)

1938

30.24-963

30.24-963

PARIS FEARS REICH IS EYING ALSACE

Strasbourg Demand For Commercial Pact Starts Excited Debate

OCT 15 1938

Deputy Denies Any German Propaganda In Two Border Provinces

30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 14—There was excited debate in Paris tonight over the question of whether Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had his eye on the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which belonged to Germany before the war.

The Chamber of Commerce of Strasbourg, principal city of Alsace-Lorraine, apparently started it yesterday by demanding that the French Government negotiate a commercial accord with Germany.

Press Attacks Follow

A burst of attacks and counter-attacks in the Paris press followed, and then came accusations and denials from Alsatian leaders. A summary of the outburst indicated:

Both Alsace and Lorraine are determined to give Chancellor Hitler no chance to claim that the district's 2,000,000 French citizens, most of whom speak a German dialect, compose another Sudetenland which wants to return to the Reich.

Despite their preference for France, the two provinces see a French-German commercial agreement as their best chance for economic prosperity.

All the discussion arose despite the fact that Hitler, in his momentous Sportspalast speech in Berlin September 26, disclaimed a desire for return of Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris newspapers published a photograph of a receipt bearing a drawing of Strasbourg Cathedral, allegedly given to contributors to a campaign in Germany for funds for propaganda in Alsace-Lorraine.

OCT 15 1938

Deputy Writes Daladier

Edouard Fuchs, Alsatian Deputy, wrote Premier Edouard Daladier stating that Nazi propaganda is "non-existent" in the district, and Joseph Rosse, spokesman for the Independent Popular Action party, to which nine of Alsace's sixteen deputies belong, wrote Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, who is in charge of Alsace-Lorraine affairs, affirming the loyalty of the provinces to France.

Police lifted a ban against meetings of four minority movements for autonomy or "neutralization" of Alsace-Lorraine.

An order published in the official journal today without explanation established a virtual censorship over news broadcasts from eleven of France's largest privately-owned radio stations.

Full Texts Required

Not only news broadcasts of political affairs but those on economic and financial matters now will be under the Government broadcasting service. Radio in France is a combination of private and state ownership, the Government operating a network in competition with the private stations.

Stations affected are required to submit to the Government daily the "full text" of "anything concerning news broadcasts or presenting a political, economic or financial character."

OCT 15 1938

Daladier Puts Curb on Radio

OCT 15 1938

Virtual Censorship Established Over 11 of France's Biggest Stations.

30.24

PARIS, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier's Government today established virtual censorship over news broadcasts from eleven of France's largest privately owned radio stations.

An order published in the official journal without explanation brought not only news broadcasts of political affairs but those on economic and financial matters under the Government broadcasting service.

The measure applies to four large Paris stations and seven key regional stations. Radio in France is a combination of private and State ownership, with the Government Communications Ministry operating a network in competition with private stations. Under the new setup stations affected are required to submit to the Government daily the "full text" of "anything concerning news broadcasts or presenting a political, economic or financial character."

The Government at the same time was concerned with three other problems—unrest in Alsace-Lorraine, increasing production in the aviation industry and an effort to end the long building workers' strike in Lyons.

Gives Pledge of Loyalty.

The loyalty of Alsace-Lorraine to France was affirmed today in a letter written by Alsatian Deputy Edouard Fuchs to Premier Daladier. In his letter to the Premier Deputy Fuchs declared his wish to protest against the fact that "the French of Alsace are being compared with Sudeten Germans."

A great majority of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, which was part of Germany before the world war, speak German.

"Recent partial mobilization found the population of Alsace-Lorraine at their posts, faithful to their duty," M. Fuchs wrote. "Such population is above suspicion in the mass. It indignantly repulses all dishonest and wicked insinuations."

M. Fuchs declared that there was no Nazi propaganda in the area, although Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, told the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee last March 24 that the two provinces were "full of Hitlerian intrigue."

Along German Frontier.

It was announced that Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps had decided on "various measures" designed to solve the economic problem of provinces along the German frontier. The measures, which were not specified, came as the Strasbourg Chamber of Commerce demanded that the Government negotiate commercial treaties with Germany, in order to improve the economic condition of the border provinces. The chamber denied political motives.

The work week in industries important to national defense was ordered extended to forty-five hours, the forty-hour week having been suspended with the consent of the unions. This move followed violent attacks on the Government from Rightists, who said industry had been so crippled that France produced only seventeen planes in August, while Germany was producing more than 400.

The arrest of the secretary of the Lyons Building Union for inciting strikers to prevent other workers from going to their jobs was bitterly condemned by Socialists and communists, who indicated they might make a political issue of it.

The Government's measures were considered preliminary to decree laws on which the Cabinet was working.

The flight of gold from France continued. Yesterday 272 boxes of gold, worth about $15,000,000, were shipped from Paris to New York.

MALLORCA ISSUE RAISED BY BRITAIN

OCT 15 1938

Evacuation Of Strategic Spanish Island By Italians Demanded

Rome Told Pact With London Is Dependent Upon Such Action

30.24

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 14—Italian control of the strategic Island of Mallorca off Spain's northeast coast was reported tonight to be one of the principal snags in the current series of talks between Britain and Italy to "settle" the Spanish war and put into effect the long-dormant London-Rome pact.

Operation of the friendship pact is dependent upon a "settlement" of the Spanish civil war.

Another Snag Also Encountered

Another snag in the talks was reported to be Italian insistence that Italy's withdrawal of 12,000 Fascist Black Shirts from the Spanish Insurgent forces, now under way, should be followed by immediate recognition by Britain of belligerent rights for the Insurgents.

The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, who conferred last night and again tonight with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, on instructions of the British Foreign Office, was understood to have conveyed a restatement of the British view that unless the Italians evacuate Mallorca, the British Parliament would not consider a Spanish "settlement" reached and would not approve the granting of belligerent rights.

Definite Commitment Demanded

Britain was understood to be demanding a definite Italian commitment that evacuation of the 12,000 Italian volunteers really was prelude to complete withdrawal.

There was no evidence such a promise had been received from Count Ciano, or that Il Duce was ready to abandon Mallorca.

THERE WAS EVIDENCE BRITAIN MIGHT BE WILLING TO
SUPPORT THE HUNGARIAN DEMANDS EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF AGREEING
TO A COMMON FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND POLAND IN ORDER
TO ARREST CHANCELLOR HITLER'S DRIVE TOWARD THE EAST.
IN RELIABLE QUARTERS IT WAS HINTED BRITAIN
WOULD WILLINGLY DISCUSS THE ISSUE AT A CONFERENCE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR POWERS—EITHER IN BUDAPEST OR
PRAGUE.
THE OFFICIAL BRITISH SILENCE, HOWEVER, WAS
INTERPRETED AS INDICATING LONDON, AFTER THE EXPERIENCE DURING
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION WHICH MET IN BERLIN TO DETERMINE
THE NEW SUDETENLAND FRONTIERS, [redacted] IS CONVINCED HITLER
WILL HAVE THE LAST WORD.

OCT 15 1938

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(DISPATCHES FROM ROME ON THE EARL OF PERTH'S CALL ON COUNT CIANO SAID SIMPLY THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN SITUATION WERE BELIEVED DISCUSSED.)

OFFICIAL CIRCLES INSISTED HUNGARY'S REPORTED APPEAL FOR A FOUR-POWER SETTLEMENT OF HER DEADLOCK WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD NOT BEEN RECEIVED.

PROSPECTS OF A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE TO MEDIATE HUNGARY'S DEMANDS FOR CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY APPEARED TO BE FADING LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT AS MOBILIZATION OF FIVE ARMY CLASSES WAS ORDERED BY THE BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT.

OCT 15 1938

APPROXIMATELY 50,000 MEN WERE AFFECTED BY THE MOBILIZATION TO REINFORCE TROOPS ALREADY DRAWN UP ALONG THE FRONTIER HUNGARY WANTS EXTENDED INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A DEMAND WAS MADE A DAY AGO BY HUNGARY FOR THE MUNICH SIGNATORIES--BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE AND ITALY--TO MEET AGAIN. BUT HUNGARIAN SOURCES INDICATED THE PICTURE NOW HAD CHANGED WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND GIVING AT LEAST NOMINAL BACKING TO CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE WHILE PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS SAID TO SUPPORT HUNGARY'S CLAIMS.

THUS REICHSFUEHRER HITLER WOULD BE CAST IN THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR.

KOLOMON DARANYI, HUNGARIAN EX-PREMIER SENT TO MUNICH TO CONFER WITH DER FUEHRER, WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ASSURED THAT GERMANY'S MEDIATION ALONE WOULD BE SUFFICIENT. EARLIER HITLER HAD RECEIVED FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER.

IN ROME THERE WAS HINT OF A POSSIBLE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN DER FUEHRER AND IL DUCE REGARDING THE HUNGARIAN DEMAND FOR A COMMON FRONTIER WITH POLAND. ITALY WAS SAID TO FAVOR SUCH A BORDER REALIGNMENT, WHILE HITLER WAS PICTURED AS OPPOSED BECAUSE IT MIGHT BE A BARRIER IN HIS DRIVE TO THE EAST.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IT WAS FELT THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN HIS PLEA WITH HITLER AGAINST "EXTRAVAGANT HUNGARIAN DEMANDS," AND SUPPOSED GERMAN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED COMMON POLISH-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, WHICH WOULD INVOLVE LOPPING OFF A LARGE PIECE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS REGARDED AS A HOPEFUL SIGN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISCLOSED THAT THE DEFENSES OF THE UNITED STATES WERE BEING COMPLETELY RE-EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD CONDITIONS, AND HIS AIDES MADE KNOWN A FOUR-FOLD PROGRAM WAS BEING LAID DOWN TO STRENGTHEN AND MODERNIZE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE PROGRAM BEING DISCUSSED CALLED FOR LARGER APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY, NEW TECHNIQUES, ESPECIALLY IN MASS AIRPLANE PRODUCTION, AND CONSTRUCTION BY PRIVATE UTILITIES TO ASSURE POWER TO VITAL MANUFACTURING CENTERS IN WARTIME.

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED A PLAN TO PUT MEN BETWEEN 38 AND 50 IN A RESERVE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE CORPS TO PROTECT BRITISH VITAL INDUSTRIES IN EVENT OF AIR RAIDS.

OCT 15 1938

IN CHINA A SECOND LARGE-SCALE LANDING OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST APPEARED IMMINENT, WHILE THE FIRST FORCE STABBED DEEPER INTO KWANGTUNG PROVINCE, WHICH WAS ENGULFED IN A MAELSTROM OF MISERY, DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.

IN PALESTINE BRITISH LEADERS UNOFFICIALLY EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE PROSPECT OF UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE PALESTINE PROBLEM, WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED BY GROUPS OF AMERICAN-JEWISH LEADERS.

WHILE THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON SAID IT WOULD "TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN PALESTINE," BRITONS IN THE HOLY LAND FEARED ANY AMERICAN INTERVENTION AT THIS TIME WOULD MAKE THE PROBLEM OF PATCHING UP THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE JEWS AND THE ARABS FAR MORE DIFFICULT AND DELICATE.

1938

30.24-965

30.24-965

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN VIENNA, NIGHT LEAD CATHOLICS AFTER SECOND GRAPH XXX IN POLITICS."

WINDOWS OF SEVERAL VIENNA SYNAGOGUES WERE SMASHED TONIGHT BY A MOB OF ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATORS WHO WENT FROM BUILDING TO BUILDING HURLING MISSILES.

OCT 15 1938

POLICE SAID NO CASUALTIES RESULTED AND THAT "ROWDIES" HAD BEEN CARRYING ON SUCH A CAMPAIGN ALMOST NIGHTLY.

(IL'OSSERVATORE, ETC 3RD GRAPH).

STATESMEN IN EUROPE TODAY WORKED ON NEW CHANGES IN THE MAP OF THE CONTINENT WHILE JAPANESE ARMIES MADE NEW ADVANCES IN THEIR EFFORT TO RE-DRAW THE MAP OF ASIA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, TALKED WITH ADOLF HITLER TO LEARN THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S INTENTIONS REGARDING THE FUTURE OF THE DISMEMBERED REPUBLIC, AND THE HUNGARIAN CABINET SOUGHT A WAY TO OBTAIN FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE HUNGARIAN-POPULATED TERRITORY SHE HAS DEMANDED.

OCT 15 1938

HITLER WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHOULD CEDE QUICKLY TO HUNGARY HER PREDOMINANTLY-HUNGARIAN DISTRICTS, ABANDON HER ALLIANCES WITH FRANCE AND SOVIET RUSSIA, AND BECOME A THREE-PART STATE WITH AUTONOMOUS CZECH, SLOVAK AND RUTHENIAN SECTIONS.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET, WHICH YESTERDAY DECIDED TO SEEK THE INTERVENTION OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY, SAT UNTIL DAWN TO CONSIDER THE NEW CRISIS.

IN CANTON, GOAL OF A NEW JAPANESE SOUTH CHINA OFFENSIVE, PREPARATIONS WERE RUSHED TO SEND 400,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN INTO THE INTERIOR. JAPANESE FORCES, WHICH ALREADY HAVE TAKEN THE GREAT CITIES OF PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND SHANGHAI, MOVED NEARER TO THE SOUTH CHINA METROPOLIS.

RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL TROUBLES DISTURBED OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OCT 15 1938

VIENNA NAZI LEADERS DECLARED THE BREACH BETWEEN NAZIS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS WIDER THAN EVER AFTER NAZI COMMISSIONER JOSEPH BUERCKEL'S ANTI-CLERICAL SPEECH YESTERDAY, AND PREDICTED MANY NAZIS WOULD WITHDRAW FROM THE CHURCH.

JEWISH-ARAB STRIFE DREW FROM THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE A DECLARATION THAT FURTHER KILLINGS WOULD NOT DETER THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT. THE DECLARATION WAS IN REPLY TO AN ARAB WARNING FOR JEWS TO EXPECT GRAVE TROUBLE IF THEY PERSISTED IN FURTHER IMMIGRATION INTO THE HOLY LAND.

DISCOVERY OF A REVOLUTIONARY PLIT IN BULGARIA LED THE GOVERNMENT TO INVOKE NATION-WIDE POLICE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POLITICAL TERRORISM. SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS WERE ARRESTED, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE RELEASED AFTER QUESTIONING.

OCT 15 1938

ON THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR INSURGENTS DROVE GOVERNMENT MILITIAMEN FROM PART OF THEIR KEY PANDOL MOUNTAINS POSITIONS. BUT THE GOVERNMENT STILL HELD HILLS COMMANDING THE RANGE.

GERMANY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD PLEDGED HIS COUNTRY TO A "LOYAL ATTITUDE" TOWARD GERMANY, IN A TALK WITH ADOLF HITLER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS HUNGARY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CANCELLED PLANS FOR MOBILIZATION OF HER ARMY AND SENT A DELEGATION TO EXPLAIN TO HITLER HUNGARY'S MINIMUM TERRITORIAL DEMANDS UPON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

1938

A HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ARRIVED IN ROME TO CONSULT WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS ON HUNGARY'S NEXT MOVE IN HER TERRITORIAL CAMPAIGN.

CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL CIRCLES EXPRESSED A BELIEF THAT THE WISH OF POLAND AND HUNGARY FOR A COMMON FRONTIER AT THE EXPENSE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE MET WITH GERMAN OPPOSITION. THE SAME BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED IN HIGH NAZI CIRCLES. OCT 15 1938

HITLER TOLD THE CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY HE HOPED THAT "IT SOON MAY BE POSSIBLE TO FIND A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION" TO THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION, WHICH HUNGARY YESTERDAY TURNED OVER TO THE FOUR MUNICH ACCORD POWERS AFTER BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

WHILE EUROPE'S STATESMEN WORKED ON NEW CHANGES IN THE MAP OF THE CONTINENT, JAPANESE ARMIES ADVANCED IN THEIR EFFORT TO RE-DRAW THE MAP OF ASIA. THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST STARTED A MASS EXODUS INTO THE INTERIOR IN A FLIGHT FROM JAPANESE BOMBARDMENTS.

HUNGARY SAYS 420,000 FORCE IS PEACE ARMY

Call Doubling Strength Is Authorized by Premier's Minister's Decree.

OCT 16 1938

POWERFUL BACKING CLAIMED

Official Press Declares Country Is Not Alone in Demand on Czechoslovakia.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Hungary started doubling her army to an estimated 420,000 men today for what officials said was peace, not war.

The call to the colors decided upon by the Cabinet last night was subject to formal decree by the War Minister today, and provided that the new classes were to report to their regiments by Monday.

The mobilization of five classes (age groups), totaling approximately 200,000 youths, was called a measure necessary for Hungarian security, "endangered by the continued mobilization of the Czechoslovak army," and the collapse of negotiations on Hungarian demands for parts of Czechoslovakia.

Surprise was occasioned by the disclosure that the Hungarian army numbered about 220,000 because the post-war Trianon treaty, declared abrogated just two months ago, limited the force to 35,000.

Farm Workers Mobilize.

Mobilization of agricultural workers to assure an adequate food supply also was ordered.

Authorities were directed to muster all unemployed farm workers for transfer from farm to farm to safeguard continuance of Hungary's agricultural harvest. Another decree held employers of agricultural labor responsible for paying adequate sums to guarantee the interests of families of those men called to arms.

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Has Powerful Backing.

The official press declared Hungary was not alone in demanding Magyar-inhabited slices of her already-dismembered neighbor. "We have powerful friends, who fully support us," said the Pester Lloyd.

The reference was perhaps to Germany and Italy, with whose heads two Hungarian envoys conferred yesterday. Mobilization was reported to have been postponed once previously at the request of "great foreign powers," especially Germany.

It was said Hungary had no aggressive plans and that a strong army was necessary to secure peace along the frontier in territories Hungary expects to get from Czechoslovakia with the help of Italy, Germany, France and Britain, whose diplomats reached an agreement in Munich granting Adolf Hitler's demands for Sudetenland. An appeal was sent to the four powers to mediate the dispute.

Hungary started doubling her army to an estimated 420,000 men today. The mobilization of five classes (age groups) totaling about 200,000 men was termed a measure necessary for security, "endangered by the continued moblization of the Czechoslovak army" and the collapse of negotiations over Hungarian demand for parts of Czechoslovakia.

The disclosure that the Hungarian Army already numbered about 220,000 caused surprise, because the postlwar Trianon Treaty, abrogated only two months ago, limited it to 35,000.

The mobilization was decided upon at a Cabinet meetingn last night and formally decreed by the War Ministry today.

The classes of 1908 and 1911 (men 30 and 27 years old) were ordered to report by 8 P. M. Monday. What other classes were being called out were not immediately specified.

It was insisted that Hungary had no aggressive plans but that a strong army was necessary to secure peace along the frontier of territories Hungary expects to get from Czechoslovakia with the help of Italy, Germany, France and Britain, who have been asked to mediate the dispute.

The newspaper *Pester Lloyd* said the present Hungarian demands included:

1. All Czech territory in which the 1910 census showed a Hungarian population of more than fifty per cent. to be returned to Hungary immediately.

2. After that, however, Hungary would guarantee the new Czechoslovak borders only if plebiscites were conducted among all minorities.

A Government map showing the Hungarian claims included the cities of Bratislava, Nitra, Leve, Kassa, Ungvar and Munkasc.

Hungarian Nazi Chief Demands Imredi Quit

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Budapest, Oct. 15 (A. P.)—Jan Hubay, Hungarian Nazi leader, today demanded that Premier Bela Imbredi's Cabinet resign immediately because Imredi "was not qualified to lead Hungary at such a serious moment."

In an editorial in the newspaper *Magyarsac*, Hubay predicted that there soon would be another Cabinet, including former Premier Koloman Daranyi—who conferred yesterday with Adolf Hitler—on a National Socialist basis.

Another Nazi leader said Imredi had broken off territorial negotiations with Czechoslovakia against Hitler's wishes and also had ordered mobilization against his advice.

HUNGARY SPEEDS DEFENSE MOVES

Orders Muster Of Farm Workers For Transfer To Assure Food Supplies

Budapest Awaits Prague's Move For Resumption Of Negotiations

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 15—Hungary speeded up defense measures today by ordering mobilization of agricultural workers to insure an adequate food supply in any emergency arising from her dispute with Czechoslovakia on minority claims.

The *Official Gazette* will publish tomorrow far-reaching decrees supplementing the calling to the colors of five army classes of about 200,000 men, which boosted the number of Hungarians under arms to an estimated 500,000.

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Measures Called Peace Moves

The orders were taken for peace, not war, officials said. Hungary has no aggressive intentions, it was added, and has taken measures to strengthen the army to secure peace along the frontier in territories Hungary expects to get from Czechoslovakia.

Authorities were directed to muster all unemployed farm workers for transfer from farm to farm to ensure continuity of agricultural output. Another decree will hold employers of agricultural workers responsible for payment of adequate sums to safeguard the interests of families of those men called to arms.

Kolomon Daranyi, former Premier, who presented Hungary's case against Czechoslovakia before Reichsführer Adolf Hitler at Munich yesterday, returned today with Germany's views on settlement of the territorial dispute.

Country Is Quiet Generally

Hungary generally was quiet as the "protective measure" mobilization proceded. Crowds gathered about bulletin boards in Budapest streets reading the mobilization orders, but there were no demonstrations.

Posters were plastered throughout the city bearing appeals of wives of Regent Horthy and Premier Imredi to the people to contribute funds for the nation's poor and for refugees from Czechoslovak territory.

Military trucks and wagons and trains carried thousands of young Hungarians to military training camps. The mobilization of the five classes is scheduled to be completed by 8 P. M. Monday.

Hungarian newspapers continued to publish accounts of what they described as Czechoslovak terrorism in Hungarian-populated districts, saying Hungarian flags were torn down and that the jails were filled with Hungarians who demonstrated for union with Hungary.

Ready To Resume Parley

Hungary stood ready tonight to negotiate further with Czechoslovakia if her demands are first accepted in principle by the Prague Government.

An informed source said the Czechoslovak Government in addtion would have to give sufficient guarantees that if an agreement were reached, Czechoslovak troops would evacuate the territories involved without resistance. Hungary looked to Czechoslovakia to make the first move for any resumption of negotiations.

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A Foreign Office spokesman said the Komarom conference did not break up Thursday so much because of differences over territories concerned as because Czechoslovak army generals shortly before the last meeting indicated the Czechoslovak army would not yield any territory.

Czech Troops Take Defiant Stand

The spokesman cited an announcement over the Bratislava radio station on behalf of the Czechoslovak army stating that Czechoslovak troops under no circumstances would permit Hungary to take possession of the territories she claimed.

The spokesman added that Hungarian negotiators not only regarded such statements as extremely serious, but as making further negotiations at that time futile and as necessitating Hungarian mobilization as a precautionary measure.

Hungarian officials declared there were no steps yet taken toward resumption of negotiations, despite many rumors that steps had been taken.

Internal Difficulties Adjusted

The Hungarian Government was studying reports brought back from Munich and Rome, and it was said tonight that no decision had been reached.

Internal difficulties which seemed to have developed this morning because of Hungarian Nazi attacks on the Government of Premier Bela Imredi were believed to have been shoved aside tonight in the interests of national unity.

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4-Power Action Unlikely

Hungary's request that the four powers of the Munich accord—Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—act to settle the Hungarian-Czechoslovak dispute apparently found little enthusiasm abroad. The views of Britain and France as reported here seemed to be that such a conference was not needed—that Hungary and Czechoslovakia should find a way to settle their dispute themselves.

Hitler and Premier Benito Musso-

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ni told Hungarian representatives who arrived in Munich and Rome esterday that they felt confident an greement could be reached, with ermany and Italy aiding Hungary nd Czechoslovakia to resume negoiations. The Hungarian governent was studying reports brought ck from Munich and Rome, and it as said at 6:30 p. m. (12:30 p. m. ew York time) that no decision ad been reached.

Hitler and Mussolini seemed to pprove the Hungarian claims in rinciple and strongly advised zechoslovakia to come to terms, it as stated at the Budapest Foreign ffice. However, Germany and Italy emanded that the city of Prassburg (Bratislava) remain with Slovakia, whereas Hungary had demanded its cession to her.

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Another difference of opinion seemed to prevail between Hitler and Mussolini, on the question of whether the Ruthenians of extreme eastern Czechoslovakia should hold a plebiscite, and, if their vote should favor union with Hungary, whether a common Hungarian-Polish frontier should be permitted. Germany was said to be strongly opposed to such a frontier because it would be against Germany's strategic and economic interest. Mussolini was said to be insisting upon a plebiscite.

Internal Unrest Quieted

Internal difficulties which seemed to have developed this morning because of Hungarian Nazi attacks on the government of Premier Bela Imredi were believed to have been sidetracked tonight in the interests of national unity.

Hungary generally was quiet as the "protective measure" mobilization proceeded. Crowds gathered about bulletin boards in Budapest reading the mobilization orders, but there were no demonstrations. Posters were plastered throughout the city, bearing appeals of the wives of Regent Horthy and Premier Imredi to the people to contribute funds for the nation's poor and for refugees from Czechoslovak territory.

Military trucks and wagons and trains carried thousands of young Hungarians to military training camps. The mobilization of the five classes was scheduled to be completed by 8 p. m. Monday.

Hungarian newspapers continued to publish accounts of what they described as Czechoslovak terrorism in Hungarian-populated districts, saying that Hungarian flags had been torn down and that the jails were filled with Hungarians who had demonstrated for union with Hungary.

CZECHS CONSIDER HUNGARIAN CLAIMS

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Cabinet Also Ponders Hitler's Request For Economic Cooperation

Ministerial Delegation To Go To Berlin To Resume Conversations

OCT 16 1938 30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 15—Determination of the foreign policy of dismembered Czechoslovakia awaited today full study of a report by Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Foreign Minister, on his conference at Munich yesterday with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

As soon as Chvalkovsky returned, Premier Jan Synovy called a night session of the Cabinet to hear his report of Chancellor Hitler's attitude regarding the Hungarian negotiations and Czechoslovak-German economic cooperation.

Delegation To Visit Berlin

It was learned at the close of the Cabinet meeting that a delegation of four Ministers would go to Berlin early next week to resume discussions with Germany.

Members of the delegation will be:

Vladislav Feierbend, Minister of Agriculture.

Joseph Kalfus, finance.

Imrich Karvas, commerce and industry.

Dr. Hugo Vavrecka, Minister without Portfolio.

The resignations of Dr. Vladimir Fajnor, Minister of Justice, and Dr. M. Parkany, Minister without Portfolio, were accepted. They were said to have left the Cabinet "for reasons of health."

The Premier, holding firm to a program of cooperation with both major and minor powers, urged divergent political parties to unite in common cause to promote development of a new independent state.

Officials Respond To Plea

A spirit of willingness to work characterized activities of officials under direction of the army-trained Premier, whose strong authority to determine the lines of reformation of the mutilated republic was ratified by public opinion as a necessary step.

Informed sources reflected the official view against the term "dictator" being applied to Premier Syrovy. Patriotic Czechs, it was said, are no more able to abide with dictatorship now than during the previous twenty years of the nation's existence.

The Government placed high importance on a $900,000,000 crown ($30,960,000) public works program announced for construction of railroads and highways to bind the three new autonomous sections of the country together.

An official commission pushed work on revision of the constitution to meet new governmental conditions and on plans for election of a successor to Dr. Eduard Benes, who resigned the Presidency to "facilitate" the country's rehabilitation.

Report Nazi Encroachments

Reports of the Czechoslovak General Staff continued to emphasize ocupation by German troops of localities on what it considered the Czechoslovak side of the new Sudeten frontier.

They said a large section, including twenty-one communes (comparable to American townships), had been taken in the vicinity of Turnov. The daily bulletin cites particularly the occupation of Hodslavice, a village where Francis Palacky, famous Czech historian, was born in 1798.

The bulletin attached great economic importance to the occupation of the town of Breclava where, it said, more than eighty per cent. of the population was Moravian and Slovak. Breclava is on the direct rail line from Vienna to Bratislava.

The occupation of Breclava, like that of other towns included in the fifth

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zone of German occupation, was based on the census of 1910. Czechoslovak authorities said all persons who in 1910 answered the census takers' questions in the German language were listed as German.

Soldiers of German origin in the Czechoslovak army were demobilized near Breclava and sent to Vienna.

The general staff bulletin charged the Sudeten German Free Corps was mistreating Czech residents in various regions of the occupation. Some of them, it said, were forced to do "heavy, humiliating work."

Free Corps Members Accused

Complaints handed to district authorities at Roundice charged Free Corps members with taking personal vengeance on members of rival organizations. Owners of large farms were said to have been forced to leave their properties and were forbidden to return.

The work of constitutional reform proceeded with indications that the new Government setup would be similar to that of the Swiss Federation.

Bohemia was to take what was left of Moravia and Silesia after the German and Polish settlements to form an autonomous unit on equal footing with Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Each autonomous state would have legislatures which would send representatives to a national assembly. It was expected the Prague, or central, Government would be made up of only the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Defense and a President, whose duties would include those of Prime Minister.

MINORITY IN REICH APPEALS TO HITLER

Danes Living In Schleswig-Holstein Appeal For Better Treatment

Letter Quotes Der Führer's Remarks On Self-Determination

OCT 16 1938 30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 15—The Danish minority in Schleswig-Holstein, making capital of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's own words on the treatment of minorities, has addressed an open letter to the Führer in an effort to improve the status of Danes living in northern Germany.

The letter appears in *Der Schleswiger*, a monthly publication at Flensburg, which is the mouthpiece for about 5,500 Danes living in Germany.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Most of the minority lives in the lower section of the peninsula, between the Baltic and North seas, of which Denmark forms the tip. Part of Schleswig-Holstein voted in 1919 to merge with Denmark and the rest decided to stay in Germany.]

Quotes Excerpts From Speeches

The letter quoted excerpts from Hitler's pronouncements on self-determination, and continued:

"We know that you, acclaimed by your people as creator of the new Reich, love your people above everything else and that we especially are certain to find your sympathy for the fact that we also (quoting Hitler) 'cling to our own racial nationality in unbounded love and faithfulness.'"

Acknowledging that the Danish minority is small, the letter declared nevertheless the minority "defends and will be alert for the future of its proud tradition and high ideals."

Blames Local Officials

The letter proceeded to describe the minority's early history and complained of "overzealous" local officials who, prejudiced against the Danes, are "degrading a neighbor people in contradiction to authoritative statements from the tongue of Hitler himself."

The letter charged that members of the minority were cut off from social benefits such as aid for large families and that Danish "living possibilities are being restricted."

The appeal closed with a "confident expectation" that orders would be given to those responsible.

"The words of the Führer regarding neighbor peoples and national minorities are to be taken to heart in every respect along the north border of the German Reich," the letter ended.

London Has Only 100 Guns To Use Against Air Raiders, Expert Says

Liddell Hart Asserts Paris Is Defended By Nearly 700 Such Weapons. Calls Surrender Of Czechoslovakia Justified

OCT 16 1938 30.24

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 15—Britain pushed forward on the road to greater armaments and defenses today, coldly indifferent to suggestions of an aviation limitation pact with Germany.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War, who announced a hope of doubling in the next year the nearly 50,000 men operating anti-aircraft guns and supplementary equipment, with the necessary guns now in mass production, was spurred by B. H. Liddell Hart's slashing criticism of London's anti-aircraft defenses.

Liddell Hart, a military expert and writer, declared to the Emergency Youth Peace Conference, that "barely one hundred guns" were available for London's defense against air raids during the crisis over Czechoslovakia.

Says Surrender Was Justified

Comparing London's defenses with those of Paris, he said the latter was ringed with 700 guns and that, moreover, London's defenses were "improvised with various weapons much more dangerous to civilian life and property than to attacking aircraft."

Under the circumstances, he said, the surrender of Czechoslovakia at Munich was justified.

Meanwhile, the reaction in authoritative quarters to what was termed "feelers through press and otherwise" suggesting that Britain accept an air pact with Germany, making the Nazis supreme in the skies, was unfavorable.

Rhine Still Air Frontier

These quarters said Britain's aviation policy is still based on the statement in 1936 of the former Prime Minister, Earl Baldwin, that Britain's air frontier is "on the Rhine."

Her air fleet must be equal to that of any power "within striking distance"—in other words, it must be equal to Germany's—was the opinion in these quarters.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Berlin advices said that when Chancellor Adolf Hitler is ready to discuss an air pact with other nations it was well understood in foreign embassies he would demand an air force sufficiently large to match the combined air fleets of England, France and Soviet Russia. The Foreign Office there denied, however, that an air pact with Britain was now under consideration.]

Would Reject Proposal

British official circles reiterated that while they were always ready to discuss air pacts and aerial disarmament, they would not put at once a limitation of aerial armaments on the basis of existing strengths.

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Such a basis would legalize Germany's supremacy for as long as such an agreement was in force.

How far Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Hitler exchanged viewpoints on an air pact in the discussions at Munich has not been disclosed.

There has been nothing to indicate that they went beyond a casual discussion of the problem.

To suggestions that Hitler might get his way in the air by threatening to enounce the Anglo-German naval greement, authoritative sources inimated that such strategy would fail. hese sources indicated they did not ear the outcome of a naval race with Germany.

Aside from Hore-Belisha's project or an "overalls army"—industrial

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

workers wearing overall uniforms and assigned to operate anti-aircraft guns nd other equipment to protect their own plants in time of air raids—it was expected legislative proposals to establish a national register for war duty would be announced in King George's speech reopening Parliament November 8.

Informed quarters said a special department of national defense, responsible for all branches of civilian protection, was planned. All Britons would register for some sort of service in case of emergency.

Nazis Expect Hungary To Get Part Of Demands

Munich, Oct. 15 (AP)—Germany looked forward tonight to quick adaptation of Czechoslovakia to her hegemony and to settlement of Hungary's claims for Czechoslovak territory on the same basis as Germany acquired the Sudetenland.

With the departure from Munich of Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czech Foreign Minister, and Koloman Daranyi, former Hungarian Premier, after conferences with Reichführer Adolf Hitler, Germans felt two things could happen in the immediate future:

1. Czechoslovakia would remold her political, social and military life to adapt herself to Germany's influence.
2. Hungary would receive all those sections of Czechoslovakia on the Hungarian border where the Hungarian race and language predominate.

Would Use Sudeten Yardstick

Hitler, according to Germans in touch with the situation, did not designate in his conferences yesterday which cities, towns and villages should be regarded as Hungarian, but insisted the same yardstick be applied to the situation on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border as was used in the Sudeten district.

In other words, he insisted contiguous territory in which more than fifty per cent. of the population speaks Hungarian and is of Hungarian stock must be ceded to Hungary forthwith by Czechoslovakia.

With regard to sections with mixed populations, a trade might be worked out.

Thus, some town having forty per cent. Hungarians but lying contiguous with predominantly Hungarian land might be considered Hungarian, while

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Hungary, in turn, would desist from any claim to an obviously Hungarian city contiguous with Czechoslovak-peopled territory.

Insists On Emigration Right

The Führer also was understood to have insisted that persons living on "the wrong side" of the border after the cessions are completed must have the opportunity of emigrating to the other side, or if they choose to stay must be given good treatment.

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Press Attacks Cease

That Herr Hitler was satisfied with the talks with Dr. Chvalkovsky, whom a communiqué yesterday said had assured him that "Czechoslovakia would assume a loyal attitude toward Germany," was seen from one significant circumstance: the German press suddenly has ceased all attacks on Czechoslovakia.

One prominent Nazi editor said:

"We are giving Chvalkovsky the opportunity to translate into practical politics what he promised Hitler—to be loyal toward Germany. Actions must now follow words. We are confident they will."

German political circles generally expected that a quiet period lay ahead.

At the same time the German press suddenly ceased all attacks on Czechoslovakia and opened up instead with a flood of criticism of Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the United States War Industries Board.

(Baruch declared in Washington Friday that Germany had not gained all the raw materials or markets she needed and said "the threat to the United States from Germany is in South America and is real and immediate.")

"Baruch's charges," the semi-official Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondez asserted, "are along the same lines as the efforts of the bellicose clique unfortunately existing in England.

Systematic Campaign Charged

"His charges further constitute a systematic campaign of casting suspicion on the German Reich with the South American states and to disturb the beginnings of exchange of goods profitable to both."

It said it took satisfaction, however, in the fact that President Roosevelt did not associate himself with Baruch's strictures.

Berlin Denies Hitler Specified Settlement

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Munich, Oct. 15 (AP) — Koloman Daranyi, former Hungarian Premier, left for Budapest today with Adolf

[Continued On Page 2, Column 1]

Hitler's assurances that Hungary would get her legitimate share of Czechoslovakian territory.

That, Nazi sources said, was the principal result of Hitler's talks yesterday with Daranyi and Franktisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. These sources said Hitler dealt only in the broad principles of racial self-determination and did not go into details of a settlement.

The German Ministers in Prague and Budapest, however, have been instructed to do all they can to bring about a speedy solution. And: "Hitler can settle this alone," one prominent Nazi editor asserted.

Disappointment was openly expressed in responsible Nazi quarters that Hungary did not mobilize immediately after the four-power conference.

"New and important tasks are ahead" for Czechoslovakia in extending the good neighbor policy to Hungary and Poland, the *Berliner Boersen Zeitung* said today.

Wilhelmstrasse circles regard Hitler as having taken on the role of mediator, and say the necessity of invoking the aid of Great Britain, France and Italy—the other participants in the Munich four-Power conference—is non-existent.

"Hitler can settle this alone," one Nazi editor asserted.

[The United Press reported in a dispatch from Rome that following Chvalkovsky's talk with Hitler Czechoslovakia had agreed to make a new offer to Hungary. Premier Mussolini was said to have joined in urging recumption of direct Czech-Hungarian negotiations.]

Didn't Mince Words.

A communique issued after Hitler's talk with Chvalkovsky said "the Czechoslovak minister gave the Fuehrer assurance that Czechoslovakia would assume a loyal attitude toward Germany."

Political circles believed that Hitler did not mince words about Czechoslovakia's failure so far to satisfy Hungarian demands for purely and demonstrably Hungarian territory. They believed the Fuehrer must have told Chvalkovsky in unmistakable terms he wanted the issue settled quickly.

"New and important tasks are ahead" for Czechoslovakia in extending the good neighbor policy also to Hungary and Poland, said the Berliner Boersen Zeitung this morning.

Sudetens Seeking Entry To U. S. Gain

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Consular Officials Report "Considerable Increase"—Applicants Chiefly Jews

Vienna, Oct. 15 (AP)—United States Consular officials today reported a "considerable increase" in the number of Sudeten Germans applying for entry into the United States.

They said applications began to pour in, chiefly from Jews, as soon as it became clear the Sudeten territory was to be absorbed by Germany.

So many residents of German Austria want to emigrate to the United States that under the present quota of 600 a month it would take more than nine years for all the applicants to get past Ellis Island. The consulate already has a waiting list of 65,000 names.

Prague Denies Sending Jews Back to Sudetens

Legation in U. S. Checks Up on Reports From Abroad

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The government of Czechoslovakia denied through its legation here today the reports from Prague that German refugees from the Sudetenland who fled to Czechoslovakia proper to escape Nazi persecution were in desperate plight because of the Czech government's refusal to allow them to remain.

The government said that only those refugees "who are not threatened with any danger whatsoever are being returned to territory now occupied by Germany."

"Nationality or race are not deciding factors," the government at Prague stated in reply to a legation inquiry which was made after two British members of Parliament now in Prague had reported that many German refugees were being threatened with expulsion and possible torture and death at the hands of the Nazis.

"Jewish organizations are not being dissolved; the Freemasons are breaking up voluntarily," the government stated.

Earlier this week it was reported from Prague, where news dispatches now are censored, that the Czechoslovak General Jan Syrovy, Premier, had rejected a British proposal that he allow such refugees to remain for two months pending organization of international assistance.

Member of Diet Attacks Hitler

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By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Jiuji Kasai, member of the Japanese Imperial Diet, denounced Hitler's policy in Czechoslovakia and told the Commonwealth Club here he was "very sorry" Britain and France decided not to fight Germany.

Mr. Kasai asserted yesterday that a show of willingness on the part of Britain to stand firm against German demands would have been effective, and Hitler "would not have gone through with his bluff."

He said Japan's new drive in China against Canton had no anti-British motive. It was intended, he declared, to cut off supplies going to Hankow, thus hastening capture of that city.

Czechoslovakia Loses Glove Industry To U. S.

American Factories May Have Hard Time To Keep Up With Demand, Casey Says

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Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—Fulton county factories, nucleus of the country's fine dress glove industry, have entered a business boom as a result of the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, an industry spokesman said today.

"By December 1, factories in this region may have a hard time to keep up with demand," James Casey, secretary of the National Association of Glove Manufacturers, asserted.

"Until the Munich four-power agreement, granting large portions of Sudetenland to Germany, Czechoslovakia was the largest competitor of the American glove industry," Casey explained.

SAYS ARMY WILL STAND NO MORE CZECH CESSIONS

Officer Predicts Fight If Magyars Come In Under Any Circumstances

Believes Troops Soon Will Try To Retake Areas Already Lost

[By the Associated Press]

Komarom, Hungary (on the Czechoslovak border), Oct. 15—A Czech officer today declared his soldiers would resist occupation of frontier communities by Hungarian troops under any circumstance.

The captain, who commands a regiment stationed on the Czechoslovak side of the Danube near here and who fought with the Czech Legion in Russia during the World War, added that "I think it will not be long until our soldiers try to take back territory already taken from them."

Czechs Still Adding Troops

Czechoslovakia continued to move more troops closer to the Danube as news spread that Hungary had ordered five new classes mobilized by Monday. The Czechs kept heavily-armed troops and light artillery at the entrance of a bridge across the Danube.

On the Hungarian side there were counter precautionary measures, and discussion of the possibility that thousands of newly-mobilized men soon would be sent to the frontier.

Hungary Needs Four Months

A Hungarian general staff officer declared Hungary probably could mobilize 1,000,000 men if war came, but he emphasized that she needed more time to complete defense preparations and equip her soldiers.

"In about four or five months," he said, "we would be ready for any eventuality."

Hungary ordered about 200,000 men mobilized, to bring the number under arms to 420,000, it was understood.

Predicts Czech Desertions

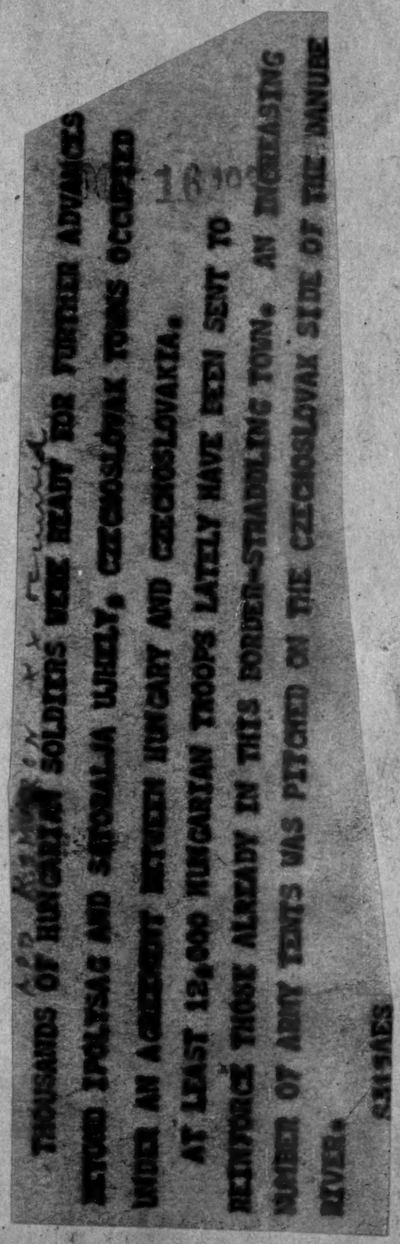
Members of the Hungarian minority mobilized into the Czechoslovak Army probably would play a big role in the outcome of any conflict, the Hungarian general staff officer said. He asserted that about 400,000 men of Hungarian blood were serving, or were liable to service, in the Czechoslovak Army, and might desert.

The size of the Czechoslovak Army since the apparently slow demobilization in ceded areas was unknown here. During the September crisis the Czechs had mobilized about 1,500,000 men.

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Clashes In Ruthenia

Thousands of Czech soldiers have been sent to the Hungarian border, and some to Ruthenia, where clashes and demonstrations favoring Hungary's territorial demands have occurred.



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INFORMED SOURCES HERE SAID THAT WITHOUT GERMAN SUPPORT HUNGARY COULD DO NOTHING BUT RETURN TO KOMAROM AND FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAKS.

IN THE FRENCH VIEW, HUNGARY'S ORIGINAL KOMAROM DEMANDS WERE GREATLY WEAKENED BY HITLER'S STAND.

THE FRENCH PRESS SAID THAT ITALY ALONE OF THE FOUR POWERS SUPPORTED HUNGARY'S DEMANDS, AND THAT BUDAPEST, FACED WITH THREE-POWER OPPOSITION, WAS FORCED TO ABANDON HOPE FOR "ANOTHER MUNICH."

THE FRENCH PRESS EMPHASIZED THAT ITALY'S SUPPORT FOR BUDAPEST MIGHT MEAN A STRAIN BETWEEN ROME AND BERLIN.

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PARIS--FIRST ADD CZECH X X X NEGOTIATIONS.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THAT A MEETING OF FRENCH, GERMAN, BRITISH AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO ATTEMPT TO COMPOSE THE DIFFERENCES THAT BROKE UP THE KOMAROM MEETING HAD BEEN CONSIDERED SERIOUSLY YESTERDAY ON HUNGARY'S REQUEST.

BUT, THEY SAID, AFTER CONSULTATIONS BACK AND FORTH AMONG THE CAPITALS CONCERNED, WTLWAS DECIDED THAT RESUMPTION OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS BEST SUITED TO ALL INTERESTS.

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Hungarian Plan Dropped

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP).—Hungary's plan to force another four-power conference in the hope of gaining a larger piece of Czechoslovakia was abandoned, French sources said tonight, after Hungary had discovered that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was opposed to the idea.

Britain and France also were opposed, but Hungary had hoped that Chancellor Hitler would back her up, as he had indicated he would during and immediately after the Munich conference.

Official Hungary never sent her proposal for a four-power conference to the four capitals—London, Paris, Berlin and Rome. Germany's and Italy's promises at the Munich conference to guarantee Czechoslovakia's frontiers after settlement of the Hungarian and Polish demands on Czechoslovakia led Budapest, however, to believe she had both of the totalitarian States behind her.

Hence, when Czechoslovakia at the Komarom conference refused to accede to the Hungarian territorial demands, Hungary promptly sounded out the four Foreign Offices through diplomatic channels. This was done yesterday.

But by that time, in the words of the Temps, the situation "had changed entirely as far as Germany's plans were concerned."

Informed sources here said that without German support Hungary could do nothing but return to Komarom and further negotiations with the Czechoslovaks.

The French press emphasized that Italy's support for Budapest might mean a strain between Rome and Berlin.

No Four-Power Conference.

PARIS, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Circles close to the Foreign Office said today the idea of a four-Power conference to discuss the minority issue between Czechoslovakia and Hungary had been abandoned. Instead, these sources said, Hungary has decided to resume direct talks with Czechoslovakia after having made representations through diplomatic channels.

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PARIS, OCT 15 - ADD X X BERLIN.

HENCE, WHEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT THE KOMAROM CONFERENCE REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO THE HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL DEMANDS, HUNGARY PROMPTLY SOUNDED OUT THE FOUR FOREIGN OFFICES THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS. THIS WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

BUT BY THAT TIME, IN THE WORDS OF THE PARIS "LE TEMPS," THE SITUATION "HAD CHANGED ENTIRELY AS FAR AS GERMANY'S PLANS WERE CONCERNED."

CHANCELLOR HITLER'S TALK WITH CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY ENDED WITH A COMMUNIQUE SAYING CHVALKOVSKY HAD ASSURED THE FUEHRER OF PRAGUE'S LOYAL ATTITUDE TOWARD BERLIN.

CHANCELLOR HITLER, ALREADY HAVING GAINED HIS OWN DESIRES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS REPRESENTED HERE AS COLD TO THE HUNGARIAN REQUEST FOR SUPPORT OF A PLAN WHICH MIGHT SHUT GERMANY'S "GANGPLANK" TO EASTERN EUROPE THROUGH "LOYAL CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

Powers Given Data on Loan to Czechs

OCT 16 1938

Britain, France Get Data on Needs

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Government announced today that the Czechoslovak financial mission here arranging terms of a $150,000,000 guaranteed loan had submitted a memorandum to Britain and France giving details of the Republic's financial needs.

It was announced also that Britain's immediate $50,000,000 "advance" to Czechoslovakia would be used particularly for refugee relief and employment.

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LONDON ADD ** employment

THE POWERS WILL CONSULT REGARDING A REPLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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IT WAS ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT BRITAIN'S IMMEDIATE £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) "ADVANCE" TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE USED PARTICULARLY FOR REFUGEE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT. THE CZECHOSLOVAKS PROMISED THERE WOULD BE NO POLITICAL OR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SPENDING THE MONEY.

BANKS OF DANUBE BRISTLE WITH ARMS

Czechs And Hungarians Increase Forces Along Frontier

OCT 17 1938

Prague Reported To Have Over 500,000 Troops Stationed Near River

[By the Associated Press]

Komarom, Hungary (at the Czechoslovakia Frontier), Oct. 16—Both sides of the Danube river, a dividing [illegible] and Hungarians tonight. [illegible] were expected to bolster positions on this side of the river after mobilization of five Hungarian army classes by tomorrow night. Tens of thousands of soldiers already are in line along the border.

On the other side, Czechoslovak officers readily acknowledge troop movements toward their frontier facing Hungary. One Czechoslovak diplomat said it was possible that Prague had ranged from 500,000 to 750,000 men along the Danube.

Hungarians Await Showdown

Hungarians on both sides of the Danube anxiously awaited a showdown on Hungary's demands that would send her troops peacefully into Hungarian-populated areas of Czechoslovakia.

Hungarian sources, meanwhile, made new charges of suppression of Hungarian nationalists by Czechoslovak troops. Hungarian newspapers said Czechoslovak armed forces frequently resorted to tanks to break up or prevent demonstrations.

They said persons displaying the picture of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, in windows on the Czechoslovak side were arrested.

Minority Leader Optimistic

Czechoslovak gendarmerie were constantly alert for demonstrations by the Hungarian minority, and the army maintained reinforced infantry, machine-gun and artillery units in the border zone.

Count Janos Esterhazy, leader of the Hungarian minority party in Czechoslovakia, expressed confidence that a way could be found on the basis of the Munich peace accord for a territorial settlement without recourse to armed force.

Refugees arriving at Satoraljaujhely, occupied peacefully by Hungarian troops as a symbolic gesture, told Hungarian army officers of organization of a Free Corps in Ruthenia.

The refugees said the Free Corps and Czechoslovak soldiers had clashed several times in various parts of the eastern part of Czechoslovakia and that numerous casualties had resulted.

men, described as Hungarian citizens, faced a court martial in the Ruthenian city of Mukacevo (Munkacs).

The accused face possible death sentences. They are charged with blowing up bridges, cutting wires and attacking a train, and they include men said to be members of the Hungarian Army.

The Prague government said that military intervention by Poland and Hungary was the purpose of the disorders inspired by foreigners in Ruthenia, the easternmost section of Czechoslovakia, but that the terrorism had been suppressed and an inquiry was proceeding.

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No Hungarian Sentence Announced

The issue of Hungarian prisoners remained a point of disagreement between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the dispute over the Hungarian minority in this republic which, with the land these people inhabit, Hungary demands be given her.

The Government made a point of announcing that no Hungarian prisoners had been sentenced so far.

In informed quarters the impression prevailed that Chancellor Adolf Hitler had turned his thumbs down on excessive Hungarian demands for large areas of Slovakia and Ruthenia. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, and former Hungarian Premier Koloman Daranyi discussed the demands in separate conferences last Friday with Hitler at Munich. The conferences followed a break up of negotiations at Komarom (Komarno) between Hungarian and Slovak delegations.

The Czechoslovak Cabinet was in session until early today after calling in heads of the political parties to aid in forming policies in accord with Chvalkovsky's report on his trip to Germany.

The government, meanwhile, relented on its plans for immediate shipment of Sudeten German refugees to their homes in territory now occupied by German troops. Last Wednesday it rejected a British proposal that the refugees be allowed to remain two months in the shrunken Czechoslovakia pending organization of help for them.

Now the government will permit those reluctant to go under Nazi rule to enter camps organized in Moravia and western Slovakia.

Press Urges Speedy Accord

The Prague press urged a speedy agreement with Hungary, but demanded that the world resist "Hungarian imperialism."

Apparently acting on Germany's suggestion, Czechoslovak seemed ready to sacrifice the city of Kosice, in eastern Slovakia, but insisted upon the retention of the capitals of Slovakia and Ruthenia, Bratislava and Uzhorod, and the community of Nitra, northeast of Bratislava. An increasing desire to cooperate with Germany was seen in the Cabinet's decision to send four Ministers to Berlin.

Hungarians Ponder Several Proposals

Budapest, Oct. 16 (AP)—Hungary, with thousands of her reservists answering a call to arms, still sought a way tonight to bring peaceful pressure to bear on Czechoslovakia to negotiate their territorial dispute.

Although thousands of workers and farmers rushed to military training centers from all sections of Hungary in response to a mobilization of about 200,000 men, officials emphasized that the call was for peace, not for war.

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The Cabinet examined replies to a note Hungary addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany—signatories of the Munich agreement—and to Poland, asking for a quick conference or other means to compel

Rumania Protests Hungary's Claims

Bucharest, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Rumanian press today unanimously condemned Hungary's territorial claims on Czechoslovakia as "unjust," and declared Hungarian mobilization was endangering peace.

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The newspaper *Universul* said the Rumanian Government had protested to Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy against Hungary's "ambitious chauvinism."

Rumania seemed particularly worried over Hungary's demand for a plebiscite in Ruthenia, which, if favorable to Hungary, would result in a common Hungarian-Polish border and cut Czechoslovakia off from Rumania.

It also was feared that, once Hungary got Ruthenia, she might demand self-determination for the 1,500,000 Hungarians in Rumania.

Reports from Belgrade said Yugoslavia did not consider the present situation dangerous.

ROME, OCT. 15--(AP)--- ITALY REMAINED OFFICIALLY SILENT TODAY ON THE STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY REGARDING HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

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"FOR THE MOMENT," SAID THE NEWSPAPER LA TRIBUNA, "THE OPINION PREVAILS THAT IT WOULD STILL BE USEFUL TO RESUME DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS (BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY), BUT IN ANOTHER WAY THE WAY MOST INDICATED APPEARS TO BE THAT OF DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS."

ADD ** DANGEROUS

FOREIGN POLITICAL CIRCLES IN BELGRADE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE MUNICH NEGOTIATORS--ITALY, GERMANY, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN--WOULD HAVE LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN ARRIVING AT A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK DISPUTE.

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MTGOGAES

Hitler Curbing Magyar Claims On Czech Lands

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Suggests [illegible]s Meet in Reich to Settle Border Row; Hungarians Face Court Martial in Ruthenia

PRAGUE, Oct. 16 (AP).—Czechoslovakia renewed efforts today for a territorial settlement with Hungary, and at the same time a number of

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Czechoslovakia to fulfill Hungary's demands for cession of Hungarian-populated areas of Czechoslovakia.

To Demand Guarantee

It was not disclosed how many governments answered the Hungarian note, but it was known that Germany, Italy and Poland had made proposals to settle the Hungarian-Czechoslovak dispute.

Foreign Office attaches said some of these plans sounded promising, but that Hungary could accept no proposal without sufficient guarantee from Czechoslovakia that it would not end in failure as did the Komarom conference last week.

The plans under consideration were said to include a suggestion by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler that a mixed commission of Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish, British, French and Italian diplomats meet in Germany within a week.

Mussolini Suggests Plan

Another plan, said to come from Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, was to hold such a council of ministers in Italy.

The commission proposal contemplates renewal of negotiations at the point where they were abruptly ended at Komarom last week in an attempt to reach an agreement in principle on ethnographic, economic and strategic "justice" to be applied in further territorial negotiations between Budapest and Prague.

Herriot Warns France Of Crises Yet To Come

Lyon, France, Oct. 16 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, broke his silence since the Munich accord by telling the nation today that one crisis had passed, but that more were coming.

The veteran political leader, who has been Premier three times, struck back at Government critics who said that dismemberment of Czechoslovakia was too high a price to pay for peace.

Speaking before a meeting of the local Radical-Socialist organization, Herriot said the Government had "lacked both time and the means for action."

He said it was unjust not to remember that Premier Edouard Daladier during the Czechoslovak crisis worked under circumstances created by mistakes of previous governments.

"The Czechoslovak crisis is past—or rather one crisis is passed, for you realize there will be more of those difficult days," he said.

"We are threatened in the future both with danger abroad and danger at home.

"A democratic regime—a regime of liberty and tolerance—itself is menaced. One republic was struck down and another is suffering cruelly. You feel the danger coming closer."

The only solution for France, Herriot said, was to "show that democracy can be more disciplined than an authoritarian regime."

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STILL BELONGED TO HUNGARY--TO DETERMINE HOW MANY PERSONS IN SLOVAKIA, RUTHENIA AND MORAVIA PREFERRED THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE FOR DAILY USE.

THE TOTAL OF "HUNGARIANS" AT THAT TIME WAS 1,180,000, THE

AN INCREASING DESIRE TO COOPERATE WITH GERMANY WAS SEEN IN THE CABINET'S DECISION TO SEND FOUR MINISTERS TO BERLIN.

PRAGUE-OCT 16

THE FOUR ARE FINANCE MINISTER JOSEPH KALFUS, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IMRICH KARVAS, AGRICULTURE MINISTER VLADISLAV FEIERABAND AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO HUGO VAVRECKA.

THE SIZE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE DELEGATION WAS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGE PROGRAM WAS HOPED FOR BY RECONSTRUCTED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS MERELY HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED IN TRUCKS TO THE CAMPS WHERE, HOWEVER, THERE WAS A LACK OF TIME FOR FULL PREPARATIONS FOR FOOD AND SHELTER.

THE COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF SUDETEN JEWISH REFUGEES SAID THE PROBLEM HAD BEEN AUGMENTED BY THE EXPULSION OF A NUMBER OF JEWS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS (GERMAN) FROM THE SUDETEN AREA SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

THIS BODY SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGREED TO TAKE 100 SUDETEN FAMILIES, INCLUDING 60 WHICH ARE JEWISH, FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

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BUDAPEST-OCT-16

HUNGARY STILL DEMANDED ALL DISTRICTS IN WHICH A 1910 CENSUS SHOWED MORE THAN 51 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION SAID ITS LANGUAGE WAS HUNGARIAN.

SHE DEMANDED, ALSO, A PLEBISCITE IN SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA "IN ACCORD WITH THE MUNICH AGREEMENT," PRESUMABLY ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT A MAJORITY IN BOTH DISTRICTS WOULD FAVOR UNION WITH HUNGARY.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HOWEVER, CONTENDS THAT THE 1910 CENSUS WAS NOT ON A BASIS OF RACE BUT MERELY WAS AN HUNGARIAN ATTEMPT--WHEN SLOVAKIA

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NUMBER BUDAPEST DEMANDS BE RETURNED TO HUNGARY NOW. BUT AT KOMAROM, THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION ASSERTED AN EARLIER CENSUS SHOWED THAT IN 1870 LESS THAN A THIRD OF THAT NUMBER LIVED IN SLOVAKIA.

THE CZECHOSLOVAKS' FINAL OFFER AT KOMAROM WAS TO RETURN TO HUNGARY SEVEN DISTRICTS WITH A POPULATION OF 610,000--450,000 HUNGARIANS, 90,000 SLOVAKS, 30,000 RUTHENIANS, 20,000 JEWS AND 10,000 GERMANS.

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THUS, ACCORDING TO CZECHOSLOVAK FIGURES, ONLY 50,000 HUNGARIANS WOULD REMAIN WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFTER A SETTLEMENT.

WITHIN HUNGARY'S DEMANDS WAS THE BORDER CITY OF BRATISLAVA, SEAT OF THE NEW SLOVAK AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT, NOT ONLY CZECHOSLOVAKIA BUT ALSO GERMANY WAS SAID TO BE OPPOSED TO THIS DEMAND.

SLOVAKS OBJECTED BECAUSE, BESIDES BEING THEIR CAPITAL, BRATISLAVA IS THE ONLY CZECHOSLOVAK OUTLET ON THE DANUBE RIVER. GERMANY, APPARENTLY, DID NOT WANT HUNGARY TO ACQUIRE A MODERN, FORTIFIED CITY.

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BOTH PRAGUE AND THE NEWLY-CREATED SLOVAK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REJECTED HUNGARY'S DEMAND FOR A PLEBISCITE IN SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA AND GERMANY WAS SAID TO HAVE SIDED WITH THEM.

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SHOULD CZECHOSLOVAKIA BE FORCED BY A DECISION OF THE POWERS TO ACCEPT THE HUNGARIAN DEMANDS, HUNGARY WOULD COME INTO POSSESSION OF VAST CZECHOSLOVAK FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE DANUBE BELOW THE TATRA MOUNTAINS AND, AT THE SAME TIME, REGAIN EXTREMELY FERTILE COUNTRY AND SOME INDUSTRIES.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE PAST 18 YEARS HAS STRUNG FROTIFICATIONS ALONG 600 MILES OF THE HUNGARIAN BORDER AT A COST ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN $200,000,000. THERE ARE BELIEVED TO BE MANY "MAGINOT-TYPE" UNDERGROUND FORTRESSES IN THE HILLY TERRITORY, COVERED WITH FORESTS AND VINEYARDS.

DURING THE RECENT CZECHOSLOVAK MOBILIZATION, MILITARY EXPERTS HAVE ESTIMATED, ABOUT 80,000,000 YARDS OF BARBED WIRE WAS STRETCHED ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONTIER AT A COST POSSIBLY EXCEEDING $3,000,000.

THEREFORE, HUNGARIAN MILITARY CIRCLES BELIEVE, OCCUPATION OF THOSE AREAS WOULD BE OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE BECAUSE MOST OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S HUNGARIAN-BORDER FORTIFICATIONS COULD BE "TURNED AROUND" AT ALMOST NO COST TO HUNGARY.

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HUNGARY'S PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC GAIN BY OCCUPATION OF THOSE AREAS IS CONSIDERED TO BE IMMENSE. FOREIGN TRADE EXPERTS HERE LOOK ON THE HUGE FORESTS OF SOUTHERN SLOVAKIA AS A SOURCE OF LUMBER SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY ALL OF HUNGARY'S NEEDS. THE REST OF THE COUNTRY MOSTLY IS FERTILE FARMLAND.

HUNGARY NOW MUST IMPORT MUCH OF HER LUMBER AND, THUS, MUST SPEND THE FOREIGN CURRENCY WHICH SHE RECEIVES FOR HER WHEAT EXPORTS.

TRAINS, DANUBE RIVER BOATS AND BUSES WERE THRONGED AND PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES CONGESTED HIGHWAYS AS CIVILIANS MOVED HURRIEDLY TO MOBILIZATION CENTERS TO EXCHANGE THEIR MUFTI FOR ARMY UNIFORMS. THEIR SPEED VIRTUALLY ASSURED COMPLETION OF THE MOBILIZATION, DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS A DEFENSIVE PREPARATION, AHEAD OF THE DEADLINE AT 8 P.M. (2 P.M., E.S.T.) MONDAY.

HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS OF STUDENTS, WORLD WAR VETERANS AND OTHERS AGAIN WERE STAGED IN BUDAPEST TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF ALL TERRITORY DEMANDED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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LONDON, OCT. 16-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL, ANSWERING ADOLF HITLER'S ACCUSATION THAT HE WAS A WARMONGER, TONIGHT CALLED UPON WORLD DEMOCRACIES--INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES--TO FORM A COMMON FRONT AGAINST "MORAL AND MILITARY AGGRESSION" OF DICTATORS. 30.24

"THE PREPONDERANT WORLD FORCES ARE UPON OUR SIDE," SAID CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY DURING THE WORLD WAR. "THEY HAVE BUT TO BE UNITED TO BE OBEYED."

CHURCHILL, ALONG WITH FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY ALFRED DUFF COOPER, WERE CHARGED BY HITLER IN A SPEECH AT SAARBRUECKEN, ON OCT. 9 WITH BEING MEN WHO "LIKE TO MAKE WAR." BOTH EDEN AND DUFF COOPER QUIT PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S CABINET BECAUSE OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

"WE MUST ARM," CHURCHILL SAID IN HIS SPEECH WHICH WAS NOT BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH BROADCAST COMPANY FOR HOMELAND LISTENERS, THOUGH BBC SHORTWAVE FACILITIES WERE USED TO TRANSMIT IT TO THE UNITED STATES.

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HE SAID FRANCE AND BRITAIN HAD BOWED BEFORE HITLER'S DEMANDS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETENLAND, BUT THAT THEY WITH THE OTHER DEMOCRACIES SHOULD HALT THE FORWARD MARCH OF DICTATORS.

"IF THROUGH AN EARNEST DESIRE FOR PEACE WE HAVE PLACED OURSELVES AT A DISADVANTAGE, WE MUST MAKE UP FOR IT BY REDOUBLED EXERTIONS AND IF NECESSARY BY FORTITUDE IN SUFFERING," HE SAID.

"WE SHALL NO DOUBT ARM.

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"IS THIS A CALL TO WAR? I DECLARE IT TO BE THE SURE GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

"THE SWIFT AND RESOLUTE GATHERING OF FORCES TO CONFRONT NOT ONLY MILITARY BUT MORAL AGGRESSION; THE RESOLUTE AND SOBER ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR DUTY BY THE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES AND BY ALL THE NATIONS GREAT AND SMALL WHO WISH TO WALK WITH THEM; THEIR FAITHFUL AND ZEALOUS COMRADESHIP WOULD ALMOST BETWEEN NIGHT AND MORNING CLEAR THE PATH OF PROGRESS AND BANISH FROM ALL OUR LIVES THE FEAR WHICH ALREADY DARKENS THE SUNLIGHT TO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF MEN."

HE SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED FROM THE PARTITION TO WHICH SHE WAS SUBJECTED BY THE FOUR-POWER ACCORD AT MUNICH.

"IF RISKS OF WAR WHICH WERE RUN BY FRANCE AND BRITAIN AT THE LAST MOMENT HAD BEEN BOLDLY FACED IN GOOD TIME AND PLAIN DECLARATIONS MADE AND MEANT, HOW DIFFERENT WOULD OUR PROSPECTS BE TODAY," CHURCHILL ASSERTED.

"WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACIES AND LIBERAL AND PEACEFUL FORCES HAVE EVERYWHERE SUSTAINED A DEFEAT WHICH LEAVES THEM WEAKER, MORALLY AND PHYSICALLY, TO COPE WITH DANGERS WHICH HAVE VASTLY GROWN. X X X

"HAS ANY BENEFIT OR PROGRESS EVER BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE HUMAN RACE BY SUBMISSION TO ORGANIZED AND CALCULATED VIOLENCE?"

HE LASHED OUT AT NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO HE SAID "LIKE COMMUNISTS FEED ON HATRED."

"THE CULMINATING QUESTION TO WHICH I HAVE BEEN LEADING IS WHETHER THE WORLD X X X SHOULD MEET THIS MENACE BY SUBMISSION OR BY RESISTANCE," HE SAID.

CHURCHILL ASKED HIS AMERICAN LISTENERS:

"WILL YOU WAIT UNTIL BRITISH FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE HAVE SUCCUMBED AND THEN TAKE UP THE CAUSE WHEN IT IS THREE-QUARTERS RUINED, YOURSELVES ALONE?"

"I HOLD THE BELIEF THAT WE HAVE NOW AT LAST GOT FAR ENOUGH AHEAD OF BARBARISM TO CONTROL IT AND TO AVERT IT IF ONLY WE REALIZE WHAT IS AFOOT AND MAKE UP OUR MINDS IN TIME.

"WE SHALL DO IT IN THE END. BUT HOW MUCH HARDER OUR TOIL, THE LONGER THE DELAY."

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ATTACKING NAZIS, CHURCHILL SAID "THIS COMBINATION OF MEDIEVAL PASSION, PARTY CAUCUS, WEAPONS OF MODERN SCIENCE AND THE BLACKMAILING POWER OF AIR BOMBING IS THE MOST MONSTROUS MENACE TO PEACE AND ORDER AND FERTILE PROGRESS THAT HAS APPEARED IN THE WORLD SINCE THE MONGOL INVASIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

"YOU SEE THIS DICTATORS ON THEIR PEDESTALS SURROUNDED BY THE BAYONETS OF THEIR SOLDIERS AND OF THEIR POLICE. ON ALL SIDES THEY ARE GUARDED BY MASSES OF ARMED MEN, CANNONS, AIRPLANES, FORTIFICATIONS AND THE LIKE--THEY BOAST AND VAUNT THEMSELVES BEFORE THE WORLD, AND YET IN THEIR HEARTS THERE IS UNSPOKEN FEAR.

"THEY ARE AFRAID OF WORDS AND THOUGHTS; WORDS SPOKEN ABROAD, THOUGHTS STIRRING AT HOME--ALL THE MORE POWERFUL BECAUSE FORBIDDEN--TERRIFY THEM.

"A LITTLE MOUSE OF THOUGHT APPEARS IN THE ROOM AND EVEN THE MIGHTIEST POTENTATES ARE THROWN INTO A PANIC."

INDICATING SOME FORM OF CONSCRIPTION WAS COMING TO FACE "THE TRIUMPHANT ASSERTIONS OF DICTATORIAL POWER," CHURCHILL SAID, "BRITAIN, CASTING AWAY THE HABITS OF CENTURIES, WILL DECREE NATIONAL SERVICE UPON HER CITIZENS. THE BRITISH PEOPLE WILL STAND

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ERECT AND WILL FACE WHATEVER MAY BE COMING."

Text of Address by Winston Churchill Replying to Chancellor Hitler

OCT. 16 1938 NYTHS

Following is the text of the radio address of Winston Churchill, Britain's former First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to Chancellor Hitler, as broadcast from London to the United States last evening and transcribed in New York by the National Broadcasting Company:

I avail myself with relief of the opportunity of speaking to the people of the United States. I do not know how long such liberties will be allowed. The stations of uncensored expression are closing down. The lights are going out. But there is still time for those to whom parliamentary government means something to consult together.

Let me, then, speak in earnest. The American people have, it seems to me, formed a true judgment upon the disaster which has befallen Europe. They realize, perhaps more clearly than the French and British public have yet done, the far-reaching consequences of the abandonment and ruin of the Czechoslovak Republic.

I hold to the opinion, expressed some months ago, that if, in April, May or June, Great Britain, France and Russia had jointly declared that they would act together upon Nazi Germany if Herr Hitler committed an act of unprovoked aggression against this small State, and if they had told Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania what they meant to do in good time and had invited them to join the combination of peace-defending powers—in that case I hold that the German dictator would have been confronted with such a formidable array that he would have been deterred from his purpose.

This also would have been an opportunity for all the peace-loving and moderate forces in Germany, together with the heads of the German Army, to make a great effort to re-establish something like sane and civilized conditions in their own country.

Prospects Would Be Different

If the risks of war which were run by France and Britain at the last moment had been boldly faced in good time, and if plain declarations had been made and meant, how different would our prospects be today!

But all these backward speculations are useless. It is no use using hard words among friends about the past and reproaching one another for what cannot be recalled. It is the future, not the past, that demands our early and anxious thought. We must recognize that the parliamentary democracies and liberal peace forces have everywhere sustained a defeat which leaves them weakened, morally and physically, to cope with dangers which have vastly grown.

But the cause of freedom has in it a recuperative power and virtue which can draw out from misfortune new hope and new strength.

If ever there was a time when men and women who cherished the ideals of the founders of the British and American Constitutions should take earnest counsel with one another, that time is now.

All the world wishes for peace and security. It is their heart's desire. Have we gained it? That is what we ask. Have we gained it by the sacrifice of the Czechoslovak Republic?

Here was the model democratic State of Central Europe, a country where minorities were treated better than anywhere else. That has been deserted, destroyed, and it is now being digested.

The question which is of interest to a lot of ordinary people, common people, is whether this destruction of the Czechoslovak Republic will bring up to the world a blessing or a curse.

We must all hope it will bring a blessing. We must all hope that after we have averted our gaze for a while from the forces of subjugation and liquidation, every one will breathe more freely; that if the load will be taken off our chest, that we shall be able to say to ourselves, "Well that is out of the way, anyhow. Now let's get on with our regular daily life."

Question to Be Faced

But are these hopes well founded? Or are we merely making the best of what we have not the face and the virtue to stop? That is the question that the English-speaking people in all our lands must ask themselves today and they must ask themselves this question, "Is this the end or is there more to come?" And there is another question which arises out of this, "Can peace, good-will and confidence be built upon some mission of wrong-doing backed by force?" One may put this question in the largest form: "Has any benefit or progress ever been achieved by the human race through submission to organized and calculated violence?" That is put in the largest way.

As we look back over the long story of the nations, we must see on the contrary that their glory has been founded upon the spirit of resistance to tyranny and injustice, especially when these evils seem to be backed by heavier force.

Since the dawn of the Christian era a certain way of life has slowly been shaping itself among the Western peoples and certain standards of conduct and government have come to be esteemed. After many miseries and prolonged confusion, there arose into the broad light of day the conception of the right of the individual, his right to be consulted in the government of his country, his right to criticize or oppose the government of his country, his right to invoke the law of the land, even against the State itself. Independent courts of justice were created, the law enforced and thus was assured, of course, throughout the English-speaking world, and in France by the stern lessons of the Revolution, what Kipling called "Leave to live by no man's leave underneath the law."

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Now it seems to me, and I dare say to many of you, that all that makes existence precious to man and all that confers honor and health upon the State.

But we are confronted with another theme. It is not a new theme; it leaps out upon us from the Dark Ages—racial persecution, religious intolerance, deprivation of free speech, the conception of the citizen as a mere soulless fraction of the State.

To this has been added the cult of war. Children are to be taught in their early schooling the delights and profits of conquest and aggression. An almighty community has been drawn painfully by severe privation into a warlike frame. They are held in this condition, which they relish no more than we, by a party organization several millions strong who derive all kinds of profits from the upkeep of the regime.

Like the Communists, the Nazis tolerate no opinion but their own. Like the Communists, they feed on hatred. Like the Communists, they must seek from time to time, and always, mark you, at shorter intervals, a new prize, a new victim. The dictator in all his pride is held in the grip of his party regime. He can go forward; he cannot go back. He must blood his hounds and show them sport, or else be destroyed by them. All strong without, he is all weak within.

As Byron wrote a hundred years ago: "These pagan things of sabre sway, with fronts of brass and feet of clay."

No one must, however, underrate the power and efficiency of a totalitarian State, where the whole population of a great country—amiable, good-hearted, peace-loving people—are gripped by the neck and by the hair by a Communist or Nazi tyranny, for they are the same things spelled in different ways. In such a State the rulers for the time being can exercise a power for the purposes of war and external domination before which the ordinary free, parliamentary societies are admittedly at a grievous practical disadvantage. We have to recognize this.

But then on top of all comes this wonderful agent of the air, which our century has discovered but of which, alas! mankind has so far proved unworthy.

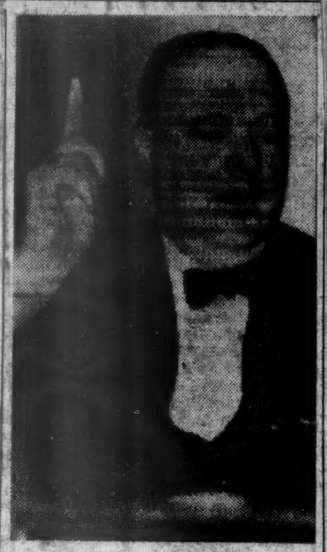
This air menace, with its claim to torture and terrorize the women and children, the civil population, all the humble people in neighboring countries—this combination, pray mark me, this combination of medieval passion, of the weapons of modern science and the blackmailing power of bombing—this combination is the most monstrous challenge to peace, order and fertile progress that has appeared in the world since the Mongol invasions of the thirteenth century.

The culminating question to which I have been leading in these few words, these preliminary remarks—the culminating question is whether the world, as we have known it, the great hopeful world before the war, the world having increasing scope of enjoyment for the common man, the world with honor, traditions and expanding science—whether this world should meet this menace by submission or by resistance—there is the question. Let us see, then, whether the means of resistance remain to us today.

The renown of France, gallant France, is dimmed. In spite of her brave, efficient army, her influence is profoundly diminished. No one has a right to say that Britain, for all her blundering, has broken her word. Indeed, when it was too late, she was better than her word. Nevertheless, Europe lies at this moment abashed and distracted before the triumphant assertions of dictatorial power. You see it in many directions.

In the Spanish Peninsula, a purely Spanish quarrel has been carried by the intervention—or shall I say the non-intervention, to quote the current jargon?—by the non-intervention of dictators the Spanish quarrel by this intervention has been raised into the region of a world war. But it is not only in Europe that these oppressions prevail.

China has been torn to pieces by a military clique in Japan.



Times Wide World Radiophoto

Winston Churchill broadcasting from London yesterday.

The poor tormented Chinese people there are making a brave and stubborn defense—God help them.

The ancient Empire of Ethiopia has been overrun. The Ethiopians were taught to look to the sanctity of the public law. They were even prevented from buying weapons while time remained. They were referred to the tribunal of many nations gathered in majestic union. But all failed. They were deceived. And now they are winning back their right to life by [illegible] struggle in primordial life.

[illegible] in South America the Nazi [illegible] and the Monroe Doctrine [illegible] undermine the fabric of [illegible] society.

Such is the scene. Far away, happily protected by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to you, the people of the United States, to whom I now have the chance to speak—you are the spectators, and, may I add, the increasingly involved spectators, of these tragedies and crimes. We are left in no doubt where American interests and sympathies lie, but let me ask this, since I have the moment, let me ask you this: Will you wait until British freedom and independence have succumbed and then take up the cause when it is three-quarters over, and take it up, as you will have to, when it is yours alone?

I hear them say in the United States that because England and France have failed to do their duty, therefore the American people can wash their hands of the whole business. This may be the feeling of many people, but there is no sense in it. If things have got much worse, all the more must we try to cope with them. For after all, there are the remaining forces of civilization. They are overwhelming. If only they were united in a common conception of right and duty, there could be no war.

On the contrary, the German people—industrious, faithful, valiant—but alas, lacking in the proper spirit of civic independence—the German people, if liberated from their present nightmare, will take their honorable place in the vanguard of human society.

Quotes Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great remarked that the people of Asia were slain because they had not learned to pronounce the word "no." We cannot let that be the epitaph of the English-speaking peoples or of parliamentary democracy or of France or of the many surviving liberal States of Europe!

There, in one single word, is the resolve which the forces of freedom and progress, of tolerance and good-will—there is the resolve which they should take. It is not within the power of one nation, however formidably armed, still less is it within the power of a small group of men, violent, ruthless men, who have always cast their eyes back over their shoulders—it is not within their power to try to fetter the forward march of human destiny.

We have preponderant world forces upon our side. They have but to be combined to be obeyed. France must start, Britain must start, America must start. If through an earnest desire for peace we have placed ourselves at a disadvantage, we must make up for it by redoubled exertion and, if need be, by fortitude in suffering.

We shall no doubt arm. Britain, casting away the habits of centuries, will decree national service for her citizens. The British people will stand erect and will face whatever may be coming. But, my friends, these instrumentalities, as President Wilson called them, are not sufficient by themselves. We must add to them the power of ideals.

People say, many people, we ought not to allow ourselves to be drawn into a purely theoretical antagonism between Nazidom and democracy, but the antagonism is here now. It governs our lives. It is this very combination of spiritual and moral ideas which gives free countries a great part of their strength.

You see these dictators on their pedestal, surrounded by their soldiers and the truncheons of their police. On all sides they are guarded by masses around them and airplanes, fortifications and the like. They boast and vaunt themselves before the world. Yet in their hearts there is an unspeakable fear. They are afraid of words and thoughts, words spoken abroad, hopes stirring at home, all the more powerful because forbidden. These terrors—a little mouse, a little tiny mouse of thought, appears in the room, and even the mighty potentates are thrown into panic.

They make frantic efforts to bar out thoughts and words. They are afraid of the workings of the human mind. Airplanes—they can manufacture these in large quantities, but how are they to quell the natural promptings of human nature, which, after all these centuries of trial and progress, have become the armory of potent and indestructible knowledge?

Dictatorship, the fetish worship of one man, against which the British and American Constitutions have elaborated their provisions—dictatorship cannot be a part of any—a state of society where men may not speak their mind, where children denounce their parents to the police, where a business man or small shopkeeper ruins his competitor by telling tales about his private opinion—such a state of society cannot long endure if it is brought continually in contact with the healthy outside world.

The life of civilized progress, with its currency and cooperation, with its dignities and joys, has often, as history shows, been blotted out, but I hold the belief that we have now at least got far enough ahead of barbarism to control it. And to avert it. If only we realize what is afoot and make up our minds in good time. Of course, we shall do it in the end. We shall surely do it. And how much harder our toil for every day's delay!

That is what I have to say to you on this occasion. And let me say, is this a call to war? Does any one pretend that preparations for resistance against aggression amount to unleashing of war? There, indeed, is a sorry tale. I declare it to be the sole guarantee of peace, the finest and the surest prospect of peace—swift organized gathering of forces to confront not only military but moral aggression, the resolute and sober acceptance of their duty by the English-speaking peoples and by all [illegible] great and small—and they will be many—who wish to walk with them.

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Their faithful and [illegible] comradeship, armed, effectual—this would, almost between night and morning, clear the path of progress and banish from all our lives the fear which already darkens God's sunlight to hundreds of millions of men.

1938

30-24-975

30.24-975

CZECHS REPORT FIGHTING ALONG HUNGARIAN LINE

Say Magyar Soldiers Fired Over the Border and Threw Hand Grenades.

BUDAPEST MASSES TROOPS

30.24

Prague Also Moves Forces Up to Frontier—Hungary Now Demands New Offer.

OCT 18 1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—An official bulletin today reported fighting near Kraluv and Chlumec where Hungarian soldiers opened fire on a Czechoslovak patrol and threw hand grenades across the border.

The Czechoslovaks obeyed orders not to reply to the assaults, the bulletin said.

Earlier today highly placed Czechoslovaks had based new optimism for the republic's future on growing prospects of a peaceful settlement of its territorial issue with Hungary and on assurances of Rumania's support.

In informed quarters it was declared that direct negotiations between Slovaks and Hungarians would be resumed as quickly as possible with the outlook bright for the working out of their problems by peaceful means. The exact course remains to be decided but these sources said the possibility of a conference between Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin, and Koloman De Kanya, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, still was "not excluded."

Rumania, diplomats said, had given Prague repeated assurances she would insist on independence for sub-Carpathian Russia (Ruthenia) if either Hungary or Poland sought to split the area—Czechoslovakia's eastern tip—from the dwindling republic.

Prague Looks to Berlin.

PRAGUE, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia appeared today to have switched her gigantic reconstruction task to a new course—cooperation with Germany. Chancellor Adolf Hitler, it was learned, assured her that the country is on a sounder basis and that can retain its culture and achieve greater prosperity by co-operation within the German orbit.

Czechoslovaks, if not convinced by the rosy German picture, are according to all indications resigned to the necessity of looking to Germany for support.

The past few days have seen a striking change in German-Czechoslovak relations, contrasting sharply with the strained situation when Europe seemed on the verge of war over the Sudeten problem. While the controlled German press now speaks of help for Czechoslovakia, the controlled Czechoslovak press speaks of co-operation with Germany. German correspondents returning to Prague have been ordered to write only "kindly" of Czechoslovakia and have ceased their attacks of the little republic.

An increasing desire to co-operate with Germany was seen in the Czechoslovak Cabinet's decision yesterday to send four Ministers to Berlin: Finance Minister Joseph Kalfus, Minister of Commerce and Industry Imrich Karvas, Agriculture Minister Vladislav Feieraband and Minister without portfolio Hugo Vavrecka. The size and importance of the delegation was taken as an indication that development of a large program was hoped for by Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak Government broadcasts said disorders in Southern Slovakia and Ruthenia had been "liquidated" after the arrest of a number of men who allegedly crossed the frontier from Hungary. The prisoners are charged with blowing up bridges, cutting wires and attacking a train. They include men said to be officers of the Hungarian army

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Magyars Win Nazi Aid for Czech Lands

But Hitler Wants More Rights for Germans in Hungary in Plan to Le Envoys Fix New Borde

Tension on Rise, Fights Break Out

Prague Declares Martial Law on Frontier, Seizes 2,000 as Troops Grow Restless in Pact Delay

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17.—Germany has promised support of Hungary's demands for cession of Czechoslovak territory, provided Hungary grants increased national and cultural rights to some 600,000 German settlers in Hungary, it was learned in foreign diplomatic quarters tonight. Germany's proposal was said to include support for Hungary's claims for the immediate cession of all Czechoslovak districts in which more than 51 per cent of the population is Magyar.

At the same time, Premier Bela Imredy called upon the nation to maintain "great discipline," as border reports told of mounting restlessness among troops demanding action in the Hungarian-Czechoslovak dispute. "The Hungarian government is doing all possible to speed up a solution," the Premier said. He told Hungarians to keep calm "to enable the foreign policy of the country to achieve its ends."

Imredy insisted upon an immediate assertion of the right of self-determination among Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, and assailed Czechoslovak tactics, which he said were calculated to postpone the issue.

The country, despite hopes that Czechoslovakia would come forward quickly with new proposals more in line with Hungary's demands, witnessed continued large-scale military activity. Two classes were called to the colors, and long motor caravans moved to the border with men and equipment. Difficulty was reported in restraining the troops already at the "front," where Hungarian and Czechoslovak soldiers have been facing each other, at close quarters, for days. Reports of clashes did not ease the tension.

It was understood at the Foreign Office that the Prague government was using the Sudetenland settlement as a basis in drawing up new proposals for resumption of the negotiations. A plan patterned after the Sudetenland settlement would mean that Hungary would get Czechoslovak territory with predominantly Hungarian population, and that there would be plebiscites in other areas where Magyars live.

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany were said to have suggested a mixed commission of Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish, British, French and Italian diplomats to meet within a week to seek a settlement. Hitler suggested the commission meet in Germany; Mussolini proposed Italy. Official circles believed Prague already had accepted the Hitler-Mussolini suggestions in principle.

Martial Law on Frontier.

PRAGUE, Oct. 17 (AP).—Districts along Czechoslovakia's frontier with Hungary were under martial law tonight as this republic took firm action against alleged Hungarian terrorism, pending resumption of territorial negotiations.

Thousands of persons—including Hungarian army officers and soldiers, according to Czechoslovak accounts—were arrested on charges of violence and sabotage. Numerous demonstrations by Hungarian residents were dispersed and a general staff bulletin reported open fighting near Kraluv-Chlumec.

The bulletin asserted Hungarian soldiers opened fire there on Czechoslovak troops on patrol, and threw grenades across the border. It said the Czechoslovaks obeyed orders not to reply to attacks.

Officials said martial law was imposed especially in a determination to prevent a chaotic situation which might provide Hungary with a reason for military occupation of the Hungarian-populated regions it has demanded.

Official circles still were without information as to when negotiations with Hungary, which the latter broke off at Komarom (Komarno) last Thursday, would be renewed. But they declared the prospect that Prague and Budapest would work out their problems by collaboration was considerably brighter.

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Direct negotiations between the Slovaks and Hungarians were planned to begin as soon as possible. Informed sources said the exact course remained to be decided, but the possibility of a conference between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Hungary was "not excluded."

Sources close to the government at Prague saw reasons for new optimism for the republic's future through co-operation with Germany and repeated assurances that Rumania would support this country. Rumania was said to be prepared to insist on independence for Ruthenia in the event either Poland or Hungary should seek to slice off the eastern tip of Czechoslovakia.

In Ruthenia, the total of alleged Hungarian terrorists captured was placed at 2,000. The general staff bulletin reported the arrest of 297 alleged Hungarian terrorists at Slanky. It asserted the number included twenty-six officers, sixty-two non-commissioned officers and 205 soldiers of the Hungarian regular army.

Questioning of the men, it said, disclosed that plans for raids were made at Kis-Varda, Hungary, under direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hejas Istvan, of the Hungarian army.

An official statement warned: "If, by similar acts, Hungary wishes to reach realization of her extravagant plans, she must take on her conscience the lives thus sacrificed. The Czech army will take all necessary measures to prevent similar actions."

Benes Accepts Invitation Of University of Chicago

OCT 18 1938

To Be Visiting Professor, Hutchins Announces

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP).—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, announced today that Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, had accepted an invitation to become a visiting professor at the university.

Benes, who resigned after the recent four-power conference in Munich, will lecture at the University of Chicago under the Walgreen Foundation, which provided for study of American institutions.

Dr. Hutchins said details of Benes's visit and the date of his arrival in America had not yet been determined.

Britain Asks Dominions To Take 20,000 Refugees

Canadian League of Nations Society Gets Appeal

OCT 18 1938

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (CP).—The British government is asking the dominions to assist in settlement of 20,000 German refugees from alleged political persecution in Czechoslovakia, officials of the League of Nations Society in Canada were told tonight.

A cable to Robert Inch, society secretary, from F. E. Figgures, secretary of the Overseas Committee, League of Nations Union, and secretary-general-elect of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, read: "Czechoslovak refugee situation desperate. His Majesty's government asking Dominions to assist settlement, 20,000 Germans. Please help with your government."

Society officials here said they assumed the message referred to anti-Nazi Germans living in territory now assigned to Germany under the Munich agreement.

Benes's Name Withdrawn At Glasgow University

GLASGOW, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The name of former President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia was withdrawn today as a candidate for the rectorship of Glasgow University, an honorary, non-salaried position.

The withdrawal was made by the Scottish Nationalist Association on the recommendation of the University Senate after the Senate had been asked by the Czechoslovak Legation in London [illegible] Mr. Benes not be considered as a candidate.

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GLASGOW, OCT-17

A TELEGRAM OF ACCEPTANCE, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A HOAX.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE, COMPOSED OF 38 STUDENTS, UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GLASGOW MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, CONTROLS ADMINISTRATION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS.

HUNGARY PUTS EXTRA SOLDIERS ON THE BORDER

Prague Moves Up Troops

Too as Hitler and Il Duce Suggest Terms.

BUDAPEST WANTS NEW OFFER

Italy Hints Czechoslovakia Mus Now Come Within Orbit of Rome-Berlin Axis.

OCT 18 1938

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Hungary continued to move troops and war equipment to the Czechoslovak border today while the Cabinet met to consider suggestions made by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini to settle the minority dispute.

Roads were crowded with requisitioned buses, trucks, farm cars and horses moving troops toward the north. Many of the newly mobilized reserves traveled to the border by train, but regular train service suffered little.

Reports from the frontier said that Czechoslovak troops also were moving up to their lines facing Hungary. One Czechoslovak diplomat at Komarom said it was possible that Prague had assembled 500,000 to 750,000 men along the Danube.

Life in Budapest appeared normal, however, except that there were fewer buses and more military equipment on the streets.

Baron Bothmer of the Foreign Office declared today that Czechoslovakia must make a new proposal before Hungary takes further action in her demands for Hungarian-populated regions of Czechoslovakia. Such an offer, to lay a basis for renewing the interrupted Komarom conversations, is expected shortly, Baron Bothmer said. But, he added, any new plan would be made more difficult to accept because of "increased Czechoslovak atrocities" in Hungarian minority regions.

Budapest Cabinet Me

The Cabinet, meanwhil consider suggestions o fuehrer Hitler and Premi lini of Italy for settling pute.

The choice of method lieved to lie between these two—either the Hitler-Mussolini plan to make Prague accept a new, more acceptable Hungarian plan with the approval of other western Powers as a basis for resuming negotiations or a four-Power conference for the same purpose to be called by Hitler or Mussolini. The first plan was regarded here as the more likely to be adopted. Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, Minister of Justice,

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Social Affairs and Health in the new Slovak autonomous Government, was reported to be anxious to resume direct negotiations.

Non-resident civilians were not permitted to enter Hungarian border zones north and northeast of Budapest without special military passes. Officials continued to emphasize, however, that the mobilization was for peace, not for war.

Peace Proposals Submitted.

The peace proposals from Hitler and Mussolini were submitted in response to a note addressed to Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France and Poland asking for a quick conference or others means of settling the dispute with Czechoslovakia. Poland also was known to have made proposals for a solution, but it was not known whether Great Britain and France had replied.

The plans under consideration were said to include a suggestion by Hitler that a mixed commission of Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish, British, French and Italian diplomats meet in Germany within a week. Mussolini's plan was said to be similar except that he proposed that the commission meet in Italy.

Mobilization was said to be a heavy drain on Hungary's military budget and it was reported the Government soon would ask for new internal loans.

OCT 18 1938

Rome Indicates Pressure.

ROME, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—A strong hint came from Italian official quarters today that in order to satisfy Premier Mussolini and Reichsfuehrer Hitler Czechoslovakia must come within the orbit of the Rome-Berlin axis.

A bulletin of the Informazione Diplomatica, information service, distributed by the Ministry of Popular Culture, indicated that the Prague Government's policies—political, economic and "spiritual"—must swing toward those of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

The bulletin said that negotiations for the cession of Czechoslovak territory to Hungary would be resumed in a few days and the outcome would be successful for Hungary. It added that once the new frontiers of Czechoslovakia are fixed in accordance with Mussolini's principles they would be guaranteed by Italy.

Once Czechoslovakia's "international political, economic and spiritual readjustment" is achieved along with establishment of its new frontiers—diminished by losses of territory to Germany, Poland and Hungary—Prague can count on Italy's friendship, the bulletin said. The bulletin continued that the "military measures adopted by the Budapest Government are regarded in responsible Roman circles as perfectly justified."

"They involve partial and precautionary mobilization made necessary by the fact that Czechoslovakia has not yet demobilized, for which reason Hungary found itself in a state of inferiority," it added.

Informazione Diplomatica did not say just how far Czechoslovakia would be expected to go in readjusting its policies to those of Berlin and Rome.

The Likeliest Demands

Foreign authorities here, however, suggested the following as the most likely requirements:

1. Abondonment of any anti-Fascist attitude.
2. Closer economic relations with Rome and Berlin.
3. Severance of political connections with Russia and France as represented in Prague's mutual assistance pacts.
4. Outlawing of the Communist party and perhaps dissolution of Masonic lodges.
5. Adherence in spirit if not in fact to the anti-Comintern (Communist International) triangle of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

OCT 18 1938

Czech Group Quit London With Only Third of Loan

British Reported Unwilling to Raise 100 Million Alone

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP). — The Czechoslovak financial mission left for Prague tonight, apparently after failing to obtain the full $150,000,000 loan requested of Great Britain and France for reconstruction of the dismembered republic.

The Bank of England, with a British Treasury guaranty, loaned £10,000,000 ($50,000,000), and the government here promised to confer with France on the remaining amount asked by the Czechoslovak government.

LONDON-OCT-17

INFORMED SOURCES SAID FRANCE TOLD THE FINANCIAL MISSION THAT FRENCH NEEDS PRECLUDED ASSISTANCE AT PRESENT. BRITISH OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED UNWILLING TO ADVANCE THE AMOUNT ALONE.

OCT 18 1938

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* today, in a straight-from-the-shoulder editorial which had the earmarks of official sanction, hinted that the German Government was awaiting an official communication from Britain "explaining the logic of this decision."

"What is going on in England is regarded in Germany with astonishment," the editorial said. "We would be the best of friends, but the English do not want it. We shall find our own way alone with tried and trusted friends."

The newspaper said that if "England wants to have a great superiority over Germany, then England is closing her eyes to realities."

Germany's present superiority will be maintained in the future, it added.

The entire German press expressed surprise that Britain should go ahead rearming despite the Munich agreement.

"If the English have found holes in their defensive armament no one naturally will deny them the right to strengthen their defense system," *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said.

"But if the English go on and add that they wouldn't have made the peace of Munich had they been stronger, then we must suddenly pay attention."

"All the more reason to ask, 'Why this armament?'" said the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "No Minister has said so, but certain statements make it probable that England wants strong superiority over Germany."

Expressions of "shame" heard in England over Britain's part at Munich where Czechoslovakia was dismembered especially aroused the Nazis.

Reich Expresses Astonishment That Britain Sees Need To Arm

OCT 18 1938

"We Would Be Friends, But English Don't Want It," Tone Of "Amazed" Articles In Press

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 17—Britain's armament upsurge following Neville Chamberlain's "peace of Munich" is regarded with "astonishment" in Germany.

Nazis are asking "why?"

OCT 18 1938

Naval Bands Express Anglo-German Amity

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The British battle cruiser Hood and the German pocket battleship Deutschland exchanged friendly musical greetings as they left the harbor here this morning.

The Hood's band played "Deutschland Uber Alles" when leaving for Marseilles. The Deutschland, bound for Cadiz, responded with "God Save the King."

Sailors from both ships fraternized in Gibraltar cafes last night and cheered Prime Minister Chamberlain.

PACT CRITICIZED BY CANTERBURY

OCT 18 1938

Primate Not Enthusiastic Over Munich Terms.

CHURCHILL FOR REARMAMENT

Chamberlain Returns to London Tomorrow From Vacation.

CANTERBURY, England, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Anglican Primate of all England, today guardedly criticized Prime Minister Chamberlain's Munich peace settlement in a speech to his diocesan conference.

The Archbishop, the most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, who was former Prime Minister Baldwin's staunchest supporter in the 1936 crisis over the abdication of King Edward VIII, said:

"I think we must admit that though we are filled with thankfulness for peace we cannot have any enthusiasm for the terms by which peace was won."

He referred to the agreement for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia to satisfy the demands of Nazi Germany.

The Archbishop, who is noted for his frank political pronouncements, expressed "the deepest admiration for Czechoslovakia's self-restraint and dignity in a time of unspeakable trial," and pleaded for a halt in "the insane race in armaments."

Throughout the German-Czechoslovak crisis the Archbishop kept in the background, in contrast to his activities during the crisis of the abdication. However, at the height of the war scare he visited Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to London, and had a long talk in which it was understood he expressed sympathy for the Czechs.

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Defense Needs Stressed.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—British newspapers kept up a steady campaign today for the rapid integration of all civil and military defense measures.

Winston Churchill, bitter critic of the Munich peace, echoed an apparently growing sentiment in a radio address to the United States last night, appealing for American co-operation against "moral and military aggression of dictators."

Rearmament, said Mr. Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty during the world war, would be the "sole guarantee of peace."

Prime Minister Chamberlain returns from his Scottish vacation tomorrow to take up with his advisers the details of spurring war industries to greater strides than in all peace-time history, promised after the Munich agreement with Germany, Italy and France for partition of Czechoslovakia.

The Prime Minister had also to fill two vacancies in the Cabinet, one caused by the death of Lord Stanley, 44 years old, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and the other by the resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Duff Cooper quit in protest against the Munich accord.

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Cabinet to Meet Wednesday.

Palestine's civil war, the furtherance of British-Italian talks on Spain and the Mediterranean, and perhaps English-American trade negotiations are matters before the Premier.

The Cabinet meeting on Wednesday is expected to approve new large arms expenditures, a register of men and women to determine defense availability, and perhaps the creation of a new ministry for volunteer defense work.

William Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, and Capt. David Wallace, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, were mentioned for the Dominions post.

Mr. Churchill's speech last night to the United States was not broadcast for the homeland but was carried through British Broadcasting Company short-wave facilities to New York.

Replying in effect to Chancellor Hitler who named him, former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Mr. Duff Cooper as men who "like to make war," Mr. Churchill said that Britain and France bowed to Herr Hitler at Munich but:

"If through an earnest desire for peace we have placed ourselves at a disadvantage, we must make up for it by redoubled exertions and if necessary by fortitude in suffering.

Appeals to Americans.

"We must recognize," he said, "that parliamentary democracies and liberal and peaceful forces have everywhere sustained a defeat which leaves them weaker, morally and physically, to cope with dangers which have vastly grown. . . ."

To his American listeners, he appealed:

"Will you wait until British freedom and independence have succumbed and then take up the cause when it is three-quarters ruined, yourselves alone?"

"I hold the belief that we have now at last got far enough ahead of barbarism to control it and to avert it if only we realize what is afoot and make up our minds in time. We shall do it in the end. But how much harder our toil, the longer the delay."

France's New Envoy Acceptable To Italy

Francois-Poncet's Appointment Includes Recognition Of Ethiopia Conquest

OCT 18 1938

Rome, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Italian Government today notified the French Embassy that appointment of Andre Francois-Poncet as Ambassador to Italy would be acceptable.

Appointment of the Ambassador is a step in patching up strained relations between France and Italy. He will succeed Count de Chambrun, who resigned late in 1936, and will be accredited to the Italian King and Emperor of Ethiopia.

France until now has refused formal recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

"IT IS HELD IN ROME," INFORMAZIONE DIPLOMATICA'S BULLETIN OCT 18 1938
Rome-OCT-17
SAID, "THAT IT IS IN THE ESSENTIAL INTERESTS OF PRAGUE TO CLOSE AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE THIS CHAPTER OF HISTORY AND OPEN ANOTHER WHICH MUST
DEVELOP ALONG LINES DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF YESTERDAY. XXX
"IN RESPONSIBLE ROMAN CIRCLES IT IS NOTED THAT DURING THE FAREWELL
AUDIENCE HE GAVE CIGALKOVSKY (FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, PRAGUE'S NEW FOREIGN
MINISTER BUT UNTIL RECENTLY MINISTER TO ROME), THE DUCE ASSURED
HIM THAT ONCE ALL QUESTIONS ARE SETTLED BOHEMIA COULD COUNT ON THE

1938

30.24-977

30.24-977

FRIENDSHIP OF ITALY.

"THEREFORE RESPONSIBLE CIRCLES AWAIT WITHOUT EXCESSIVE PESSIMISM THE RESUMPTION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED AT KOMAROM (THE CZECHO-SLOVAK-HUNGARIAN CONFERENCE WHICH BROKE UP OCT. 13)."

~~THE BULLETIN CONTINUED ETC AS BEFORE.~~ OCT 18 1938

W929AES

"IN ROMAN CIRCLES IT IS FORSEEN THAT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN PRAGUE AND BUDAPEST MAY BE RESUMED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS AND REACH A HAPPY CONCLUSION ALONG THE LINES LAID DOWN IN PRINCIPAL AT MUNICH."

THESE LINES WERE DESCRIBED AS "CESSION TO HUNGARY OF ZONES PREDOMINANTLY INHABITED BY MAGYARS, EVENTUAL PLEBISCITES IN CONTROVERSIAL ZONES AND THE RIGHT OF MINORITIES TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FUTURE."

R713AES

ROME, OCT. 17-(AP)-ITALY BY INFERENCE TODAY PROPOSED THAT THE RUTHENIANS OF EXTREME EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BE ALLOWED TO DECIDE THEIR FUTURE ALLEGIANCE THEMSELVES IN SETTLEMENT OF HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA. OCT 18 1938

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL INFORMAZIONE DIPLOMATICA, WITHOUT MENTIONING BY NAME THE TERRITORY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ONCE KNOWN AS SUB-CARPATHIAN RUSSIA, SUPPORTED A PROPOSAL THAT PLEBISCITES SHOULD BE HELD IN "CONTROVERSIAL ZONES."

SIGNIFICANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE STATEMENT BY A DENIAL OF ANY SPLIT IN THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

THE SERVICE STRONGLY HINTED ALSO THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IN ORDER TO SATISFY BOTH CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER AND PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI, MUST COME WITHIN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND "SPIRITUAL" ORBIT OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

INFORMAZIONE DIPLOMATICA SAID THAT IF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S POLICIES THUS WERE BROUGHT INTO LINE WITH ITALY'S AND GERMANY'S ALONG WITH RE-

ADJUSTMENT OF HER FRONTIERS, SHE COULD COUNT ON ITALY'S FRIENDSHIP.

IN LONDON AND PARIS THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT MUSSOLINI WOULD CHAMPION HUNGARIAN CLAIMS TO RUTHENIA, WHILE CHANCELLOR HITLER WOULD LOOK WITH DISFAVOR ON THE RESULTING COMMON HUNGARIAN-POLISH FRONTIER, WHICH MIGHT PROVE AN OBSTACLE TO GERMANY'S ECONOMIC ADVANCE EASTWARD TO THE BLACK SEA.

THE ITALIAN ASSERTION THAT ROME AND BERLIN STILL SEE EYE TO EYE WAS REGARDED IN FOREIGN CIRCLES AS ANSWERING SUCH SPECULATIONS.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI AS WELL AS CHANCELLOR HITLER PRESUMABLY WOULD BE SATISFIED TO LET RUTHENIA REMAIN A PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA OR PERHAPS BECOME SOME SORT OF AN AUTONOMOUS BUFFER REGION BETWEEN HUNGARY AND POLAND.

W320PES OCT 18 1938

Budapest-0ET-17

SOME OFFICIALS SAID HUNGARY FELT ESPECIALLY ANNOYED BY THE STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA YESTERDAY IN HUNGARIAN-POPULATED BORDER REGIONS OF SLOVAKIA. OCT 18 1938

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER PESTER LLOYD SAID HUNGARY WOULD REJECT ANY "VAGUE PROPOSALS" FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WOULD ONCE MORE DEMAND ACTION BY THE FOUR POWERS WHICH PRODUCED THE MUNICH ACCORD.

WAR MINISTRY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THE FIRST STAGE OF HUNGARIAN MOBILIZATION UNDER WHICH TWO CLASSES WERE CALLED TO THE COLORS WAS A "ONE HUNDRED PER CENT SUCCESS."

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, VISITED THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

FROM ACROSS THE BORDER REPORTS CAME OF ALLEGED OPPRESSION OF HUNGARIANS AND OF SPASMODIC CLASHES BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKS AND HUNGARIANS.

1938

NOTHING WAS KNOWN AT THE BORDER OF THE PROSPECT OF IMMINENT RESUMPTION OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

CONSIDERABLE EFFORT WAS BEING DIRECTED IN BUDAPEST BY GOVERNMENT PARTY LEADERS TO INDUCE DISGRUNTLED HUNGARIAN NAZIS TO POSTPONE THEIR DEMANDS FOR AN IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT CHANGE.

OCT 18 1938

THE NAZIS DEMAND THE GOVERNMENT STEP DOWN AND LET THEM RULE BECAUSE OF WHAT WAS CALLED THE "SOFT AND WEAK-HANDED" MANNER IN WHICH PREMIER BELA IMREDI'S CABINET HAS HANDLED THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

A TEMPORARY SHORTAGE OF LABOR ON FARMS AND FACTORIES BECAUSE OF MOBILIZATION MEASURES WILL BE OVERCOME QUICKLY, A GOVERNMENT LABOR OFFICIAL SAID.

OCT 18 1938

ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT PLANS, UNEMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN WILL REPLACE TEMPORARILY MEN WHO ARE BELIEVED NOW TO HAVE BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS. MOBILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS ALREADY WAS UNDERWAY TO ASSURE ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES.

BESIDES THE FIVE MILITARY CLASSES THE MOBILIZATION DECREE ARRANGED TO CALL, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THOUSANDS OF "TECHNICAL AND OTHER SPECIALISTS" OF ALL AGES ALSO WOULD BE MOBILIZED.

OFFICIALS SAID THESE WOULD INCLUDE CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, PHYSICIANS, COFFIN CARPENTERS, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS. BUDAPEST ALREADY FELT A SHORTAGE OF SUCH PROFESSIONALS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY COST OF CALLING THE TWO CLASSES OF RESERVES ALREADY MOBILIZED, THE OTHER THREE CLASSES UNDER ORDERS TO REPORT WOULD NOT BE CALLED UNLESS IT WAS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

OCT 18 1938

REFUGEES WHO CROSSED THE BORDER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BROUGHT ALARMING REPORTS FROM RUTHENIA. THEY SAID FOUR RAILROAD BRIDGES WERE BOMBED BY MEMBERS OF THE "FREE CORPS" ORGANIZED BY HUNGARIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

THE REFUGEES SAID THE "FREE CORPS" AND CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS HAD CLASHED SEVERAL TIMES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF RUTHENIA AND THAT NUMEROUS CASUALTIES HAD RESULTED.

(A PRAGUE DISPATCH SAID THE DISORDERS IN RUTHENIA HAD BEEN "NOT SO SERIOUS" AFTER A NUMBER OF PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.)

B/NW610AES

OCT 18 1938

PRAGUE-OCT-17

THE BULLETIN ALSO RELATED A NEW SERIES OF INSTANCES IN WHICH IT SAID IT HAD BEEN CONFIRMED THAT GERMAN TROOPS STEPPED OVER THE BOUNDARY OF THE TERRITORY IN THE SUDETENLAND THEY HAVE OCCUPIED.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA MEANWHILE WAS TRYING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF AN ESTIMATED 30,000 TO 40,000 JEWISH REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM THE SUDETENLAND BEFORE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

OFFICIAL SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT THE REDUCED BOHEMIA WAS UNABLE TO ACCEPT ALL OF THEM AS PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

THEY EXPRESSED A HOPE THAT ASSISTANCE MIGHT BE COMING FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES EITHER FOR FINANCING REFUGEE REHABILITATIONS OR THROUGH ACCEPTANCE OF IMMIGRANTS.

B618PES

PRAGUE-OCT-17

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES, MEANWHILE, KEPT CLOSE WATCH ON AREAS ALONG THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER TO PRESERVE QUIET PENDING RESUMPTION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WERE BROKEN OFF AT KOMAROM LAST WEEK.

MARTIAL LAW WAS MAINTAINED ALONG THE BORDER BETWEEN KOSICE AND BRATISLAVA AS ARRESTS CONTINUED OF BANDS WHICH OFFICIALS SAID WERE CONFESSED HUNGARIAN TERRORISTS.

OCT 18 1938

CZECHOSLOVAKS SAID SOME, ALLEGEDLY CROSSING THE BORDER TO BLOW UP BRIDGES AND RAILROAD TRACKS, WERE DISCOVERED TO BE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF PROMINENT BUDAPEST FAMILIES. MANY WERE HELD FOR TRIAL IN MILITARY COURTS.

1938

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30.24-979

RESPONSIBLE GERMAN SOURCES HERE ARE TAKING AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE WHOLE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THESE SOURCES INSIST IT IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT HITLER IS NOT INTERESTED IN GRABBING MORE TERRITORY BY THREATS OR FORCE, PROVIDED GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TREAT GERMANY AS AN EQUAL.

IT IS TRUE, THEY SAID, THAT HE PROBABLY WILL TAKE THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND MEMEL EVENTUALLY, BUT ON "A PEACEFUL BASIS," WHILE THE POLISH CORRIDOR PROBLEM PROBABLY WILL BE SOLVED IN A MANNER "SATISFACTORY TO POLAND."

OCT 18 1938

HITLER DOES NOT WANT ALSACE-LORRAINE, THESE SOURCES SAID. IT IS NO SECRET, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY HAS PLANS FOR EASTWARD EXPANSION, ESPECIALLY REGARDING RUMANIA, BUT GERMANS HERE SAID IT WOULD BE A "PEACEFUL PENETRATION" FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES IN A MANNER BENEFICIAL TO EASTERN EUROPE AS WELL AS GERMANY.

OTHER QUARTERS PLACING LESS CREDENCE IN GERMANY'S WORLD CONCILIATION VIEWED THE CREATION OF AN AUTONOMOUS SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIAN STATE (RUTHENIA) IN EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS AN EVENT WITH TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES.

THESE QUARTERS RECALLED THAT THERE WERE 30,000,000 UKRAINIANS IN TERRITORY EXTENDING THROUGH POLAND, EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, RUMANIA AND RUSSIA AND SAID THE NEW STATE MIGHT WELL BE MADE THE NUCLEUS OF A NEW UKRAINIAN NATION IF GERMANY FOUND THE CREATION OF SUCH A NATION--UNDER HER AUSPICES-- USEFUL TO MEET OPPOSITION TO HER EASTERN EXPANSION.

II

LEICESTER,ENGLAND,OCT 17-(AP)-HAROLD NICOLSON, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FORMER DIPLOMAT, WHO HAS ASSAILED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S "MUNICH PEACE" FROM THE GOVERNMENT CAMP, PREDICTED TODAY THAT GERMANY EVENTUALLY WOULD DEMAND NOT ONLY COLONIES BUT ALSO A NAVY EQUAL TO BRITAIN'S.

"THE DANGER IS THAT (THE GERMANS) HAVING GOTTEN THEIR ANSCHLUSS, THEIR AIR FORCE AND THEIR SUDETENLAND, WILL CONTINUE TO LET ONE THING RANKLE IN THEIR SOULS--SCAPA FLOW," NICHOLSON SAID, ADDRESSING HIS CONSTITUENTS.

OCT 18 1938

(THE GERMAN GRAND FLEET WENT TO THE SCOTTISH HARBOR OF SCAPA FLOW TO SURRENDER AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR AND WAS SCUTTLED THERE. IN ORDER TO INCREASE HER FLEET TO BRITAIN'S SIZE GERMANY WOULD HAVE TO DENOUNCE THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL AGREEMENT OF 1936 WHICH LIMITS THE REICH TO 35 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S TONNAGE.)

DB347PES

WASHINGTON,OCT 17-(AP)-WHILE SECRETARY HULL KEPT TO HIMSELF TODAY HIS REACTION TO WINSTON CHURCHILL'S APPEAL FOR AMERICAN ARMAMENT AND COOPERATION AGAINST AGGRESSIVE DICTATORS, SUPPORT FOR AN INCREASED AIR FORCE AND OTHER MILITARY MEASURES CAME FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN LEGION.

OCT 18 1938

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD LISTENED TO THE BROADCAST ADDRESS DELIVERED LAST NIGHT BY CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. HE DECLINED COMMENT ON THE SPEECH, SAYING THIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY HAD BEEN STATED IN PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIMSELF.

BOTH HULL AND MR.ROOSEVELT HAVE DENOUNCED AGGRESSION ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS, AND THE SECRETARY SAID NOT LONG AGO THAT NO NATION COULD AVOID A SHARE IN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING WHETHER FAIR PLAY OR FORCE SHOULD PREVAIL IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

ONLY LAST WEEK THE PRESIDENT DISCLOSED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT NATIONAL DEFENSE NEEDS WERE BEING RESURVEYED IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD CONDITIONS AND THAT NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET WAS BEING HELD UP PENDING

1938

DETERMINATION OF THE FUNDS THAT WOULD BE NEEDED.

STEPHEN F.CHADWICK, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, WHO CONFERRED WITH THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE RECENTLY, ANNOUNCED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE LEGION WOULD "EXERT ITS FULL INFLUENCE" TOWARD OBTAINING AN INCREASED AMERICAN AIR FORCE, A LARGER ARMY AND A NAVY "SECOND TO NONE." # OCT 18 1938

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, OCT. 17--NOW THAT HERR HITLER HAS SECURED HIS TRIUMPH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE BIG QUESTION IN THE UNEASY MINDS OF MOST PEOPLE OF THE OLD WORLD IS WHETHER THEY CAN AT LAST LOOK FOR REAL PEACE. OCT 18 1938

THAT IS, ONE MEANS, A PERIOD THAT WILL BE FREE OF THE CONSTANT WAR TREMORS WHICH HAVE KEPT ALL COUNTRIES IN A STATE OF NERVES, PRODUCING ECONOMIC CHAOS AND DRIVING POPULATIONS TO THE GRIM SAFEGUARDS OF GAS-MASKS AND BOMB SHELTERS IN THE FLOWER GARDENS.

IT ISN'T PARTICULARLY INSPIRING OR REASSURING TO WORK WITH A GAS-MASK AT YOUR ELBOW ALL THE TIME. YOUR CORRESPONDENT WAS HANDED ONE AS SOON AS HE ARRIVED IN BERLIN.

SO FAR AS CONCERNS GERMANY, THE FUEHRER STATED CATEGORICALLY IN HIS SPORTS PALACE SPEECH BEFORE THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT THAT HIS SUDETEN CLAIMS REPRESENTED THE FINAL TERRITORIAL DEMANDS HE HAD TO MAKE ON EUROPE. THAT BEING TRUE THE LAST IMMEDIATE THREAT OF GENERAL WAR (APART FROM ANY ATTACHED TO THE SPANISH CONFLICT) WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

ONE EMPLOYS THE TERM "IMMEDIATE THREAT" BECAUSE THE FUTURE HOLDS CERTAIN POTENTIALITIES WHICH RENDER PROPHECY DIFFICULT. FOR INSTANCE, THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ULTIMATE CLASH BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED.

ONE HELPFUL FACTOR OF THE PRESENT IS THAT THE AVERAGE GERMAN DOESN'T WANT WAR. LEST THAT STATEMENT GIVE RISE TO A WRONG IMPRESSION IT SHOULD BE ADDED THAT THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE AT THIS WRITING ARE PREPARED TO FOLLOW THEIR FUEHRER WHERE HE LEADS.

HITLER IS GIVING EVERY INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT HE INTENDS TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO THE GREAT ECONOMIC DRIVE WHICH HE LONG HAS PROJECTED TO MAKE GERMANY MASTER OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

THIS ECONOMIC EMPIRE WOULD SUPPLEMENT THE GREAT GERMANIC CONFEDERATION WHICH HE IS IN PROCESS OF BUILDING UP. IN THIS COMBINATION WOULD LIE THE SELF SUFFICIENCY WHICH GERMANY SEEKS. OCT 18 1938

INDEED, THE MUNICH AGREEMENT FOR THE PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD SCARCELY BEEN CONCLUDED BEFORE THE OLD GERMAN "DRANG NACH OSTEN" (DRIVE TO THE EAST) WAS BEING PUSHED ANEW WITH THE UTMOST VIGOR. EVEN WHILE THE GERMANS OF SUDETENLAND WERE CELEBRATING THEIR UNION WITH THE REICH, WALTER FUNK, MINISTER OF ECONOMICS, WAS HEADED FOR TURKEY TO DISCUSS MATTERS WITH OFFICIALS OF THIS VITAL LINK IN THE PROPOSED TRADE CHAIN.

THE BERLIN PLAN IS SAID TO PROJECT A NEW TRADE ROUTE CLEAR THROUGH TO INDIA BY WAY OF TURKEY AND THE NEAR EAST. THIS WOULD UTILIZE THE RHINE AND DANUBE RIVERS AND BLACK SEA, THUS AVOIDING THE SUEZ CANAL AND MEDITERRANEAN. THE PROPOSED LINKING UP OF THE HEADWATERS OF THE RHINE AND DANUBE RIVERS BY CANAL PERMITTING NAVIGATION FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA IS A FEATURE OF THIS EASTWARD DRIVE WHICH WAS SO MUCH IN THE DREAMS OF THE FORMER KAISER WILHELM.

SO WITH THIS VAST PROGRAM ON HIS HANDS, THE LAST THING THAT HITLER COULD WISH WOULD BE A WAR TO INTERRUPT IT. THE CRACKING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS ESSENTIAL TO HIS PLAN BUT THAT IS NOW OUT OF THE WAY.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE FUEHRER HAS BEEN UNDER PRESSURE BY THE ACTIVISTS AMONG HIS ADVISERS, WHO BELIEVE THAT GERMANY HAS FRANCE, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA ON THE RUN, AND ADVOCATE STRONG METHODS AS MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED. THESE ACTIVISTS URGED THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA INSTEAD OF NEGOTIATING. OCT 18 1938

THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN HOWEVER IS MORE FIRMLY IN THE SADDLE NOW THAN EVER BECAUSE OF HIS HANDLING OF THE SUDETEN CRISIS. THE FACT THAT HE

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ACHIEVED ALL HE WANTED BY PEACEFUL METHODS HAS PLEASED THE PUBLIC. HE IS SO STRONG THAT HE IS NOT LIKELY TO BE PUSHED IN ANY DIRECTION HE DOESN'T WANT TO GO.

OCT 18 1938

PEACE IS SAID TO HAVE FOUND A STAUNCH SUPPORTER IN FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM GOERING, HITLER'S CHOSEN RIGHT HAND AND CROWN PRINCE OF NAZIDOM. THIS MEANS MUCH, FOR NEXT TO HITLER GOERING IS THE MOST POWERFUL AND MOST POPULAR INDIVIDUAL IN THE FATHERLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT AT THE TIME OF THE MUNICH CONFERENCE ON WHICH THE FATE OF EUROPE HUNG BY A THREAD, GOERING THREW HIS WHOLE INFLUENCE FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

ON THE WHOLE, PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS ARE INCLINED TO THE BELIEF THAT THE MAN IN THE STREET CAN PUT HIS GASMASK ON A TOP SHELF FOR THE TIME BEING.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 17)

derstood to embrace the return of Bratislava, where the Czechoslovak, Hungarian and German-Austrian borders join, and the cession of about 5,000 square miles containing a predominantly Hungarian populace.

Prague has indicated a willingness to cede 2,000 square miles of territory. Both the Hungarian and Czech borders now are completely reinforced.

OCT 19 1938

STUDENTS URGE HUNGARY ACT

Thousands Demonstrate in Budapest Streets.

DEMAND IS MADE FOR ARMS

Immediate Renewal of Talks With Czechs Indicated

OCT 19 1938

BUDAPEST, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Thousands of university students demonstrated on Budapest boulevards today demanding arms to enforce Hungary's territorial demands on Czechoslovakia.

The demonstrators asked "everything back" from the republic created out of the prewar Austro-Hungarian empire.

Renewal of conversations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary—broken off last Thursday when negotiations were unable to reach agreement—was expected today because of pressure Hungarian sources indicated had been exerted by Rome and Berlin on Czechoslovakia.

It was understood that Hungary would insist on return of Bratislava, the junction of the Czechoslovak, Hungarian and German Austrian borders, and the cession of approximately 5,000 square miles which Budapest negotiations insisted are of predominantly Hungarian population.

At the disrupted Komarom conference Slovak delegates, representing Prague, indicated willingness to cede 2,000 square miles of territory.

Compromise Is Predicted.

Some compromise between the two positions seemed probable though the question of Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia's autonomous eastern region, still was complicated by pressure of Hungary and Poland for cession to Budapest. Silence of Italy's press on the subject was interpreted here as the result of German pressure opposing such a change which would give Hungary and Poland a common frontier and might block Germany's eastward expansion.

On both sides of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier troops maintained defense positions against any eventuality. Border regions of Czechoslovakia were under martial law.

OCT 19 1938

(Predictions in Prague.)

PRAGUE, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak press today forecast immediate resumption—possibly today—of Slovak-Hungarian negotiations for settlement of Hungary's territorial demands.

Censored dispatches said that there were two possible locations for a new conference to take up issues involved in negotiations that were broken off October 13. Sites under consideration were: Some Hungarian city, since previous unsuccessful negotiations were held in the Czechoslovak portion of Komarom; and Bratislava, Czechoslovak city on the Danube, adjacent to both Austrian Germany and Hungary.

The Czechoslovak Government, which has imposed martial law in districts near the Hungarian frontier, speeded work today on another problem—freeing communications tied up through loss to Germany of railroads, telephone and telegraph lines connecting some sections of the republic.

Agreement between Czechoslovaks and Germans for joint use of some lines to permit transport of foodstuffs from one Czechoslovak area to another through what is now Nazi territory was expected to be completed soon. Principal districts affected were those where there were deep indentations of German occupation into Czechoslovak territory.

000—was "grossly exaggerated." It also had been estimated that Germany had more than 1,000,000 men, counting reservists and regulars, under arms at the end of September.

The spokesman said the term "demobilization" would not be used because, officially, Germany never had mobilized. Discharges from service are being made daily and gradually in accordance with the announcement by Chancellor Adolf Hitler on October 9 at Saarbruecken that he would be "able within the next few days to rescind those measures which we have projected or been compelled to introduce during critical months and weeks."

Regular conscripts who finished their two-year training period in September, but who were held an extra month on account of the crisis, were being released at the same time. Labor service youths, likewise held an extra month to work on western fortifications, also were being released.

However, work on the fortifications continued unabated. Labor reserves for this work were being drawn from two sources—new labor service recruits who started their six-month training October 1, and volunteers from government offices. In addition, of course, there are regular paid workers, skilled and unskilled.

Prague Saves Its Zoo From Nazi Partition

OCT 19 1938

PRAGUE, Oct. 18 (AP). — The Prague Zoo population won't be sold to Germany after all. Rigid economy forced by the days of crisis threatened zoo rations, but a public appeal brought hay for the elephants and honey for the bears. A butcher donated a beefsteak for his favorite tiger.

Increased attendantce replenished the zoo treasury, and a plan to sell many of the animals to Germany was abandoned.

NAZIS MAY GIVE SEVERAL AREAS BACK TO PRAGUE

Return Of Predominantly Czech-Populated Districts Forecast

OCT 19 1938

Zones Cutting Railway Lines To Be Included, Germans Say

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 18—Reliable German sources said tonight that Germany had indicated her willingness to return parts of the occupied Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia.

The regions to be returned would include a number of predominantly Czech-populated sections, especially where they cut across rail connections from one part of Czechoslovakia to another, these sources said.

The amount of territory likely to be returned was still undetermined. About 850,000 Czechs are in German-occupied territory.

It was asserted that German troops already had evacuated some Czech communities occupied since October 10.

Thousands Depart From Prague

Thousands of persons streamed from Prague tonight while the Government imposed more stringent regulations on the populace under a state of emergency throughout the country.

The fear of uncertainty as to what might happen next—with Hungarian demands treading on the heels of those by Germany and Poland—apparently caused the exodus.

OCT 19 1938

A general censorship of foreign news also was tightened.

A more cheerful note, the "increased mobility of the country's finances," was struck, however, by Joseph Kalfus, Finance Minister, in announcing that depositors in banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies could request the withdrawal of five per cent. of their funds.

London Loan Move Progresses

The maximum withdrawal had been three per cent.

Kalfus said, too, that negotiations for a London loan were proceeding satisfactorily and that further conferences for additional funds above the first 10,000,000 pounds sterling ($50,000,000) would be held in the future.

Airliners were jammed on schedules bound for Paris, Strasbourg, Bratislava, Vienna and Budapest.

From 200,000 to 300,000 Czechs, German Social Democrats and Jews have fled here from the German-occupied areas of Sudetenland and Polish zones. Another influx of thousands was thought possible under the option clause of the Munich agreement providing that those in occupied zones could become permanent residents of Czechoslovakia.

Banking circles here said they had reached an agreement with German bankers in Sudetenland for the consolidation of Czech branch banks with the Deutsche Bank in Berlin and the Dresdener Bank in Dresden.

OCT 19 1938

Resumption Of Parley Expected By Hungarians

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 18—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that Hungary and Czechoslovakia would resume territorial negotiations through regular diplomatic channels.

If the discussions having to do with cession of parts of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Hungary on the heels of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's settlement with the little republic are successful, a final conference will be called for signature of official papers.

If the diplomats fail to reach a compromise, the spokesman continued, the four powers which participated at Munich—Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain—will have the last word in setting the agenda for a new conference.

OCT 19 1938

"But we don't know," officials said, "whether the Czechoslovak Government will follow this procedure." They added that authentic news was unlikely until an announcement of the result of the negotiations was ready for publication.

Demanding arms to enforce Hungary's demands on the Czechs, thousands of university students demonstrated on the streets today.

The Hungarian demands were un-

Demobilization In Reich Begins, Will End Nov. 1

Reservists and Conscripts, Held Over During Crisis, Leaving Service Daily; Work on Forts Continues

OCT 19 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (AP).—Every German reservist called to the colors this summer and during the Czechoslovak-German crisis will have returned to civil life by November 1, an official spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said that exact figures on the reserve strength marshaled by Germany would not be made public by the high command, but asserted that one figure mentioned in political circles—500,

1938

Reich Sending Troops Home

Demobilizing Reserves Called to Colors Prior to Crisis Over Czechoslovakia.

OCT 19 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office spokesman today said that Germany's army reserves, marshaled by the hundreds of thousands six weeks before the Czechoslovak crisis brought Europe to the verge of war, now were being dismissed daily.

Thus Germany moved gradually to reduce the more than 1,000,000 men she was estimated to have had under arms in the tense days before the four-Power Munich agreement September 30 to dismember Czechoslovakia.

The spokesman declared that no exact figures on the number of reserves would be made public by the Ministry, and that the term "demobilization" would not be used since Germany never officially mobilized.

Dismissal of the reserves, the spokesman declared, is being carried out in accord with Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Saarbruecken speech of October 9.

Then Hitler declared his happiness "to be able within the next few days to rescind those measures which we have projected or been compelled to introduce during critical months and weeks.

"I am happy hundreds of thousands of men can go home and reservists can be discharged," Hitler said, speaking in the Saar district on France's eastern frontier.

The Foreign Office spokesman maintained the army reserves would have been called to the colors even if there had been no tension in central Europe, apparently meaning for taking part in annual war games. Reserves began swelling Germany's armed forces the second week in August, ostensibly to participate in the extensive war maneuvers held regionally throughout Germany in the succeeding six weeks.

Carol The Necessity Of Common Hungarian-Polish Border

Bucharest, Oct. 18 (AP)—Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, will arrive in Rumania tomorrow, and will be received by King Carol at Galatz, where the autumn army maneuvers are being held.

While officially it was said that the sole reason for Colonel Beck's visit is to see the maneuvers, foreign diplomatic circles believed the Polish diplomat wanted to impress on King Carol the necessity for a common Hungarian-Polish border in Ruthenia.

been revived because of the recent European crisis.

Mayor Fleming Johnston of Durban headed a massmeeting today at which 2,000 persons pledged strenuous resistance to any effort to return Tanganyika to Germany. The territory, which was part of German East Africa before the war, is under British mandate now.

Statements attributed to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler during the four-power Munich negotiations regarding Germany's new colonial claims have caused considerable consternation in Tanganyika.

The Führer expressed "sincere appreciation and thanks for his loyal efforts to bring about amelioration of Franco-German relations, thereby serving the preservation of peace."

Francois-Poncet has been named French Ambassador to Rome.

The Führer also granted a farewell audience to the Japanese Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, who has been transferred to Moscow.

Togo presented to Chancellor Hitler as a personal gift from Emperor Hirohito a Japanese lacquered table with two centuries.

The Führer gave Togo his autographed photograph of himself.

under a sovereignity they do not recognize."

The document asserted Czechoslovakia had been an independent state since the seventh century, and had joined with Austria and Hungary in a defensive union against the Turkish danger, but never had voluntarily surrendered her independent rights.

Saying Czechoslovakia refused to recognize the dictates of kings, the declaration accepted the American principles as laid down by President Wilson—the principles of liberated mankind—of the actual equality of nations—and of governments deriving all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

OCT 19 1938

Independence of Czechs Announced 20 Years Ago

Proclamation Issued in U. S. by Masaryk, First President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Czechoslovakia, now being dismembered by territorial cessions to Germany, Poland and Hungary, proclaimed her independence in Washington twenty years ago today.

The late Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, who became first President of the new nation, communicated the declaration to Secretary of State Robert Lansing. The next day the United States arranged a loan for Czechoslovakia, and notified Austria-Hungary that America no longer

HOOVER SEES NO MENACE TO U.S. FROM EUROPE

Rejects Idea Totalitarian States Will 'Invade' the Western Hemisphere.

BERLIN, OCT.18-(AP)-TEN GERMAN PLANES WILL TAKE SCALE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NEW BORDER BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO HASTEN DEMARCATION WORK.

OCT 19 1938

FINAL DELIMITATION BY A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION WILL BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THESE PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF HAVING THE COMMITTEE DEFINE THE BORDER ON THE GROUND WOULD HAVE TAKEN SIX WEEKS.

BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, THE WORK IS EXPECTED TO BE FINISHED BY OCT.27.

Beck Leaves Warsaw To Visit King Carol

WARSAW, Oct 18 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Joseph Beck left today for Bucharest to visit King Carol with a view, it was understood here, to improving relations between Rumania and Hungary, Poland's close collaborator.

Changes in the balance of middle European power because of Czechoslovakia's partition were believed to have motivated his trip.

OCT 19 1938

Polish Foreign Chief On Way To Rumania

Beck Expected To Urge On King

South Africans to Resist Nazis

DURBAN, Natal, South Africa, Oct. 18 (AP).—A mass meeting of 2,000 persons headed by Mayor Fleming Johnston of Durban today pledged strenuous resistance to any effort to return Tanganyika territory, lost in the World War.

OCT 19 1938

Return Of Tanganyika To Reich Is Opposed

Massmeeting At Durban Pledges Efforts To Fight Such Move

Durban, Union of South Africa, Oct. 18 (AP)—A campaign against returning Tanganyika territory to Germany has

DURBAN-OCT-18

A CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTING EUROPEANS AND INDIANS DECIDED TO CABLE THE JOINT EAST AFRICA BOARD IN LONDON POINTING OUT ITS ALARM OVER THE REPORTED GERMAN CLAIMS.

OCT 19 1938

THE COMMITTEE SOUGHT IMMEDIATE REITERATION BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF PLEDGES THAT TANGANYIKA IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

OTHER INFLUENTIAL BRITONS ARE TO BE ADVISED OF THE GENERAL FEELING OF ALARM. THE INDIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN INHABITANTS ALSO ARE TAKING UP THE MATTER WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND APPEALING FOR SUPPORT.

FDE33PES

BERLIN-SECOND ADD RESERVES XXX SIX WEEKS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID ALL RESERVES WOULD BE BACK AT THEIR CIVILIAN PURSUITS BY NOV. 1.

OCT 19 1938

COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE WORKERS, WHO LIKE THE ARMY RESERVES WERE HELD AN EXTRA MONTH BEYOND THEIR REGULAR TERM BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS, ALSO ARE BEING RELEASED GRADUALLY.

ONE BATTALION OF LABOR YOUTHS MARCHED THROUGH THE WILHELMSTRASSE TODAY RETURNING FROM WORK PROJECTS.

SE201PES

Hitler Bids Farewell To Two Ambassadors

Recalled French And Japanese Envoys Who Have Been Shifted To Other Posts

Berchtesgaden, Germany, Oct. 18 (AP). Chancellor Adolf Hitler gave a farewell audience today to the departing French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet.

would accept autonomy for the Czechoslovaks as a basis for peace.

Masaryk, then in the United States, appointed Dr. Eduard Benes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Benes later became Premier and still later President. He resigned after the "peace of Munich" last month to facilitate settlement of Czechoslovakia's problems.

Masaryk's declaration of independence said: "Our belief is that no people should be forced to live

OCT 19 1938

DOESN'T FEAR PROPAGANDA

Says Pact of Munich 'Preserves Peace' Holds New Deal Undermines Democracy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18 (A. P.). — Former President Herbert Hoover declared today that the Munich agreement "preserved peace" in Europe and rejected the idea that totalitarian governments would

1938

cause friction with the United States by "invading" the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Hoover, in an interview here, deplored the extension of trade quotas throughout the world. He said quotas had replaced tariffs as the principal barrier to international trade.

He recommended that the United States "build a little trade province of our own in the whole Western Hemisphere" to offset the "provinces" being constructed by other nations, notably Germany, Japan and Great Britain.

The former President reaffirmed his belief in local government and urged the Federal Government to permit New England to do "what is pleased" regarding flood control.

Asked whether he believed President Roosevelt would run for a third term, he replied:

"I wouldn't care to comment on that. It is for the Democrats to decide."

OCT 19 1938

Not Alarmed by Propaganda.

The former President said this country "ought to keep out of other peoples' wars" and out of any war when it can be done "without the loss of national independence and national honor."

"I don't get especially aroused over the actions of other Governments in the Western Hemisphere," he said.

"I don't believe any of the totalitarian governments are going to invade the Western Hemisphere and cause friction with the United States."

Asked how the United States could combat foreign propaganda, Mr. Hoover said: "In a free country the only answer to propaganda is education—not in schools—but through public gatherings. I rather think the country can take care of itself. I haven't any fear that foreign propaganda will get very far in the United States."

EDEN MAKES REPLY TO HITLER SPEECH

Denies Warmonger Charge Raised by Fuehrer

OCT 19 1938

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today replied to Reichsfuehrer Hitler's oratorical attacks with the declaration that "there are no war-mongers among us."

Speaking at the 122d annual meeting of the International Peace Society Capt. Eden, who resigned February 20 in protest against Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of dealing with dictators, at the same time presented the case for an all-party government to replace Mr. Chamberlain's regime.

He declared that Britain must organize for defense or "our authority will continue to decline in a world which is rearming to the teeth and organized for war."

If this can be done more efficiently and speedily by "a government in which all parties are represented, then the case for such a government is surely unanswerable." he declared.

Mr. Chamberlain's National Government gets virtually its entire support from conservative party ranks.

OCT 19 1938

The ex-Foreign Secretary's reference to "war-mongers" was in reply to Hitler's Saarland speech October 10 when he said "There are those abroad who do not want peace . . . Supposing after Chamberlain there came Cooper or Eden or Churchill? They are the men who would like to make war."

These three—Eden, former First Lord of the Admiralty, Alfred Duff-Cooper, and Winston Churchill—have been the leaders of conservative opposition to Chamberlain's foreign policy.

Capt. Eden in his speech today urged that Britain use her strength "not just to impose our will as to the fate of this territory or that, but to uphold certain standards in the conduct of foreign affairs . . ."

"If the sanctity of contract between nations is no longer respected, if we are to turn a blind eye to even the grossest breach of international faith, if all the nations are to break all their promises all the time, the world will degenerate until it will resemble a zoological garden in which all the animals have been loosed at once."

30.24-983

"SURRENDER TO TOTALITARIAN AGGRESSION" AT MUNICH.

EDEN, WHO RESIGNED FEB. 20, A FEW HOURS AFTER HE WAS SINGLED OUT FOR PERSONAL REFERENCE BY CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER OF GERMANY IN A REICHSTAG SPEECH, DECLARED OCT 19 1938 BRITAIN MUST ORGANIZE OR FOR DEFENSE "OUR AUTHORITY WILL CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN A WORLD WHICH IS REARMING TO THE TEETH AND ORGANIZED FOR WAR."

MAKE WAR. Eden

HE ADDRESSED THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE SOCIETY.

"THERE ARE NO WAR MONGERS AMONG US," [redacted]

HE DECLARED [redacted] IN ANSWERING HITLER'S SAARBRUECKEN SPEECH OF OCT. 10 WHEN HE ALSO [redacted] SELECTED ALFRED DUFF COOPER, RESIGNED FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, AND THE OPPOSITION TORY, WINSTON CHURCHILL, FOR PERSONAL ATTACK.

EDEN URGED THAT BRITAIN USE HER STRENGTH "NOT JUST TO IMPOSE OUR WILL AS TO THE FATE OF THIS TERRITORY OR THAT" BUT TO UPHOLD STANDARDS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

"IF THE SANCTITY OF CONTRACT BETWEEN NATIONS IS NO LONGER RESPECTED, IF WE ARE TO TURN A BLIND EYE TO EVEN THE GROSSEST BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL FAITH, IF ALL THE NATIONS ARE TO BREAK ALL THEIR PROMISES ALL THE TIME, THE WORLD WILL DEGENERATE UNTIL

OCT 19 1938

30.24-983

LONDON, OCT. 18—(AP)—ANTHONY EDEN, THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, CALLED FOR AN ALL-PARTY GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN AND REDOUBLED DEFENSE EFFORTS IN A "WORLD REARMING TO THE TEETH" TODAY.

OCT 19 1938

SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERAL PARTY EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION [redacted] UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A MANIFESTO WHICH SAID IT WAS READY TO SUBORDINATE PARTY CONSIDERATIONS BECAUSE OF THE "GRAVITY OF THE TIMES" BROUGHT ON BY PRIME MINISTER'S CHAMBERLAIN'S

1938

IT WILL RESEMBLE A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN WHICH ALL THE ANIMALS HAVE BEEN LOOSED AT ONCE."

OCT 19 1938

IF REARMAMENT CAN BE DONE MORE EFFICIENTLY, HE SAID, BY A GOVERNMENT IN WHICH ALL PARTIES ARE REPRESENTED, "THEN THE CASE FOR SUCH A GOVERNMENT IS SURELY UNANSWERABLE."

BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, OCT.18-(AP)-COUNTESS LOUISE ESTERHAZY, SISTER OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY LEADER COUNT JANOS ESTERHAZY, TODAY DECLARED SHE HAD BEEN DETAINED BY POLICE THREE HOURS FOR PARTICIPATING IN A DEMONSTRATION URGING UNION WITH HUNGARY.

SHE ACCUSED AUTHORITIES OF USING VIOLENCE TO DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS.

OCT 19 1938

THE COUNTESS SAID THE ORGANIZATION FOR WHICH SHE WAS WORKING, THE YOUNG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CULTURAL LEAGUE, WAS ADVOCATING A PLEBISCITE TO DETERMINE WHETHER BRATISLAVA IS PREDOMINANTLY SLOVAK AND SHOULD REMAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA OR SHOULD BE CEDDED TO HUNGARY.

WIA-oDFS

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-THE PROBLEM OF CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES AND THE HOPE SOMETHING MIGHT BE DONE BY THE DOMINIONS HAVE BEEN MADE KNOWN TO DOMINION AUTHORITIES THROUGH THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

OCT 19 1938

A SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN ONLY MAKE SUGGESTIONS TO THE DOMINIONS REGARDING THE REFUGEES. HE ADDED THE FIGURE 20,000, MENTIONED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES IN CANADA AS SEEKING SETTLEMENT IN CANADA, SEEMED RATHER HIGH.

(A CABLE TO ROBERT INCH, SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA, RECEIVED A CABLE FROM V.E.FIGGURES, SECRETARY-GENERAL-ELECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES, LAST NIGHT SAYING: "CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEE SITUATION DESPERATE. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ASKING DOMINIONS TO ASSIST SETTLEMENT 20,000 GERMANS. PLEASE HELP WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT.")

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OCT 19 1938

WASHINGTON, OCT. 18-(AP)-DISPATCHES TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THE BOMB-PROOF SHELTER UNDER THE AMERICAN LEGATION THERE.

WYS 13

IT WAS STARTED DURING THE RECENT EUROPEAN CRISIS. DESPITE THE PEACE OF MUNICH, OFFICIALS DO NOT REGRET THE CONSTRUCTION. THEY THINK IT WELL TO BE PREPARED AGAINST ANY EVENTUALITY.

OCT 19 1938

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30.24

PARIS, OCT. 18--AP--THE INCREASINGLY STERN MILITARY CONTROL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER THE SOLDIER-PREMIER JAN SYROVY HAS ASSUMED SOME AUTHORITARIAN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN REGIMES, AN UNCENSORED ACCOUNT RECEIVED BY MESSENGER FROM A RELIABLE AND INDEPENDENT SOURCE IN PRAGUE SAID TODAY.

OCT 19 1938

DOMINATION OF ALL OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES BY THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE TRASITION PERIOD WHEN THE COUNTRY IS TRYING TO ADJUST ITSELF TO TRYING CONDITIONS, THIS ACCOUNT SAID.

AMONG CHANGES NECESSARY ARE A REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NEVERTHELESS, THE NECESSARILY DICTATORIAL METHODS ARE LEADING TO SOME DISSENSION AMONG ORDINARY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES WHOSE ROLES ARE BEING TAKEN OVER BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

(DISPATCHES FROM PRAGUE HAVE REPEATEDLY REFLECTED THE OFFICIAL VIEW THAT STRICT DISCIPLINE BY THE POPULATION WAS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO AVOID DISORDERS AND CLASHES WITH GERMANS, POLES AND HUNGARIANS WHICH MIGHT MAKE THE COUNTRY'S POSITION MORE DIFFICULT.)

THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF, NOW SITUATED IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "NEW WAR MINISTRY" IS DIRECTING ALL ACTIVITIES.

ALL OFFICIAL ORDERS MUST NOW BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

1938

BEFORE PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT, TO THE GENERAL STAFF.

MANY OF THESE ORDERS ARE VETOED "IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE," WHILE OTHERS ARE CHANGED RADICALLY.

THE GENERAL STAFF HAS EVEN ORGANIZED A SEPARATE PROPAGANDA SECTION, KNOWN AS THE "DIVISION OF MILITARY EDUCATION" WHICH HAS ASSUMED HIGHER RANK THAN THE NEWLY ORGANIZED PROPAGANDA MINISTRY.

GOVERNMENT CENSORS DESIRING INFORMATION ARE NOW INSTRUCTED TO TELEPHONE THE GENERAL STAFF DEPARTMENT RATHER THAN THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OR PROPAGANDA MINISTRIES.

THE ONLY CERTAIN WAY TO LEAVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS BY AIRPLANE.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAY FRANKLY TO TRAVELERS TRYING TO CROSS THE BORDERS BY TRAIN, "IT (THE TRAIN) DOES NOT GO ALL THE WAY TO THE FRONTIER. YOU MAY HAVE TO CARRY YOUR BAGGAGE SEVERAL KILOMETERS (A KILOMETER IS ABOUT FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.)"

THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION IS THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAKS ARE AFRAID THE GERMANS OR POLES MAY CONFISCATE THE RX RAILROAD TRAIN, AS HAS HAPPENED IN SEVERAL INSTANCES, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED IN PRAGUE. THE TRAINS THEREFORE ARE HALTED BEFORE THEY REACH THE BORDER.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM ALSO HOLDS MANY FOREIGNERS WHO WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

TICKETS ABROAD MUST BE PAID FOR IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, PREFERABLY THE AMERICAN DOLLAR OR THE BRITISH POUND, EXCEPT WITH A SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

THE PRECAUTION IS REGARDED AS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD THE COUNTRY'S CURRENCY AND RESERVES.

BEFORE YOU CAN PAY, HOWEVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN TO THE BANK HOW IT WAS OBTAINED, WHERE YOU PLAN TO GO AND WHY, AND LIST THE AMOUNT OF CZECH CROWNS IN YOUR POSSESSION.

ANY PERSON IS PROHIBITED FROM TAKING MORE THAN 200 CROWNS (ABOUT $6.80) IN 20-CROWN NOTES OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY. IF A PERSON HAS FOREIGN MONEY BROUGHT IN FROM THE OUTSIDE HE MUST SHOW THE RECEIPT GIVEN AL ALL CUSTOM STATIONS ON ARRIVAL.

THE GENERAL STAFF ALSO IS CONTINUING STRICT CONTROL OF ALL TELEPHONES AND RAILROADS.

BUT FOR A BRIEF PERIOD FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF GERMANY'S OCCUPATION OF THE FIFTH ZONE NO TELEPHONE CALLS WERE ALLOWED EITHER TO OR FROM ABROAD EXCEPT ON OFFICIAL STATE BUSINESS.

PROPAGANDA MINISTRY OFFICIALS WHO ATTEMPTED TO HAVE THE ORDER RELAXED WERE TOLD BY THE GENERAL STAFF THAT "THE MILITARY SITUATION DEMANDS ABSOLUTE SUPERVISION OF KX TELPHONES."

LATER, REGULATIONS WERE RELAXED TO PERMIT LONG DISTANCE CALLS INSIDE THE COUNTRY.

(A PRAGUE DISPATCH SAID THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE LEAVING THAT CITY AS THE GOVERNMENT IMPOSED STRINGENT REGULATIONS UNDER A STATE OF EMERGENCY PREVAILING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(THE EXODUS WAS CAUSED APPARENTLY BY THE UNCERTAINITY AS TO WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUNGARY FOR NEW TERRITORIAL CESSIONS. BOTH SIDES HAVE TROOPS MOBILIZED ON THE FRONTIERS

(A SLIGHTLY MORE CHEERFUL NOTE WAS SOUNDED, HOWEVER, BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT DEPOSITIONS IN BANKS AND OTHER DEPOSITORIES MIGHT WITHDRAW UP TO 5 PER CENT OF THEIR FUNDS, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS 3 PER CENT LIMIT.) -6CC--

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DEBATE CLAIM OF HUNGARIANS

Slovaks and Ruthenians Go to von Ribbentrop.

PRESENT VIEW ON DEMANDS

Germany Is None Too Pleased by Complex Situation.

30.24

MUNICH, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today conferred with representatives of the new autonomous States of Slovakia and Ruthenia on the Hungarian minority dispute.

The delegation included Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of Slovakia; Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, a Minister in Tiso's Cabinet, and Edmund Bacinsky, Minister for Ruthenia.

It is an open secret in political circles that Germany is none too well pleased with the situation between Slovaks and Ruthenians (subcarpathian Russians) on the one hand and Hungarians and Poles on the other.

It is known the Slovaks and Ruthenians expect help from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in opposing the territorial demands of Hungary. Both the Slovaks and Ruthenians are insisting that the same principles apply to settlement of their minority problems as were applied at the Munich four-Power conference.

Claim Self-Determination.

In other words the Slovaks are willing to yield to Hungary only such territory as contains unmistakable Hungarian majorities and the Ruthenians claim the right of self-determination which to them means the right to stay with the Czechs and Slovaks in forming a tripartite federated State. The Prague Government has granted each of them autonomy to give them a status of equality with the Czechs.

Hungary, according to reports current in Berlin, demands sections of Slovakia in which Hungarians are a minority. They do so on the ground that these areas belonged to Hungary before the world war. Bratislava is a case in point. Hitler, standing for the principle of racial nationalism, is reported reliably to have told Hungary that Bratislava, although it once belonged to Hungary, was never Hungarian so far as the majority of the population was concerned and that it must be left to Slovakia.

Would Lop off Ruthenia.

Neither Poland nor Hungary appears to be willing to let the Ruthenians continue in the Czechoslovak State. Both desire a common frontier, which could be obtained by lopping Ruthenia off from Czechoslovakia. Poland, which already has a problem on its hands with its Russian minority, apparently is quite willing to have Hungary take over the Ruthenians.

This would place Hungary and Poland in a better strategic position with regard to Germany in negotiations over economic exploitation of the Balkans. Also Poland might then lay claim to a strip of Slovak mountain territory contiguous to Poland where Polish-speaking peasants predominate.

As an excuse for these demands both Poland and Hungary charge that Ruthenia is a hotbed of Communism. So long as it is a part of Czechoslovakia, their argument runs, there is danger that this little mountain region might be used by Soviet Russia as a starting point from which to conquer Europe. German policy seems to favor inclusion of Ruthenia in the new Czechoslovakia.

Delegates Announce Plans.

PRAGUE, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Two representatives of the new Slovak autonomous State and a representative of autonomous Ruthenia announced today they would go to Munich to give German negotiators their views on Hungarian territorial demands.

The delegation will include Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of Slovakia; Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, a minister in Tiso's Cabinet, and Edmund Bacinsky, Minister for the Ruthenian State.

They were scheduled to leave for Munich immediately after a conference today with Czechoslovak officials at which they planned to discuss their views and hear those of the Prague government.

Informed sources said Germany would be represented at Munich by Foreign Office officials.

May Return Parts of Area.

Meanwhile reliable German quarters said Germany had indicated her willingness to return parts of the occupied Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia. The amount of territory likely to be returned still was undetermined, but it was said it would include a number of predominantly Czech-populated sections, especially where they cut across railways.

A Paris dispatch quoting an independent source in Prague said the new Czechoslovak Government under Premier-Gen. Jan Syrovy had assumed some authoritarian characteristics of the German and Italian regimes. (This account said domination of all official activities by the army general staff was considered necessary by the Government during the transition period when the country is trying to adjust itself to new conditions.)

Discuss Election.

The press carried lengthy discussions of preparations for the election, which is expected to former President Eduard Benes will be chosen, but official sources remained silent on speculation as to the identity of candidates.

The Catholic newspaper, Lidove Listy, mentioned Dr. Jaroslav Preiss as a possibility. Preiss is president of the Zivnostenska Bank and president of the Czechoslovak Industrial Association.

Leaders of several political parties were studying the possibility of revising the party system toward simplification and, perhaps, consolidation of some groups. No definite action has been taken yet, however.

Union With Hungary Asked.

Representatives of 400,000 Ruthenians living in the United States cabled Premier Bela Imredi today urging him to exert every effort to effect a union between Ruthenia and Hungary.

A message from Michael Juhasz, representing the Ruthenian National Assembly, [illegible] at Harrisburg, Pa., declared the Czechoslovak Government was pursuing a policy of oppression in Ruthenia and demanded self-determination and full liberty of action.

The cable said American Ruthenians wanted to see their native land in eastern Czechoslovakia returned to Hungary, under which Ruthenians had lived for 1,000 years up to the world war.

The Hungarian press prominently displayed declarations from Polish sources favoring a common border between Hungary and Poland through Ruthenia.

200 Sudeten Refugees Appeal to U. S. for Help

Expelled by Nazis, They Live in Fields, Say, Food

PRAGUE, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Two hundred Jewish refugees living in the fields near Lundenburg (Breclav) sent a telegram to the United States Legation today appealing for help, asserting they had no food.

The refugees were reported to have been driven out of German-occupied territory in the Sudetenland by Nazi Storm Troops. They asked the legation to intervene with the Prague government in their behalf.

The legation said apparently there were no Americans in the group.

Britain to Admit Refugees

1938

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Reliable sources reported today that the British government had decided to accept "a limited number" of refugees from Czechoslovakia, provided authorities could find accommodations for them. Those accepted by Britain probably would be refugees who had fled to Czechoslovakia from Germany and Austria.

The statement said the problem of settling such refugees in the British dominions still was under consideration, but that finding work for them was proving a major obstacle.

a section of Vienna inhabited mostly by Jews.

The premises of one Jewish relief organization were sacked.

CZECHS TAKE FIRMER STAND WITH HUNGARY

created by the Reich's absorption of Sudetenland.

Also Accuses Germans

Germans, it amplified, "often pretended to cross the frontier to adj... the demarcation line [illegible] the heels of German occupation troops [illegible] that these adjustments are always made to the detriment of Czechoslovakia."

The general staff's possible claims on Hungarian territory, it was said, would be based on Hnugary's belief that the census of 1910 should be used in a determination of Budapest's demands for Slovak areas.

Make Use Of 1913 Austrian Map

A 1913 map of the Austrian Militar-Geografisches Institute, showing islands of Slovak peoples around Budapest, was exhibited by the military.

The delegation meeting with the Germans at Munich includes Dr. Joseph Tiso, Slovak Prime Minister; Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, a member of Dr. Tiso's Cabinet, and Edmund Bacinsky, Minister for the Ruthenian autonomous state.

200 Jews Appeal To U. S.

Two hundred Jewish refugees living in the fields near Breclav sent a telegram to the United States Legation today appealing for help, asserting they had no food.

The refugees were reported to have been driven out of German-occupied territory in the Sudetenland by Nazi Storm Troops and the black-clad Elite Guard.

They asked the legation to intervene with the Prague Government in their behalf. The legation said apparently there were no Americans in the group, which was understood to include fifty women and children.

Poland's assistant chief of its Foreign Office, Count Michael Lobienski, arrived in Budapest today, presumably to discuss common action against Czechoslovakia if the Czech Government proves adamant.

LONDON-OCT.19.

WILLIAM H.JORDAN, NEW ZEALAND'S HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION, BUT HE MADE IT PLAIN NEW ZEALAND WAS NOT PROMISING EMPLOYMENT TO REFUGEES.

OCT 20 1938

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Polish Proposal Fails To Interest Rumania

Bucharest, Rumania, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, made a quick trip to Rumania today, and was reported to have suggested—without success—a division of Czechoslovakia's eastern- and Hungary.

Whatever the purpose of Colonel most sermont among Poland Rumania Beck's visit to King Carol at Galatz, where the army is holding its autumn maneuvers, it was cloaked in the official guise of watching the troops perform.

But Yugoslav diplomatic quarters asserted he advanced the plan to dismember the newly autonomous Ruthenia. Reports indicated the Rumanian Government was not inclined to see eye to eye with Poland, supposedly because Rumania—which is still Czechoslovakia's ally—did not want to profit by the little republic's misfortunes. The Rumanian Foreign Office is hostile to any increase in the territorial size of Hungary.

Army Hints At Claiming Slovak Areas Around Budapest

Charges Provocators Seek To Incite Revolt New Borders

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 19—An apparent stiffening of Czechoslovakia's attitude toward Hungarian territorial demands was indicated tonight when the Czech general staff hinted the nation might counter with a claim for certain Slovak areas around Budapest.

At Hungary's capital negotiators continued their efforts to thresh out the problem, while representatives of the new Slovak and Ruthenian autonomous states presented their side to Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, at Munich.

Pamphlets Call For Revolt

Complicating efforts for agreement was a statement by the Czech military that Hungarian provocators were inciting rebellion among the Slovaks in an attempt to sever the state from the nation.

An airplane flying toward Radovice, near the frontier, a general staff communique said, dropped pamphlets reading: "Destroy railroads and post-offices. Fight for an independent Slovakia. Set fire to stores. Time passes quickly. You must work for independence. Desert the army."

The communique also cited what it said were several instances in which Germans had overstepped the frontier

Word From Negotiators Is Awaited By Hungary

Budapest, Oct. 19 (AP)—Its streets plastered with pictures of Polish statesmen, symptomatic of the new sympathy between Poland and Hungary, Budapest waited anxiously today for word of a settlement of Hungary's territorial claims on the Czechoslovak republic.

Diplomatic circles heard that only one stumbling block remained: A determination whether Hungary's demand that Slovaks and Ruthenians be allowed to vote their own wishes should be met.

MOBS IN VIENNA RAID JEWS' SHOPS

Homes in Leopoldstadt Are Plundered and Sacked.

VIENNA, Oct. 19 (A. P.)—Mobs broke into Jewish stores and apartments and smashed furniture and fixtures last night in Leopoldstadt,

BUCHAREST-OCT.19

THE RUMOR WAS CIRCULATED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THAT RUMANIA HAD OFFERED POLAND A PLAN TO ESTABLISH, WITH YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND GREECE, A "BALTIC-AEGEAN AXIS OF SMALL STATES" WHICH WOULD PARALLEL THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS AND AIM AT A CLOSER POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP AMONG THOSE COUNTRIES AGAINST GERMANY'S "SURGE TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST."

OCT 20 1938

BECK WAS RECEIVED AT GALATZ BY CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND AN HOUR LATER KING CAROL RECEIVED HIM IN AUDIENCE ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT LUCEAFURUL. THE POLISH MINISTER WAS BELIEVED TONIGHT TO BE RETURNING TO WARSAW BY SPECIAL TRAIN.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID GERMANY WAS MAKING GREAT EFFORTS TO LINE UP RUMANIA IN HER SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE ECONOMIC SPHERE. THE REICH IS RUMANIA'S BEST CUSTOMER FOR OIL AND COAL, BUT THIS COUNTRY WOULD PREFER TO DEAL WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE LATTER PAY IN CURRENCY WHILE GERMANY WORKS ON A BARTER BASIS.

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PRAGUE, OCT.19-(AP)-THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND SCANDINAVIAN CONSULATES ARE ISSUING VISAS FOR "A FEW HUNDRED SUDETEN REFUGEES' WHO ARE IN DANGER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BECAUSE OF THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS.

OCT 20 1938

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BUDAPEST, OCT.19-(AP)-ITS STREETS PLASTERED WITH PICTURES OF POLISH STATESMEN, SYMPTOMATIC OF THE NEW SYMPATHY BETWEEN POLAND AND HUNGARY, BUDAPEST WAITED ANXIOUSLY TODAY FOR WORD OF A SETTLEMENT OF HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

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THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCER WAS SILENT, BUT DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HEARD THAT ONLY ONE STUMBLING BLOCK REMAINED: A DETERMINATION WHETHER

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HUNGARY'S DEMAND THAT SLOVAKS AND RUTHENIANS BE ALLOWED TO VOTE THEIR OWN WISHES SHOULD BE MET.

HUNGARY HOPES THAT THOSE PEOPLES, NOW AUTONOMOUS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, WOULD FAVOR UNION WITH THIS FORESHORTENED PART OF THE OLD AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

SUCH AN ANSCHLUSS WOULD ESTABLISH A COMMON HUNGARIAN-POLISH BORDER.

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(IN WARSAW A SPECIAL SLOVAK DELEGATE, CAROL SIDOR, WHO WENT THERE TO LEARN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SLOVAKIA, SAID HIS PEOPLE WOULD NOT OPPOSE A COMMON POLISH-HUNGARIAN BORDER IF THE RUTHENIANS DESIRED TO JOIN HUNGARY.

(AS FOREIGN MINISTER BECK OF POLAND ARRIVED IN GALATZ, RUMANIA, TO CONFER WITH KING CAROL TODAY, YUGOSLAV DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS ASSERTED BECK HAD SUGGESTED TO THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT A TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF RUTHENIA AMONG POLAND, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY.

(UNCONFIRMED REPORTS INDICATED RUMANIA WAS NOT FAVORABLY DISPOSED TOWARD THE IDEA, SUPPOSEDLY BECAUSE RUMANIA--STILL CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ALLY--DID NOT WANT TO PROFIT BY THAT COUNTRY'S RECENT MISFORTUNE.)

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HUNGARY'S HOPE FOR ANSCHLUSS WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY POLAND.

POLAND'S ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ITS FOREIGN OFFICE, COUNT MICHAEL LOBIENSKI, ARRIVED IN BUDAPEST TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS COMMON ACTION AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA IF THE CZECH GOVERNMENT PROVES ADAMANT.

IN GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, MEANWHILE, THE HUNGARIAN-POLISH ACTIVITY WAS VIEWED WITH SOME SKEPTICISM. THIS ATTITUDE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DICTATED BY THE BELIEF THAT A COMMON POLISH-HUNGARIAN BORDER WOULD NOT BE IN GERMANY'S INTERESTS, THOUGH NO OFFICIAL REASON FOR IT WAS ADVANCED.

B724PES

BY LARRY ALLEN

KOMAROM, HUNGARY (AT THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER), OCT.19-(AP)- HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS WERE KEPT ALONG THE DANUBE RIVER TODAY AWAITING THE NEXT MOVE IN THE DISPUTE OVER CESSION OF CZECH TERRITORY INHABITED BY HUNGARIANS.

(A BUDAPEST FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE TERRITORIAL NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE RESUMED THROUGH REGULAR DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS. A DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE QUOTED RELIABLE GERMAN SOURCES THAT GERMANY HAD INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO RETURN PARTS OF OCCUPIED SUDETENLAND TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.)

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A VIRTUAL ARMY CANTONMENT WAS ESTABLISHED A MILE OUTSIDE KOMARNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ACROSS THE DANUBE FROM KOMAROM. SOLDIERS, FIELD ARTILLERY, MACHINE-GUNS AND LARGE SUPPLIES OF RIFLES, WERE VISIBLE FROM THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND KOMARNO.

TRUCKLOADS OF TROOPS MOVED INTO BORDER AREAS, PARTICULARLY IN THE VICINITY OF DUNAJSKA STREDA. HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS WERE SEEN NEAR THE HIGHWAYS, READY FOR THE ORDER THAT EVENTUALLY MIGHT MEAN GIVING UP KOMARNO TO HUNGARY OR FIGHTING.

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A MARKED DIFFERENCE WAS PRESENTED BY TOWNS ALONG THE DANUBE TO THAT OF A WEEK AGO WHEN THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN FLAGS WERE DISPLAYED AS HUNGARIANS MOMENTARILY EXPECTED THE ENTRY OF THEIR TROOPS.

THE BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA LAST WEEK, HOWEVER, BROUGHT A NEW FEELING AMONG CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALISTS. HUNDREDS OF HUNGARIAN FLAGS WERE TORN DOWN IN

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KOMARNO AND OTHER TOWNS, AND PICTURES OF ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, HUNGARIAN REGENT, DISAPPEARED FROM WINDOWS OF HOMES AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

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A SULLEN ATHOSPHERE SEEMED TO PREVAIL TODAY IN THIS HEAVILY POPULATED HUNGARIAN DISTRICT, WITH A RISING AMOUNT OF DISSATISFACTION OVER THE LACK OF DIRECT MILITARY ACTION TO FORCE THE CESSION OF THIS AREA TO HUNGARY.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS GUARDED STEEL AND CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS. ON THE HUNGARIAN SIDE OF THE DANUBE, MILITARY MOVEMENTS WERE ON A SMALLER SCALE--APPARENTLY BECAUSE HUNGARY IS JUST BEGINNING A THOROUGH MOBILIZATION OF HER ARMED FORCES.

REPORTS WERE RIFE ON THE HUNGARIAN SIDE OF ALLEGED CZECHOSLOVAK TERRORISM IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPRESS OUTBURSTS OF HUNGARIAN NATIONALIST FEELINGS.

MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICIALS HERE SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING OF ANY PLANS TO RESUME THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, BUT WERE SIMPLY AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

WM232AED

LINZ, GERMANY, OCT 19-(AP)-CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER ARRIVED AT THIS CAPITAL OF THE UPPER DANUBIAN DISTRICT TONIGHT ENROUTE TO THE FIRST ZONE OF THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK REGIONS OCCUPIED BY GERMANY. THE FUEHRER WILL ENTER SUDETENLAND TOMORROW TO COMPLETE HIS TOUR OF AREAS OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND OCT.

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SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, OCT. 19-(AP)-THE PARLIAMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA URGED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY TO SUMMON HEADS OF THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES TO A CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN'S MANDATED TERRITORIES.

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THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AFTER DEBATE EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR A DEFINITE POLICY TOWARD GERMANY'S DEMANDS FOR THE RETURN OF HER PRE-WAR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PARLIAMENT ASKED THAT SUCH AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PLAN A POLICY ON "THE CONTINUED HOLDING OR RELINQUISHING OF MANDATED TERRITORIES."

MUNICH, OCT.19-(AP)-WHILE THE DIPLOMATS OF FOUR COUNTRIES TUGGED AND HAULED ON WHAT WAS LEFT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED IN GERMAN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS TONIGHT THAT THE REICH AND ITALY WOULD SETTLE THE SQUABBLE OVER CZECH MINORITIES.

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HUNGARY WANTS PARTS OF RUTHENIA AND SLOVAKIA, JUST GRANTED AUTONOMY BY THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT. INDEED, HUNGARY WOULD LIKE TO SEE ANSCHLUSS OF THEM WITH THE BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT, THEREBY PROVIDING A COMMON HUNGARY-POLAND FRONTIER.

IN SOME GERMAN QUARTERS IT WAS INDICATED THAT GERMANY WAS LOOKING WITH A COLD EYE ON FLIRTATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND HUNGARY OVER THE CZECH MINORITIES QUESTION.

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INDICATORY OF WHO WOULD HAVE AT LEAST PART OF THE FINAL SAY IN THE MATTER WAS A STATEMENT BY GERMAN OFFICIALS THAT "WHAT CHANCELLOR HITLER'S FINAL WORD WILL BE IS NOT KNOWN."

THIS AFTERNOON FOREIGN MINISTER RIBBENTROP LISTENED TO THE PLEAS OF DR.JOSEPH TISO, THE SLOVAK PRIME MINISTER, AND TWO BROTHER DIPLOMATS THAT GERMANY PREVENT HUNGARY FROM TAKING MORE TERRITORY FROM SLOVAKIA THAN HUNGARIANS INHABIT.

TISO, DR.FERDINAND DURCIANSKY, A MEMBER OF TISO'S CABINET, AND EDMUND BACINSKY, MINISTER FOR RUTHENIA, WERE RECEIVED BY RIBBENTROP IN THE FUEHRER HOUSE, SCENE OF THE MEETING AMONG HITLER AND PREMIERS MUSSOLINI, CHAMBERLAIN AND DALADIER WHICH INSURED AT LEAST A TEMPORARY PEACE TO EUROPE.

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MEANWHILE FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECK, OF POLAND, WENT TO SEE KING CAROL, OF RUMANIA. INFORMED QUARTERS SAID BECK WAS TRYING TO PERSUADE CAROL FOR FAVOR A POLISH-HUNGARIAN COMMON FRONTIER AT THE EXPENSE

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OF SLOVAKIA.

AS PART OF THIS PROBLEM, THEY SAID BECK URGED CAROL TO COMPOSE HIS DIFFERENCES WITH HUNGARY OVER THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN RUMANIA.

GERMAN OFFICIALS IN MUNICH ONLY SAID: "THE MATTER (OF THE EASTERN TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA) IS NOT SETTLED YET.

"WHAT CHANCELLOR HITLER'S FINAL WORD WILL BE IS NOT KNOWN. THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION HAS BEEN OUR YARDSTICK, BUT WHETHER IT WILL BE USED IN THIS CASE CANNOT NOW BE PREDICTED, AS THE MATTER IS COMPLICATED."

THE PRESS TREATED GINGERLY POLAND'S INTENTION OF CARVING RUTHENIA (CARPATHIAN UKRANIA) FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. INFORMED NAZIS SAID THE POLISH-HUNGARIAN SCHEME WAS NOT VIEWED WITH SYMPATHY IN GERMANY.

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Berlin Reported Asking for Return of Colonies, End of Alliance With Russia, Superior Aerial Strength

OCT 20 1938

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's reported price for a guaranty of Franco-German peace appeared too high to France today.

In preliminary conversations Germany was said, in well informed quarters, to have offered to guarantee French frontiers against attack if France would return Togo and the Cameroons, pre-war German colonies in West Africa, if France would recognize that Germany should have numerical superiority in war planes, and if France would assure Germany a free hand in central and eastern Europe and renounce the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact.

The possibility remained, however, that some kind of an agreement might be reached. British leaders have been described as urging the French to seek something parallel to the Anglo-German friendship pledge initiated at Munich.

In the willingness of both France and Germany to explore possibilities of a non-aggression pact some Paris observers professed to see a diplomatic game aimed at Italy—a warning by France that Italy should confine herself to the Mediterranean, and a hint by Germany that unless Italy abandoned her support for Hungarian claims against Czechoslovakia, Germany could find a powerful friend in France.

Count Johannes von Welczeck, German Ambassador to France, talked with Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, today. Andre Francois-Poncet, retiring French Ambassador at Berlin, flew to Hitler's Bavarian home, Berchtesgaden. The visit to Bonnet followed a talk Welczeck had with Premier Edouard Daladier on returning from Berlin.

Daladier's friends hoped an agreement with Germany would improve his domestic position. He had conversations with the Soviet Ambassador, Jacob Surits, presumably as to what effect a Franco-German agreement would have on Franco-Soviet relations.

In a drive against spies, the French government forbade foreigners to settle in the Paris region without special authorization. Resident foreigners and tourists are exempt.

Giuseppe Pisone, listed in police records as an Italian anarchist, was arrested as he was boarding a boat train for the United States. He was accused of violating an order expelling him in 1929.

Britain Charting Peace Course

Cabinet Faces Heavy Burden Imposed by Rapid Course of International Events.

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LONDON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain met his Cabinet today to chart the British course of peace on the troubled European map, try to organize home defense and decide on a pacific course in strife-torn Palestine.

A report on the present stage of negotiations for an overdue Anglo-American trade treaty also was before the ministers who gathered for the first of two sessions expected this week.

The most pressing matters were reports of the September European crisis showing gaps in British defenses and Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald's considered conclusions as to what should be done to end weeks of bloody Arab-Jewish strife in the Holy Land, a British mandate.

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The Problems Ahead.

Problems facing the Cabinet included:

Building up the "Munich peace spirit" before that truce with Germany and Italy September 30 degenerates into a rearmament scramble.

Threats to British authority in Palestine and a practicable solution of the Arab-Jewish controversy there.

Deficiencies in British defenses, as revealed in the September crisis which was settled by a French-Italian-British decision to accede to Hitler's demands for parts of Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain's first task was to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper as First Lord of the Admiralty October 1 in protest against the four-Power Munich accord for the partition of Czechoslovakia.

Next was the urgent problem of the Holy Land, considered more dangerous for Britain's Near Eastern Arab ties than ever before.

A report by Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald on the situation, which has caused hundreds of deaths in disorders, was believed by some to include a recommendation that Britain abandon its old plan of dividing Palestine into Arab, Jewish and British-controlled zones. The scheme has aroused bitter enmity among both Jewish and Arab factions.

A Proposal for Palestine.

Some observers believed the Government would favor a proposal to administer the mandated Holy Land as a unified State, with perhaps further controlled Jewish immigration.

Britain has placed about 20,000 troops in Palestine to restore order.

Some sources predicted an early ratification of the Anglo-Italian Easter friendship agreement—ineffective pending a "solution" of the Spanish civil war—since part of the Italian legionnaires are being withdrawn from Spain.

Further spur to British rearmament came with the publication of a 300,000-word blue book on the famous case involving Duncan Sandys, young member of Parliament.

A Liberal manifesto sharply condemned Chamberlain's policy of sacrificing Czechoslovakia to Germany and initiating "an armed and precarious truce necessitating a colossal and ruinous expenditure on arms."

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The Liberals said: "The Government surrendered to a threat of violence without consulting Parliament," possibly isolated Soviet Russia, discredited moderate elements in Germany and Italy and instituted "a grave decline in British influence in the councils of the world."

As the result of its conclusions, the party decided it must dedicate itself to self-defense without regard for party considerations and "strive in concert with other Powers to remove the causes of war, not by concessions to truculence but by justice to all peoples."

GERMAN ENVOY SEES DALADIER ON AMITY PACT

Francois-Poncet Flies at Same Time for Talk With Fuehrer.

HITLER'S TERMS OUTLINED

Said to Include Preponderance in War Planes and Return of Colonial Areas.

OCT 20 1938

PARIS, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Preliminary negotiations looking toward a "full settlement" of differences between France and Germany were reported in informed quarters today to have been started by both Governments.

Premier Edouard Daladier conferred with Count Johannes von Welczeck, German Ambassador to France, yesterday on the latter's return from Berlin, and the envoy arranged to talk to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today.

Both meetings were said by Foreign Office sources to have been arranged at the Ambassador's request.

At the same time Andre Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin who has been named Ambassador to Italy, flew in a special airplane at Adolf Hitler's invitation to Berchtesgaden, the German Chancellor's Bavarian home.

The first draft of Hitler's terms, which informed sources said were submitted to the French leaders, was reported to include an air pact in which France would recognize Germany's right of numerical preponderance in warplanes.

France also would promise to assure Germany a free hand in central and eastern Europe with the renunciation of her mutual assistance treaty with Soviet Russia.

Makes Colonial Demand.

France would promise to return Togo and the Cameroons, prewar German colonies, to the Reich.

In return Hitler would guarantee all French frontiers against attack.

Although it was considered extremely unlikely that such terms would be acceptable to France in their entirety, it was reported by Deputies that M. Daladier was prepared to make strenuous efforts toward reaching an agreement with Hitler soon.

Conditions at the moment, with the Czechoslovak issue settled by the Munich partition agreement, were considered favorable from the viewpoints of both Daladier and Hitler. It seemed a foregone conclusion that any bettering of relations between France and Germany would mean a worsening of relations between France and Soviet Russia, linked by a mutual assistance pact.

Since the French communists voted against M. Daladier in the last Chamber test, the Premier's position seemed more favorable, for in Hitler's eyes he would have less of a Leftist tinge than if he had communist support.

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Catch Seen in German Haste.

M. Bonnet talked with the Soviet Ambassador, Jacob Surtis, late last night and it was believed they discussed the future of Franco-Soviet relations as a corollary to any new French-German agreement.

Friends of M. Daladier said the conclusion of some such agreement would re-enforce his domestic position and if he should decide to dissolve the Chamber and call new elections he could point to his success in bettering Franco-German relations as a strong campaign point.

The Premier's opponents, however, saw a catch in what they considered German haste for a settlement with France. They pointed to reports of rumblings in the Nazi press against Lithuania as a possible forerunner of action to take over Memel, the former German city incorporated in Lithuania after the world war. M. Daladier's opponents expressed the fear that Hitler might be trying to alienate France and the Soviets in case Germany got into trouble with Russia over Lithuania.

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French Labor Defiant.

Meanwhile the powerful Paris Labor Union Central Organization today ordered its workers to defy Premier Daladier's Government and hold mass demonstrations Saturday despite a cabinet ban. The executive committee adopted a resolution declaring workers should show "violent" opposition to the Government which it said was trying to break "democratic liberties one by one."

Mass street gatherings were planned for Saturday by the Union Central as "the beginning of action" to enforce workers' demands for the 40-hour week the cabinet is trying to replace in national defense industries.

Opposition was apparent both among Rightists and Leftists because of the failure to make use of decree powers granted by Parliament two weeks ago on M. Daladier's urgent demand. Semi-official sources said political reasons were causing the Premier's hesitancy.

May Recognize Cabinet.

In these quarters it was indicated that territorial elections October 23 and the convention of his Radical Socialist party at the end of October were preventing Daladier from taking any action which might jeopardize his political position.

There weer increasing numbers of reports that M. Daladier was considering either a reorganization of his Cabinet to bring in technicians who might be able to inject life into the nation's lagging rearmament program, or dissolution of the chamber of deputies in an effort to obtain a new mandate from the people.

The Government named A. Caquot, who stepped up French aviation production during the world war to 3,000 planes monthly, as a consulting member for air industries on the committee for war mobilization. The hope was expressed he would have France building 400 aircraft monthly by 1940.

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French Believe Hitler's Peace Price Too High

Liberals Assail Chamberlain's Munich Truce'

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See 'Surrender' to Nazis as 'Necessitating Colossal Expenditures on Arms'; Atlee Fears for Liberties

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—A manifesto of the Liberal party today condemned Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of sacrificing

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Czechoslovakia to Germany and initiating an armed and precarious truce necessitating a colossal and instant expenditure on arms."

The Liberals said the government "surrendered to a threat of violence without consulting Parliament," possibly isolated Soviet Russia, discredited moderate elements in Germany and Italy, and instituted "a grave decline in British influence in the councils of the world."

Clement R. Attlee, Laborite leader in Parliament, sounded a warning against "dragooning and ordering people about" while the Cabinet was considering a proposal whereby all men and women would be enrolled in war preparedness at the possible cost of curtailment of individual liberty.

Addressing the National Trades Union Club, Attlee said:

"It is nonsense to think Chamberlain brought back from Munich peace for a generation, for a day or even for five minutes. The economic consequences of the Prime Minister's peace are going to be felt in a very few months. In industry and in the political field, attacks will be made on our liberties. I believe that is folly. National effort cannot be achieved by dragooning and ordering people about.

"What is needed is the willing co-operation of the people. What primarily is needed today is reconstruction in Britain to make her strong enough to lead other countries. The real difficulty is that the present government is not prepared to give a lead to the people of this country."

The Cabinet discussed a wide range of problems and adjourned for a week without announcing any major decisions. Chamberlain closed a busy day with a visit to Buckingham Palace. His audience with King George VI led to a belief that he might have reached a decision on a Cabinet reshuffle to replace Alfred Duff Cooper, resigned First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Stanley, Secretary of the Dominions, who died last Sunday.

KENNEDY CALLS FOR AMITY WITH DICTATORSHIPS

Says Democracies Should Bury the Hachet With Totalitarian States.

BRITISH NAVY LEAGUE GUEST

U. S. Ambassador Asserts English and American Sea Forces

Complement Each Other.

LONDON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy declared tonight that democratic and dictatorial countries should bury their differences and seek to re-establish good relations in a world threatened with disaster from a mad armament race.

Speaking at the annual Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League, Mr. Kennedy praised Prime Minister Chamberlain's "all but superhuman efforts in behalf of peace" in the recent crisis. He said, however, that "only history will show whether or not he made the right decision."

In the midst of this [illegible] Mr. Kennedy said, "it is hard to quarrel with the decision of any nation to build up its military forces; in fact we can only commend such action on the part of those sincerely committed to a policy of peace."

But he expressed the belief that the armaments burden was approaching the point "where it threatens sooner or later to engulf us all in a major disaster."

Hopes for Armament Cut.

"For this reason the American people look forward to the day when the nations of the world will realize they must agree upon limitation and reduction of armaments."

The Ambassador declared it had long been his theory that it was "unproductive for both democratic and dictator countries to widen the division now existing between them by emphasizing their differences which are self-apparent."

"Instead of hammering away at what are regarded as irreconcilables they could advantageously bend their energies toward solving their common problems and attempt to re-establish good relations on a world basis.

"It tis true that the democratic and dictator countries have important and fundamental divergencies of outlook which in certain matters go deeper than politics.

"But there is simply no sense, common or otherwise, in letting these differences grow into unrelenting antagonisms. After all, we have to live together in the same world whether we like it or not."

So He Chose the Navy.

He gave his views on the international situation by telling of the difficulty in choosing a subject for a speech. After remarks on each subject, he said his wife had vetoed it and even ruled out their seven children as a proper topic.

So finally, Mr. Kennedy said, despite his desire to talk about something besides the navy, he had decided that was the best subject.

He told how the United States and Great Britain, in building up their navies, ruled out the possibility of using them against each other and without any sort of alliance "actually welcomed every ship launched by the other."

"So far as Great Britain and the United States are concerned," he said, "the navy is an incentive not to discord but to peace."

Turning to merchant shipping, he said the feeling had "not been quite so harmonious" in that field, but there was no reason "why we should not get together on the merchant marine."

He asserted that shipping had "ceased to be a business in most countries and had become instead an adjunct of the [illegible] defense."

"We try to understand your need for a great merchant fleet," he added. "We hope you will try to understand our need for a small one."

U. S. Envoy, Speaking At Navy League Dinner In London, Urges For Democracies And Dictatorship To Reach Accord

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, proposed tonight that dictatorships and democracies reach a working agreement for solution of their common problems.

The first Ambassador ever to speak at the Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League, an annual tribute to Lord Nelson, Mr. Kennedy also urged limitation of world armaments to prevent "major disaster."

"It long has been a theory of mine that it is unproductive for both democratic and dictator countries to widen the division now existing between them by emphasizing their differences, which are self-apparent," he said.

Should Solve Common Problems

"Instead of hammering away at what are regarded as irreconcilables, they could advantageously bend their energies toward solving their common problems by an attempt to reestablish good relations on a world basis. . . .

"There is simply no sense, common or otherwise, in letting these differences grow into unrelenting antagonisms. After all, we have to live together in the same world, whether we like it or not. . . ."

He said that to speak without commenting on the recent European crisis would be like "discussing the weather just after we had escaped from a burning house," but added:

"Recent events will undoubtedly stimulate the already frenzied race for arms. . . . Considering what we have been through, it is hard to quarrel with the decision of any nation to build up its military forces; in fact, we can only commend such action on the part of those sincerely committed to a policy of peace.

"Nevertheless, the armaments burden is approaching [illegible] problems to me, where it threatens sooner or later to engulf us all in a major disaster. . . ."

THE COMPLIMENT YOU HAVE PAID ME AND, THROUGH ME, THE COUNTRY I AM PRIVILEGED TO REPRESENT AT THE COURT OF ST.JAMES'.

AS PLEASED AS I AM TO BE HERE I MUST CONFESS YOUR INVITATION INVOLVED ME IN CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES. FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, ADDRESSING PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY TO WHICH

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, OCT 19)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE TRAFALGAR DAY DINNER OF THE NAVY LEAGUE: (ABOUT 2,000)

MR.CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM GREATLY INDEBTED TO OUR DISTINGUISHED CHAIRMAN FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ANNUAL TRIBUTE TO LORD NELSON.

MY PLEASURE AT BEING HERE IS TEMPERED ONLY BY THE UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE WHICH HAS DEPRIVED US OF THE COMPANY OF LORD DERBY. IT IS GIVEN TO FEW MEN TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY IN SUCH VARIED AND EFFECTIVE WAYS AS HAS LORD DERBY. IN THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF LORD STANLEY, BRITAIN HAS LOST A DISTINGUISHED SERVANT WHO WAS FOLLOWING WORTHILY IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

DURING THE COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME I HAVE BEEN HERE I HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF KNOWING LORD STANLEY AND I HAVE ADMIRED HIS QUIET SINCERITY AND HIS WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORK OF THE IMPORTANT OFFICE WHICH HE HELD. I WISH, THEREFORE, BEFORE I SAY ANYTHING ELSE, NOT ONLY TO EXPRESS MY SYMPATHY TO HIS FAMILY BUT ALSO TO ASSURE YOU OF MY REGRET THAT YOU SHOULD HAVE LOST SO ABLE AND DEVOTED A SERVANT AT TIME WHEN THERE IS SUCH NEED FOR THE SERVICES HE WAS ABLE AND ANXIOUS TO RENDER.

LORD LLOYD TELLS ME I AM THE FIRST AMBASSADOR INVITED TO SPEAK AT THE ANNUAL TRAFALGAR DAY DINNER. NEEDLESS TO SAY I APPRECIATE

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HE IS ACCREDITED IS ALWAYS SOMETHING OF A TASK. NORMAL DIPLOMA PROCEDURE AS MOST OF YOU UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE DISCOVERED DOES NOT CONSIST OF A VIGOROUS EXCHANGE OF IDEAS IN PUBLIC. FURTHERMORE, AN AMBASSADOR MUST BEAR IN MIND THE ATTITUDES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TWO NATIONS, WHO DO NOT NECESSARILY AGREE IN ALL RESPECTS. MEANWHILE, THOSE WHOM HE IS PRIVILEGED TO ADDRESS EXPECT HIM TO SAY SOMETHING.

THIS DILEMMA APPLIES WITH PARTICULAR FORCE AT THE PRESENT TIME. THREE WEEKS AGO WE PASSED THROUGH ONE OF THE GREATEST CRISES OF MODERN TIMES. IT STILL IS IN OUR MINDS. WE EXPECT PEOPLE TO TALK ABOUT IT. TO TALK ABOUT ANYTHING ELSE WOULD BE LIKE DISCUSSING THE WEATHER JUST AFTER WE HAD ESCAPED FROM A BURNING HOUSE. YET, FOR SOME OF US, THE OBSERVATIONS WHICH WE CAN WITH PROPRIETY MAKE ON THE FIRE ARE EXCEEDINGLY LIMITED.

FROM WHICH YOU WILL GAIN THE IMPRESSION, I HOPE, THAT I HAVE HAD SOMETHING OF A TIME TRYING TO DECIDE WHAT I COULD SAY THAT WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THIS GATHERING AND STILL WOULD BE APPROPRIATE.

I DID NOT WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE NAVY. THE RECORD OF PAST DINNERS SHOWS YOU HAVE HEARD A GREAT DEAL ABOUT THE NAVY--FROM MEN WHO KNOW ALL THERE IS TO KNOW ABOUT THIS SUBJECT.

THE FIRST THING THAT SUGGESTED ITSELF AS OF PARTICULAR TOPICAL INTEREST WAS ARMAMENTS. RECENT EVENTS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY STIMULATE THE ALREADY FRENZIED RACE FOR ARMS. CONSIDERING WHAT WE HAVE BEEN THROUGH IT IS HARD TO QUARREL WITH THE DECISION OF ANY NATION TO BUILD UP ITS MILITARY FORCES; IN FACT, WE CAN ONLY COMMEND SUCH ACTION ON THE PART OF THOSE SINCERELY COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF PEACE. NEVERTHELESS, THE ARMAMENTS BURDEN IS APPROACHING A POINT, IT SEEMS TO ME, WHERE IT THREATENS SOONER OR LATER TO ENGULF US ALL IN A MAJOR DISASTER.

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THE WORLD SITUATION TODAY PRESENTS LEADERS OF ALL NATIONS WITH A TERRIBLE DILEMMA. FAILURE TO ARM MAY MEAN DOMINATION BY A STRONGER POWER OR GROUP OF POWERS. FURTHER RAPID REARMING WILL EVENTUALLY BRING SEVERE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES TO ALL CONCERNED AS SURELY AS WOULD WORLD WAR.

I KNOW THAT NO ONE NATION CAN STOP THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE OF MISBIRZKTSJ ENERGY, BUT WE ARE GOING TM HAVE TO GET TOGETHER IF WE ARE TO MAINTAIN A STANDARD OF LIVING ANYTHING LIKE THAT WHICH WE NOW ENJOY. THE ARMS BURDEN IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS COMES OUT OF THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD. IT FALLS WITH EQUAL WEIGHT ON THE PEOPLE OF EVERY LAND REGARDLESS OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT. FOR THIS REASON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LOOK FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL REALIZE THAT THEY MUST AGREE UPON LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

BUT I RECKONED WITHOUT MY WIFE, WHO SOMETIMES CONSENTS TO SIT IN JUDGMENT ON PROPOSED UTTERANCES OF HER HUSBAND.

"IT IS A GOOD SUBJECT," SHE SAID, "AND ONE THAT OUGHT TO BE DISCUSSED, BUT--AT A NAVY LEAGUE DINNER--DON'T YOU THINK YOU HAD BETTER TRY SOMETHING ELSE?"

I DID TRY SOMETHING ELSE.

IT LONG HAS BEEN THEORY OF MINE THAT IT IS UNPRODUCTIVE FOR BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND DICTATOR COUNTRIES TO WIDEN THE DIVISION NOW EXISTING BETWEEN THEM BY EMPHASIZING THEIR DIFFERENCES, WHICH ARE SELF APPARENT.

INSTEAD OF HAMMERING AWAY AT WHAT ARE REGARDED AS IRRECONCILABLES, THEY COULD ADVANTAGEOUSLY BEND THEIR ENERGIES TOWARDS SOLVING THEIR COMMONG PROBLEMS BY AN ATTEMPT TO REESTABLISH GOOD RELATIONS ON A WORLD BASIS.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE DEMOCRATIC AND DICTATOR COUNTRIES HAVE IMPORTANT AND FUNDAMENTAL DIVERGENCIES OF OUTLOOK WHICH IN CERTAIN

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MATTERS GO DEEPER THAN POLITICS.

BUT THERE IS SIMPLY NO SENSE, COMMON OR OTHERWISE, IN LETTING THESE DIFFERENCES GROW INTO UNRELENTING ANTAGONISMS. OCT 20 1938

AFTER ALL, WE HAVE TO LIVE TOGETHER IN THE SAME WORLD, WHETHER WE LIKE IT OR NOT.

HERE, I THOUGHT, WAS SOMETHING THAT SHOULD AND COULD BE SAID. CERTAINLY NO ONE CAN OBJECT IF WE TURN A SEARCHLIGHT UPON OURSELVES BUT AGAIN I RECKONED WITHOUT MY WIFE.

"THAT'S ALL VERY WELL," SHE SAID, "BUT IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IF YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT THAT IDEA IN ANY REALLY USEFUL WAY YOU WILL HAVE TO PRODUCE CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS TO BRING HOME YOUR POINT; AND YOU KNOW PERFECTLY WELL THAT YOU WILL THEN FIND YOURSELF DISCUSSING ISSUES WHICH A DIPLOMAT SHOULD NOT RAISE."

THAT WAS THAT. I HAD ANOTHER IDEA. I THOUGHT THAT I MIGHT SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT MR.CHAMBERLAIN. OCT 20 1938

I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF SEEING A GREAT DEAL OF YOUR PRIME MINISTER DURING THE LONG DAYS AND NIGHTS OF THE CRISIS.

I AM SURE NO ONE, NOT EVEN THOSE WHO DISAGREE IN PRINCIPLE WITH HIS POLICIES, CAN FAIL TO APPRECIATE MR.CHAMBERLAIN'S COURAGEOUS DEVOTION TO THE WELFARE OF HIS COUNTRY AND TO PEACE.

HE WAS FORCED TO MAKE ONE OF THE GRAVEST DECISIONS OF OUR TIME. IT IS NOT FOR ME TO COMMENT ON THE WISDOM OF HIS COURSE--HISTORY WILL SHOW WHETHER OR NOT HE MADE THE RIGHT DECISION--BUT I MUST SAY THAT HIS ALL BUT SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF PEACE SHOULD COMMAND THE RESPECT OF ALL.

"YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT," SAID MY WIFE AND CRITIC, "BUT XXX HAVE YOU THOUGHT HOW THIS WOULD SOUND BACK HOME? YOU KNOW, DEAR, OUR AMBASSADORS ARE SUPPOSED TO LOSE ALL THEIR POWERS OF RESISTANCE WHEN THEY GET TO LONDON.

"YOU DON'T WANT FOLKS TO GET THE IDEA THAT YOU ARE SEEING THINGS THROUGH ENGLISH EYES."

AS USUAL SHE PROBABLY WAS RIGHT. I DECIDED NOT TO TALK ABOUT THE PRIME MINISTER. BUT WHAT COULD I TALK ABOUT?

I COULD NOT VERY WELL TALK ABOUT THE ARMY AT A NAVY LEAGUE DINNER AND THERE WAS NOT MUCH FOR ME TO SAY ABOUT THE ARP (AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS ORGANIZATION).

FOR A WHILE I WAS TEMPTED TO FALL BACK ON MY NINE CHILDREN. OCT 20 1938

THEY ALWAYS ARE GOOD FOR FIVE MINUTES.

I COULD ALSO ENLARGE ON THE HOLE-IN-ONE WHICH I HAD THE GOOD FORTUNE TO MAKE AT STOKE POGES.

"YOU TALK ABOUT THE CHILDREN TOO MUCH," CAME FROM THE MOTHER.

"THEY ARE FINE CHILDREN AND ALL THAT BUT YOU CANNOT EXPECT EVERYONE ELSE TO BE AS INTERESTED IN THEM AS YOU ARE. AND AS FOR THE HOLE-IN-ONE, WHAT HAS THAT TO DO WITH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, WITH THE NAVY, OR WITH ANYTHING ELSE OF INTEREST TO AN INTELLIGENT AUDIENCE?"

THAT WAS THE LAST STRAW. I AM SORRY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN BUT IT APPEARS I SHALL HAVE TO FALL BACK ON THE NAVY AFTER ALL. I DON'T KNOW WHAT I CAN SAY THAT HASN'T BEEN SAID BEFORE, BUT WITH YOUR PERMISSION, I SHALL PASS ON A FEW THOUGHTS THAT OCCUR TO ME ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO NATIONS WHICH, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, HAVE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO MMAINTAIN A STRONG POSITION AT SEA.

IT MIGHT APPEAR INCONGRUOUS, AT FIRST GLANCE, FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE GREAT NAVAL POWER TO TOAST THE FLEET OF ANOTHER. IT IS, IN MY OPINION, A PERFECTLY LOGICAL PROCEDURE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, AFTER MORE THAN A CENTURY OF RIVALRY, SEEM TO HAVE REACHED AN UNDERSTANDING WITH REGARD TO NAVAL MATTERS. OCT 20 1938

NEITHER NAVY HAS ASSUMED ANY OBLIGATION TO ASSIST THE OTHER IN TIME OF TROUBLE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, WE CAN RID OUR MINDS OF THE THOUGHT THAT WE

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SHALL EVER AGAIN BE ENEMIES.

I DO NOT THINK THAT I AM REVEALING ANY TECHNICAL SECRETS WHEN I SAY THAT, IN THE UPBUILDING OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WE HAVE IGNORED THE POSSIBILITY THAT OUR VESSELS MIGHT HAVE TO MEET THE VESSELS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS IS NOT AN ALLIANCE IN ANY SENSE OF THE WORD, NOT EVEN A NEGATIVE ALLIANCE.

IT IS JUST COMMON SENSE.

OCT 20 1938

WHEN MILITARY MEN PLAN THEIR AIR FORCES, THEIR ARMIES AND THEIR NAVIES, THEY NATURALLY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALL CONTIFGENCIES.

THEY HAVE TO DO THAT; OTHERWISE THEY WOULD NOT BE GOOD MILITARY MEN.

FORTUNATELY OUR TWO COUNTRIES, IN PLANNING FOR DEFENSE, HAVE NOT HAD TO GIVE ANY CONSIDERATION TO EACH OTHER AS POTENTIAL ENEMIES.

THIS IS, I BELIEVE, A RELATIONSHIP UNIQUE IN THE ANNALS OF NAVAL HISTORY.

IT PROBABLY IS THE FIRST TIME TWO NATIONS, NOT BOUND BY AN ALLIANCE, HAVE ACTUALLY WELCOMED EVERY SHIP LAUNCHED BY THE OTHER.

SO FAR AS GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE CONCERNED THE NAVY IS AN INCENTIVE NOT TO DISCORD BUT TO PEACE.

THE FEELING ABOUT MERCHANT SHIPPING, I AM SORRY TO SAY, HAS NOT BEEN QUITE SO HARMONIOUS.

HOWEVER, I FEEL SURE THAT HERE TOO WE SHALL EVENTUALLY FIND A BASIS FOR UNDERSTANDING.

WE HAVE COME TO AN AGREEMENT ON NAVAL LIMITATION; WE ARE DEVELOPING TANSATLANTI

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ING TRANSATLANTIC AVIATION ON A COOPERATIVE BASIS; THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT GET TOGETHER ON THE MERCHANT MARINE.

THE UNITED STATES FOUND IT NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN A MODEST FLEET IN FOREIGN TRADE.

OUR REASONS ARE THE SAME AS THOSE WHICH GOVERN THE SHIPPING POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ONLY LAST YEAR WINSTON CHURCHILL TOLD YOU, IN HIS ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER, THAT BRITAIN "CANNOT RELY FOR NECESSITIES" ON FOREIGN TONNAGE.

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THE SAME IS TRUE--TO A LESSER DEGREE, OF COURSE--OF THE UNITED STATES.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, SO FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED, IS THE PROBLEM OF NAVAL AUXILIARIES.

WE ARE SPENDING ON THE NAVY THIS YEAR IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF £200,000,000 (ABOUT $1,000,000,000).

IT WOULD BE STUPID ON OUR PART TO MAKE THIS COLOSSAL EXPENDITURE--WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, HAS THE HEARTY APPROVAL OF YOUR PEOPLE--UNLESS WE WERE ALSO PREPARED TO PROVIDE AUXILIARY SUPPORT, WITHOUT WHICH THE FIGHTING FORCE WOULD BE HELPLESS.

WE IN AMERICA REALIZE THAT SHIPPING IS, FOR US, AN UNECOMONIC INDUSTRY, AND THAT WE SHOULD MAINTAIN NO MORE VESSELS THAN ARE CONSIDERED ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRADE AND DEFENSE.

THE FACT THAT WE HAVE TO SUBSIDIZE SOME OF OUR SHIPS IS, IN OUR OPINION, IRREVELENT.

OCT 20 1938

ALL NATIONS, INCLUDING BRITAIN, SUBSIDIZE IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER INDUSTRIES CONSIDERED VITAL TO THE NATIONAL WELFARE.

IT WOULD BE CHEAPER, AS A MATTER OF PURE ECONOMICS, FOR US TO LET YOU CARRY OUR GOODS, JUST AS IT MIGHT BE CHEAPER FOR YOU TO BUY OUR MOTOR CARS INSTEAD MAKING THEM YOURSELF.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE WORLD IS NOT ORGANIZED ON A PURELY ECONOMIC BASIS AND WE SOMETIMES FIND IT EXPEDIENT TO DO THINGS FOR OURSELVES WHICH COULD BE DONE BETTER AND MORE CHEAPLY BY THE PEOPLE OF OTHER

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NATIONS.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF SHIPPING, WHICH HAS CEASED TO BE A BUSINESS IN MOST COUNTRIES AND BECOME, INSTEAD, AN ADJUNCT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE BRITAIN HAS ANY CAUSE FOR WORRY OVER THE MARITIME POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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OUR AIMS ARE REALLY VERY MODEST.

I HOPE THE TIME WILL COME WHEN WE SHALL SEE EYE-TO-EYE ON MERCHANT VESSELS AS WE DO ON NAVAL VESSELS.

I APPRECIATE THE DESIRE OF COMPANY OFFICIALS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC TO MAKE A GOOD SHOWING FOR THEIR STOCKHOLDERS, BUT WE MUST NOT LET THAT JEOPARDIZE THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES.

WE ARE COMPETITORS TO BE SURE, BUT THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE CANNOT BE FRIENDLY COMPETITORS.

WE TRY TO UNDERSTAND YOUR NEED FOR A GREAT MERCHANT FLEET. WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL TRY TO UNDERSTAND OUR NEED FOR SMALL ONE.

IN THAT SPIRIT, I AM HAPPY TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUR ANNUAL DINNER, AND TO PAY TRIBUTE TO YOUR ENDEAVORS IN BEHALF OF BRITISH SEAPOWER;

AND TO PAY TRIBUTE TO YOUR ENDEAVORS IN BEHALF OF BRITISH SEAPOWER.

I NOW JOIN THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE MERCHANT NAVY, AS THEY ARE ALWAYS JOINED, IN PEACE AND IN WAR, AND GIVE YOU A TOAST: THE ROYAL AND MERCHANT NAVIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, OCTOBER 19)

BERLIN CURBS CZECH ACTION BY HUNGARIANS

Friendly Warning Says Hasty Partitioning Is Not Possible

Final Decision Will Rest With Germany, Italy, Paper Asserts

OCT 21 1938

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 20—The Hitler Government raised the stop sign against Hungary today in a friendly but unmistakable objection to any hasty partitioning of what is left of Czechoslovakia.

Hungary, remnant of the pre-war Austro-Hungarian Empire, is anxious to obtain portions of Slovakia in the wake of Germany's acquisition of Sudetenland.

Poland, created out of western Russia by post-war treaty, is reported to want a division of another portion of Czechoslovakia—Ruthenia—among herself, Rumania and Hungary.

To all the rumors of imminent trades which would remake the map of Eastern Europe, Germany has replied unofficially that the remaining minorities questions will be reached in good time.

Italo-German Decision

Moreover, informed Nazis have indicated that when that time comes, the decision will rest with Germany and Italy, and will be guided strictly by a determination of predominant nationalities.

While reports of border troubles issued from Hungarian-Slovakian as well as from Sudeten-Bohemian borders, the Czechoslovak Government took action which was regarded as an added index of a turn toward the political Right.

In Prague the police outlawed the Communist party and suspended its newspapers in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. Previously Slovakia had outlawed the Communists. That left them integral as a party only in Ruthenia, the easternmost tip of the republic, and in that area they were considered distinctly weak.

Tackles Refugee Problem

Prague also rounded up an unestimated number of Jews in an effort to meet the vexing refugee problem. Former residents of Sudetenland by the thousands, fleeing sectors into which the German military marched after the "peace of Munich," have streamed into Bohemia.

Though the Czech general staff and DNB, the official German news agency, said a half dozen persons had been killed in disorders on the Sudeten-Bohemian border, the German administration in the newly-acquired areas prepared to take control from the hands of the military and give it to the civil authorities.

In the squabbling over the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary are seeking a common frontier.

Meets No Success

In Budapest the newspaper *Vreme* argued that Poland had a vital interest in Carpatho-Russia, or Ruthenia, to "check Germany's expansion in the Ukraine."

Reliable reports indicated Poland had encountered no success in trying to enlist Rumania in a scheme to divide up Ruthenia.

The warning to Hungary was contained in the Foreign Office mouthpiece, *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.*

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"Both Slovaks and Hungarians will have to realize," it said, "that . . . in future border fixing no other principle is possible than that followed in the German-Czechoslovak differences."

Slovak and Ruthenia diplomats yesterday at Munich asked Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, that negotiations for settlement of the minorities problem be made less precipitate.

Hungarians Burn Haystacks

From Hidasnemeti, Slovakia, on the border, came reports that Hungarian elements of the population signalled nightly into Hungary by burning haystacks. Hungarian troops patrolling their side of the line have increased considerably in numbers.

At Krumau, in the Sudetenland, another round of heiling and demonstrations for the "liberator" greeted Chancellor Adolf Hitler on his tour through the last section of his new realm, the Bohemian forest.

He called on the people to fulfill their duties to an even greater extent than before, to do everything which would be a service to the German people, and to avoid everything which might do injury to the nation.

Demand For Arms Made By 100,000 Hungarians

Budapest, Oct. 20 (AP)—More than 100,000 excited Hungarians demonstrated in the center of Budapest tonight, demanding a common Polish-Hungarian frontier and shouting, "Give us arms!"

The demonstration was staged before the statue of the Polish General Bem, who led Polish-Hungarian volunteers against the Austrians and Russians in 1848.

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University students carried Slovak, Ruthenian and Hungarian deserters from the Czech army through the streets shoulder high.

Ask Dismemberment

Several speakers demanded the dismemberment of Ruthenia, the autonomous Czechoslovakian province, in the face of claims by Hungary and Poland for territory.

It was learned officially that Hungary is expecting a "final Czech territorial offer" within the next twenty-four hours, after days of abortive conversations with the Czechoslovak Government on the minorities question.

Will Reject Compromise

It was stated at the Foreign Office that the new proposal again would be rejected, should Hungary's demands not be fulfilled in it one hundred per cent.

In that case, it was believed Hungary would ask Germany and Italy once more to force the Czechoslovak Government to extend its offer, or would make another appeal to the four powers which effected peace over the Sudeten problem to call a conference on the dispute.

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The Czech offer, it was learned, would not mention Hungary's claims on Ruthenia, which were one of the Magyars' principal demands.

SIX CZECHS DIE IN SKIRMISHES WITH GERMANS

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Sudetens in Fatal Clash With Prague's Forces at Zelechovice.

MAYOR OF TOWN IS KILLED

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Dispute Had Arisen Over Border in Northern Bohemia — Farmer Is Shot Down in Field.

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PRAGUE, Oct. 20.—The General Staff reported today that six persons were killed during disorders provoked yesterday by Sudeten Germans in two separate districts. It said that four persons died during rifle attacks by Sudeten German Free Corps members on a Czech military patrol at Zelechovice in northern Bohemia. A communique said the Mayor of Zelechovice became the fifth victim when he was killed after the battle was over. The sixth person reported killed was a farmer in the commune of Vazacka. The General Staff announced that he was working in his fields when a German soldier fired on him.

It said the trouble at Zelechovice began when the Czech patrol, protesting against occupation of the village, visited the German commander and urged him to withdraw his troops. The Czechs declared that the Germans had overstepped the new frontier line in taking the place.

During the military conference residents of the village began taking down swastika banners which had been hung in windows prior to the entrance of the German troops. Members of the Free Corps, the general staff asserted, hurried to the neighboring village of Cizkovice and returned with a detachment of Sudeten customs guards and opened fire on the Czechs.

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Fell With First Volley.

One Czech soldier and three Czech policemen fell with the first volley. The Mayor was killed later because, it was charged, he was carrying firearms.

The official communique also reported that alleged Hungarian terrorists last Monday seized a section of the railway running between Uzhorod, capital of autonomous Ruthenia, and Velke Kapusany. The general staff said the Hungarians placed seventeen charges of explosives under the rails in preparation for blowing up a train when it passed over but Czech gendarmerie and soldiers dispersed the band.

Election of a successor to Eduard Benes as president of Czechoslovakia meanwhile was postponed indefinitely today pending the conclusion of negotiations on the minority problem and establishment of the new frontiers.

An announcement of the official news agency said that officials were so busy with those two problems that they were unable to turn their attention to clear up the status of many Deputies and Senators who represented districts now joined to Germany. Since the President must be elected by Parliament, the two legislative houses must be reorganized before a new Chief Executive can be named. Mr. Benes resigned October 5.

Police temporarily detained an unestimated number of Jews today in a drive for systematic regulation of Jewish refugees in the capital.

The police action was based on a Government order that all refugees from the Sudetenland ceded to Germany must register with the authorities pending a decision as to where they may resettle.

The authorities raided coffee houses and cafes and were reported to have found a large number of unregistered Jews. All were required to produce identification papers before they were released.

On the minority problem, official interest centered on conferences of Slovak ministers in Munich and the negotiations in Bucharest by Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland. Informed circles said they hoped to receive definite information shortly establishing the basis of future discussions.

Reorganization of Government bureaus moved forward with voluntary resignations of a number of women whose husbands also are State employees.

Negotiations for final demarcation of the new German-Czechoslovak border meanwhile have been begun.

It was understood that Germany was prepared to return certain Czech regions within the area she has occupied but may ask Czechoslovakia to give one or two more points in return.

The net gain, however, was expected to be Czechoslovakia's. Some officials estimated 50,000 of 850,000 Czechs in the German-occupied regions would be returned to their homeland.

Berlin's Version of Incident.

OCT 21 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—DNB (German official news agency) reported today in a dispatch from Lohowitz, near Pilsen, the death of five Czechs and wounding of one German in a frontier incident. Its account apparently was the German version of a clash earlier reported from Prague.

DNB's report said that fifty Czechs, commanded by an army officer, invaded the nearby village of Schelkowitz (apparently the German spelling of Zelechovice, the site of the incident as reported from Prague).

It said that they demanded hostages and instant removal of swastika flags and portraits of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. It also charged there was attempted looting.

Armed German customs officers and police, DNB's account said, drove the Czechs back across the border, the Czechs leaving five dead while the only German casualty was a man who suffered bullet wounds.

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Warning for Hungary.

The Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, published, today what was interpreted as a friendly warning to Hungary not to press for large slices of Slovakia. In effect, it told Hungary she would have to demand only territory predominantly Hungarian.

Thus, Germany is authoritatively reported to have put her foot down against Polish-Hungarian maneuvering for a common frontier at the expense of the Ruthenian section of Slovakia, the eastern extreme of Czechoslovakia.

The Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz statement followed the visit yesterday of Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, to Rumania and the departure of a Slovak-Ruthenian delegation from Munich where it pleaded with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to demand that Hungary and Poland soften their demands.

Col. Beck was understood here to have failed in his effort to win King Carol of Rumania to approval of the common Polish-Hungarian border plan.

Optimistic on Settlement.

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German officials were optimistic that a settlement could be reached but the Korrespondenz declared that it must be one that "will bring peace and stability."

Nationality must be the first principle, it declared, and "economics and transport objectives must be secondary."

(One effect of a joint Polish-Hungarian frontier would be to link both countries directly by rail without the necessity of traversing Czechoslovak territory.)

The publication pointed out that Germany sacrificed Czechoslovak areas in which large colonies of Germans live.

"Therefore," it said, "both Slovaks and Hungarians will have to realize that also in future border-fixing no other principle is possible than that followed in the German-Czechoslovak differences. Here also it must be established which areas are occupied predominantly by one nationality which, in cases of doubtful justice, can possibly be exchanged. All other viewpoints will have to be withdrawn in favor of this principle."

Urges "Trustful Relations"

Central Europe, it added, "needs trustful, friendly relations among all components in order to procure its further fruitful development. . . . The creation of proper frontier lines is one of the most important stipulations for this. All who are interested in such a development, therefore, will hope for liquidation of present border problems in such a way that all elements of discord and future friction will be eliminated."

Chancellor Adolf Hitler left the dispute in the hands of his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and went to Linz en route to Sudetenland to complete a tour of areas German troops occupied October 1-10. Despite the delicacy of the situation, in Foreign Office circles optimism was expressed that joint German-Italian activity would solve the other questions of Czechoslovak minorities.

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Beck Pleads in Vain.

The arrival of four Czech Ministers was awaited this week end in an effort to facilitate normalization of German-Czech relations. Three diplomats—Slovak Prime Minister Dr. Joseph Tiso, his Minister of Education, Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, and Ruthenian Minister Edmund Bacinsky—presented their side of the case to Ribbenthrop yesterday at Munich.

Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland talked—vainly, it was said—with King Carol of Rumania about dismembering Ruthenia, the western end of Czechoslovakia. Carol Sidor, a special Slovak delegate, went to Warsaw to learn Poland's attitude regarding Slovakia and said the Slovaks would not oppose a joint Hungarian-Polish frontier if the Ruthenains wanted to join Hungary.

Hungary awaited anxiously a decision on whether Slovaks and Ruthenians would be granted the right of voting on union with Hungary.

Little sympathy was apparent here toward the Polish-Hungarian desire for a joint border, but officials felt they cannot bluntly tell the allies that.

German officials said: "What Chancellor Hitler's final word will be is not known. The principle of self-determination has been our yardstick, but whether it will be used in this case cannot now be predicted, as the matter is complicated."

Sixteen Franciscans Sentenced.

SALZBURG, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Sixteen Franciscan monks were sentenced today to jail terms ranging from ten days to one month on charges of "incitement to hatred" and "malicious damage to property."

The charges were brought against them following an incident last Friday in which the monks were alleged to have hurled furnishings from third-floor cells of their monastery in protest against an ejection order. The monastery building is State property and notice was served on the Franciscan order last July to evacuate the third floor, which was required for Gestapo, secret police, offices. The new occupants came to take possession last Friday.

Hitler Reviews His Triumphs.

KREUMAU, Sudeten Germany, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Pealing church bells and cheering throngs welcomed Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler today as he came from Linz to this Sudetenland region, formerly a part of Czechoslovakia.

In a market square address Hitler proudly reviewed the growth of Germany this year as achieved without a single stroke of the sword. He told the Sudeten Germans it was their duty to guard Germany with the same loyalty with which they had defended their nationality when their territory was a part of Czechoslovakia.

Accompanying Hitler on his visit were Col.-Gen. Ritter von Leeb, commander of the army which occupied this region; Konrad Henlein, Commissioner for Sudeten territory, and Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, and other high Austrian Nazi leaders.

PRAGUE OUTLAWS COMMUNIST PARTY

Red Press Suspended in Three Provinces.

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PRAGUE, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—A police decree today outlawed the Communist party and suspended the communist press in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The order took effect immediately.

Its first result was the suspension of Prague's two communist newspapers — the morning Rude Pravo and the Evening Hallo. Some twenty newspapers in provincial cities also were suspended.

The police order was served on Clemens Gottwald, a Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament and chairman of the Communist party's central committee.

The police acted by authority of special power granted to meet emergencies due to reorganization of the Government.

The autonomous Government of Slovakia previously had outlawed the Communist party and tonight the only place it remained sanctioned was in Ruthenia where it is comparatively weak.

Today's action, taken by the Bohemian Government, was regarded as another indication of the turn of new Czechoslovakia toward the political right and German orientation of policy. There was no official comment upon Czechoslovakia's relations toward Soviet Russia, but breaking off all alliances with Russia was assumed in many circles to be a foregone conclusion.

The Communist party never developed great strength in the old republic. Of 300 members in the old House of Deputies, thirty were communists; of 150 members in the Senate, sixteen were communists.

Even a weak Communist party was regarded as offensive to Germany and the order to wipe it out was seen as a step to promotion of cordial Czechoslovak-German relations.

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World Labor Group Scores Munich Pact

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The International Labor Executive Group, representing eighteen countries, today made public a resolution assailing the Munich peace accord and urging a "regrouping of the forces of liberty and justice in Europe as recommended by President Roosevelt."

The group, which met here Tuesday and yesterday, adopted the resolution unanimously.

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PRAGUE, OCT 20-(AP)-INDICATING A "TURN TO THE RIGHT" IN THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, POLICE TODAY OUTLAWED THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND SUSPENDED ITS NEWSPAPERS IN THREE PROVINCES-BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SILESIA.

DESPITE ABSENCE OF OFFICIAL COMMENT, IT APPEARED INEVITABLE PRAGUE WOULD BREAK ITS ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

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THE POLICE ACTION, UNDER AUTHORITY OF EMERGENCY POWERS DURING GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION, LEFT THE COMMUNISTS LEGALLY EXISTENT ONLY IN RUTHENIA, AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE IN THE EAST. SLOVAKIA ALREADY HAD OUTLAWED THEM.

BESET BY MANIFOLD PROBLEMS, NOT THE LEAST OF WHICH WAS CARING FOR REFUGEES FROM SUDETENLAND, OCCUPIED BY GERMANY UNDER THE MUNICH ACCORD, THE CAPITAL CITY BEGAN ROUNDING UP JEWS.

THEY WERE DETAINED ON GOVERNMENT ORDER THAT ALL REFUGEES MUST REGISTER PENDING A DECISION AS TO WHERE THEY WILL RESETTLE.

OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT WANT TO CONCENTRATE LARGE MASSES OF REFUGEES IN THE PRAGUE AREA.
TO DO SO WOULD DESTROY ECONOMIC BALANCE, THEY SAID. PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF THE CITY SAID THE REFUGEES WERE ATTEMPTING TO TAKE OVER SOME OF THE BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL LIFE.

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CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS ON VARIOUS FRONTIERS FOR REFUGEES WAS CONSIDERED.

TROUBLE WAS NOT YET OVER ON THE SUDETEN BORDER. BOTH THE CZECHOSLOVAK GENERAL STAFF AND THE DNB (GERMAN) NEWS AGENCY SAID A HALF DOZEN PERSONS WERE KILLED IN DISORDERS AT ZELECHOVICE, NORTHERN BOHEMIA. CZECHS SAID THE SHOOTING WAS PROVOKED BY SUDETEN GERMANS. DNB ASSERTED THE CZECHS WERE RESPONSIBLE.

(DNB REPORTED TO BERLIN THAT IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF OCCUPATION IN ZONE THREE "CZECH INSURGENTS AIDED BY COMMUNISTS" TORE DOWN SWASTIKA BANNERS AND COMMITTEED OTHER ACTS OF SABOTAGE.

(NEVERTHELESS, AT BERCHTESGADEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED CHANCELLOR HITLER HAD ADVISED GENERALISSIMO WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT SUDETENLAND WOULD BE PLACED UNDER CIVIL ADMINISTRATION TOMORROW.)

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(BERLIN SAID STRONGER STORM TROOP AND POLICE FORCES MOVED INTO SUDETENLAND AS THE RESULT OF A BORDER FIGHT AT LOHOWITZ.)

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE THAT A RESUMPTION OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BUDAPEST AND PRAGUE OVER FRONTIER DIFFICULTIES WOULD RESULT FROM THE VISIT YESTERDAY OF THREE CZECHOSLOVAK DIPLOMATS TO FOREIGN MINISTER RIBBENTROP AT MUNICH.

PARIS, OCT 20-(AP)-ALREADY HARASSED BY A COMMUNIST THREAT TO CALL A STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, PREMIER DALADIER TONIGHT WAS REPORTED TO BE UNDER PRESSURE FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO COME TO AN AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING WITH GERMANY ON MAJOR DIFFERENCES.

HE URGED FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET TO SPEED UP NEGOTIATIONS FOR SOME TYPE OF FRANCO-GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

OCT 21 1938

DALADIER'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES WERE COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT THE COMMUNISTS MADE FRESH DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES AS HE WAS APPARENTLY LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR A NEW NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT BY TRYING TO MAKE HIS PEACE WITH SOCIALIST LEON BLUM.

HIS OWN POLITICAL NEEDS, AS WELL AS BRITAIN'S URGINGS, WERE REPORTED TO BE BEHIND HIS ANXIETY FOR A PERMANENT PEACE WITH THE REICH.

DALADIER CALLED BONNET AND ALEXIS LEGER, VETERAN PERMANENT CHIEF OF THE QUAI D'ORSAY, TO HIS OFFICE IN THE WAR MINISTRY AND KEPT THEM THERE TWO HOURS.

1938

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE PREMIER AND BONNET DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF A FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE SIGNATURE OF AT LEAST SOMETHING SIMILAR TO THE AGREEMENT WHICH PREMIER MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND CHANCELLOR HITLER INITIALLED AT MUNICH.

SUCH A DOCUMENT MIGHT ONLY EXPRESS A "COMMON DESIRE" FOR EUROPEAN PEACE.

OCT 21 1938

THE STRONGLY-ORGANIZED PUBLIC SERVICE WORKER'S UNION WARNED DALADIER TODAY IT HAD DECIDED ON "ACTION" IF ITS DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES TO OFFSET RISING LIVING COSTS WERE SHELVED.

THE COMMUNISTS, MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT WITH THE SOCIALISTS, WOULD BE OMITTED FROM A NEW NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT, WERE BLUM AND DALADIER, LEADER OF THE MORE CONSERVATIVE RADICAL SOCIALISTS, TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

BLUM ALSO WAS IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PREMIER TODAY. "THE ATMOSPHERE WAS DECIDEDLY CONCILIATORY," BLUM SAID, SMILING, AFTERWARD.

THAT GENERALLY WAS ACCEPTED AS MEANING THE RECENT BITTERNESS BETWEEN THE SOCIALISTS--WHO FORM THE LARGEST PARTY IN THE CHAMBER--AND DALADIER FINALLY HAD ENDED, PAVING THE WAY FOR DALADIER'S DREAM OF A CABINET SPREAD FROM SOCIALISTS ON THE LEFT TO THE CENTER RIGHT.

RQ828PES

CLACTON-ON-THE-SEA, ENGLAND, OCT.20-(AP)-SIR SAMUEL HOARE ANSWERED GERMAN CRITICS OF BRITAIN'S POST-MUNICH WAR PREPAREDNESS TONIGHT BY SAYING, "I MUST BE PREPARED FOR SOME (GERMAN) SUCCESSOR WHO MAY NOT HOLD HIS (REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S) VIEWS."

OCT 21 1938

SIR SAMUEL, MEMBER OF THE "INNER CABINET" WHICH ADVISED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ON THE PRE-MUNICH CRISIS OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND, AS HOME SECRETARY, DIRECTOR OF BRITISH AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS, SAID MEA-

30.24-997

30.24—997

SURES TO TIGHTEN UP SUCH DEFENSE WOULD BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

ADDRESSING A POLITICAL MEETING, THE HOME SECRETARY SAID HE BELIEVED HITLER'S PEACE PLEDGE JUST AS HITLER SAID HE BELIEVED THOSE OF CHAMBERLAIN AND PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE.

"BUT, LIKE HITLER, I MUST BE PREPARED FOR SOME SUCCESSOR WHO MAY NOT HOLD HIS VIEWS."

OCT 21 1938

SIR SAMUEL BORROWED WHAT HE SAID WAS HITLER'S OWN MOTTO TO EXPRESS BRITISH POLICY OF BEING "ALWAYS WILLING FOR PEACE AND AT ANY HOUR READY FOR DEFENSE." HE SAID IT WAS IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE THAT "I ATTACH SUCH VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE NEED FOR NATIONAL STRENGTH."

HE SAID HITLER'S PAST ACTIONS "INEVITABLY GIVE US CAUSE FOR ANXIETY" BUT ADDED THAT HE WAS SURE NOW THAT FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH CONSTITUTED A CARDINAL POINT OF HITLER'S POLICY.

THE WORKING OF THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL AGREEMENT, HE SAID, HAD CONVINCED HIM OF THAT.

BEFORE CHAMBERLAIN LEFT MUNICH OCT.1 AFTER THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE THAT DISMEMBERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE PRIME MINISTER DISCLOSED HE AND HITLER HAD AGREED THAT THE MUNICH ACCORD AND THE 1936 NAVAL PACT WERE "SYMBOLIC OF THE DESIRES OF OUR TWO PEOPLES NEVER TO GO TO WAR WITH ONE ANOTHER AGAIN."

(THIS TREATY LIMITED GERMAN NAVAL TONNAGE TO 35 PER CENT OF THAT OF BRITAIN.)

OCT 21 1938

SIR SAMUEL ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS HAD DISCLOSED DEFICIENCIES OF BRITISH AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS BUT SAID A TIGHTENING UP WOULD BE ANNOUNCED SOON.

THIS, HE SAID, WOULD DEAL WITH THE DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY OF GAS MASKS, A MORE FULLY DEVELOPED SHELTER POLICY AGAINST GAS AND INCENDIARY BOMBS AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND THE BILLETING OF CHILDREN.

1938

THE HOME SECRETARY ADMITTED THAT IN SOME AREAS THE SUPPLY OF GAS MASKS WAS "INADEQUATE" AND THAT "THE PROPORTIONS OF THE THREE SIZES OF RESPIRATORS WERE NOT EXACTLY RIGHT FOR THE POPULATION."

THE SPEECH WAS REGARDED AS THE BRITISH ANSWER TO HITLER'S SPEECH AT SAARBRUECKEN, OCT.9, IN WHICH HE SAID GERMANY WANTED ONLY PEACE BUT AT THE SAME TIME WAS PREPARING HERSELF DEFENSIVELY MORE THAN EVER

(EDRS: MAKE SLUG READ: AGENCIES OUT)

OCT 21 1936

FH722PES

KAUNAS, OCT. 20.-(AP)-LITHUANIA IS PLANNING TO HARMONIZE HER RELATIONS WITH POLAND BY GRANTING MINORITY RIGHTS TO THE POLISH MINORITY IN LITHUANIA AND SUPPRESSING A PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN DEMANDING RECONQUEST FROM POLAND OF VILNA, FORMER LITHUANIAN CAPITAL.

THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO TAKE THIS ACTION BECAUSE OF A STRONG POLISH PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF LITHUANIA'S POLISH MINORITY.

OCT 21 1936

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SOME HUNGARIAN QUARTERS ARGUED THAT SLOVAKIA, WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN AUTONOMY WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NOW INTENDS TO LEAD AN INDEPENDENT LIFE IN ALLIANCE WITH BOHEMIA.

OCT 22 1936

AFTER A FEW MONTHS, THEY PREDICTED, SLOVAKIA WILL INSIST ON GOING WITH HUNGARY WHERE BETTER MARKETS EXIST FOR SLOVAK TIMBER, ORE AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS IN EXCHANGE FOR HUNGARIAN FOODSTUFFS AND SEASONAL WORK DURING THE HARVEST.

PRAGUE MAKES NEW PROPOSAL TO HUNGARIANS

But Budapest Indicates It Is Inadequate and Will Be Rejected.

OCT 22 1938

CZECHS MASSED IN RUTHENIA

Immediate Relief Ordered for Jewish Refugees Living in Field Near Breclav.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Government today submitted a new proposal to Hungary for settlement of their issue over Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia. In official circles here it was said that the offer was considerably better than the last made by Czechoslovakia but still was inadequate and would be refused.

OCT 22 1938

This was the fourth Czechoslovak plan. The first was the offer of autonomy to Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia. The second proposed cession of 1,800 square kilometers (695 square miles) of pure Hungarian territory between Bratislava and Komarom—but not including those towns—on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier. It also agreed to symbolize occupation of the two border towns in token of good faith.

The third offer tripled the area of territory that the second proposed to cede. But, Hungarians declared, the new frontier was drawn arbitrarily by the Czechoslovaks after consideration of strategic economic and railway communication interests. It would have given Hungary the town of Komarom only if it were declared a free (Danube River) port.

Bratislava Not Included.

The newest plan was reported to offer cession of about 7,300 square kilometers (2,818.5 square miles) but not to include a large number of towns Hungary demands, including Bratislava.

The Hungarian demand is for almost 13,000 square kilometers (5,091.3 square miles) with a population of about 1,100,000, and a plebiscite in the rest of Slovakia.

The fourth Czechoslovak plan was expected to be rejected swiftly by the Hungarian Government. In this event, it was believed, the next step would be to inform Germany, Italy and Poland and request them to compel Czechoslovakia to accept the original Hungarian demands by the end of the the month.

Hungarian diplomatic and revisionist circles expressed hope for a peaceful settlement through negotiation, but, authoritative quarters said, the Hungarian Government now will insist on establishment of a common Hungarian-Polish frontier.

This, they said, would be in full accord with Poland and Italy. It is understood that Rumania and Yugoslavia would not raise insurmountable objections should this demand reach a practical stage.

(Semi-official sources in Germany tacitly warned Hungary yesterday against demands for territory not based strictly on the nationalities question.)

OCT 22 1938

Hungarian Troops Eager For Test With Czechs

By LOUIS K. MATZHOLD
Associated Press Writer

Balassa Gyarmat, Hungary (On the Czechoslovak Border), Oct. 21—Nearly 500,000 Hungarian troops facing Czechoslovakia along this frontier eagerly awaited orders today while their officers expressed confidence of the outcome should the territorial dispute with the Czechs flare into conflict.

In a tour of the border, arranged by the War Ministry to demonstrate Hungarian fearlessness of any necessary war, the correspondent was given the impression that in some sections Hungarian officers are hard put to restrain their men from crossing the line "to free Hungarian brothers and sisters from Czech terror."

Deep Area Packed With Troops

The Hungarians voiced pride in an army they said was stamped out from the earth "overnight," with excellent anti-aircraft equipment, although until three months ago their country was not permitted to have more than 35,000 troops and was allowed no air force, heavy artillery or tanks.

Hungarian villages in a zone as much as fifty miles deep along the border were thronged with troops. Tanks with huge skulls painted on either side crowled along border roads. Pictures of Czech uniforms and plane insignia were posted on barns and stables where troops were quartered.

Conceding Czechoslovak superiority in numbers of planes and tanks, Hungarian officers commented:

"The territory in which we may have to fight is not especially suitable for tanks. Our anti-aircraft equipment has reached a degree of perfection that probably no other country can boast."

OCT 22 1936

CARDBOARD "FORTIFICATIONS" RESEMBLING THE CZECHOSLOVAK BARRIERS WERE CARRIED BY THE HUNGARIANS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES. FARMERS DISPOSED OF PROVISIONS AT HIGHER THAN NORMAL PRICES AMONG THE TROOPS BILLETED NEARBY, AND PRIESTS IN ONE FRONTIER TOWN SAID SO MANY VILLAGE GIRLS WERE MARRYING SOLDIERS THAT ADDITIONAL CLERICAL HELP WAS REQUIRED.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT SPIES, PARTICULARLY HUNGARIAN-SPEAKING PEASANT WOMEN, WERE CROSSING FROM THE CZECH SIDE IN ATTEMPTS TO OBSERVE THE HUNGARIAN MOVEMENTS.

OCT 22 1936

BUDAPEST, OCT 21-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE TONIGHT WAS REPORTED AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LATEST OFFER TO SETTLE HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS—AN OFFER TO CEDE MORE THAN HALF OF THE LAND DEMANDED BY HUNGARY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT GERMANY AND ITALY WERE URGING HUNGARY TO ACCEPT THE NEW OFFER.

HOWEVER, SAID THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE NEWSPAPER PESTER LLOYD, WHICH WOULD REJECT REPORTS OF THEIR

THE NEW CZECH PROPOSALS MUST BE DECLINED SHOULD THEY STRICTLY ADHERE

1938

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30.24 — 999

CONTENT BE ACCURATE."

THE OFFER WAS UNDERSTOOD TO INVOLVE TRANSFER TO HUNGARY OF ABOUT 2,818 SQUARE MILES BUT NOT TO INCLUDE MANY TOWNS, SUCH AS BRATISLAVA WHICH HUNGARY DEMANDS. HUNGARY ASKS ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE MILES CONTAINING A POPULATION OF 1,100,000, AND A PLEBISCITE IN THE REST OF SLOVAKIA.

OCT 22 1938

CONTINUED CABINET SESSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN PREMIER BELA IMREDI AND REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY WERE INTERPRETED IN SOME DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AS EVIDENCE THAT HUNGARY MIGHT, UNDER GERMAN AND ITALIAN PRESSURE, ACCEPT THE CZECHOSLOVAK OFFER IN PRINCIPLE WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

HUNGARIAN RED, WHITE AND GREEN FLAGS WHICH WERE DISPLAYED IN KOMAROM AND OTHER TOWNS ALONG THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER WHEN THE POPULACE EXPECTED MOMENTARY OCCUPATION BY HUNGARIAN TROOPS HAVE NOT BEEN FLOWN HERE.

INSTEAD, THERE ARE SCORES OF BLUE AND YELLOW RUTHENIAN FLAGS, AND WHI

TE, RED AND BLUE SLOVAK FLAGS. MANY BUILDINGS STILL FLY CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

STRIPES

CZECHS HINT AT ENDING PACT WITH RUSSIANS

Foreign Minister Reported To Have Conferred With Soviet Envoy

Nearly 500,000 Hungarian Troops Await Order To Cross Frontier

OCT 22 1938

30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 21—Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Foreign Minister, was reported tonight to have told the Soviet Minister, Sergei Alexandrovski, that Czechoslovakia is "no longer interested" in its alliance with Russia.

Czechoslovak sources emphasized that the alliance—a purported mutual-assistance pact of which France was a signatory—had not been terminated.

Czechoslovakia stated clearly, however, that it questioned the usefulness of continuing the agreement with Russia.

Another Swing Toward Germany

The Foreign Minister's statement was regarded as further evidence of the swing toward Nazi Germany, and away from Russia, of the new state the Czechs are trying to reshape from the constricted domain left to them by the Munich pact.

It was thought, also, that by pleasing Germany with respect to the Russian pact, a promise of support could be obtained from the Reich in Czechoslovakia's negotiations with Hungary on the minorities question.

OCT 22 1938

As both Poland and Hungary nibbled at this nation's eastern sectors, Premier Jan Syrovy dropped a hint in a statement to the domestic press that the four powers which initialed the Munich agreement would be expected to observe guarantees as to its borders.

"We have shown a spirit of denial," he said, "and made great sacrifices for the preservation of peace.

Count On Powers Assurances

"We have confidence that the assurances given us when we made those sacrifices will be observed. The biggest task confronting the nation at the moment is a definition of its borders.

"An outstanding part of our foreign policy is a sincere effort to come to an understanding with all our neighbors."

The soldier-Premier said that a system of exact equality among the parts of the new state—Bohemia, Slovakia and Carpatho-Russia (Ruthenia)—had been developed.

He added that a tremendous program of work was in prospect, first of all the construction of new highways and railways to unite portions of the dismembered republic.

Czechs Mass Troops In Ruthenian Capital

Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 21 (AP). This tense Ruthenian capital, with a large Hungarian population, was the center tonight of one of the largest concentrations of Czechoslovak troops since the general mobilization last month.

30.24

All railways, bridges, railroad crossings and strategic communications centers are guarded by soldiers shouldering rifles with fixed bayonets. Numerous barracks and garrisons are occupied in Uzhorod and the surrounding country.

OCT 22 1938

17 Districts Under Army Rule

In Ruthenia seventeen districts, but not Uzhorod itself, are under martial law.

Trucks, covered wagons and even ox-drawn carts steadily are moving troops into the area. Their ultimate purpose has not been disclosed, but apparently they were prepared to resist any forcible attempt to wrest Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia.

Troops Massed in Ruthenia

UZHOROD, Czechoslovakia, 21 (A. P.).—Thousands of Czechoslovak soldiers are occupying this city, capital of Ruthenia, and nearby towns in what apparently is one of the largest concentrations of troops since the general Czechoslovak mobilization last month.

OCT 22 1938

Seventeen districts of Ruthenia—focal point in the territorial dispute between Czechoslovakia and Hungary—are under martial law. This city itself, however, is not. 30.24

Uzhorod- Oct 21

ALL RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, RAILROAD CROSSINGS AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS ARE GUARDED BY SOLDIERS SHOULDERING BAYONETED RIFLES.

OCT 22 1938

TRUCKS, COVERED WAGONS AND OX-DRAWN CARTS ARE MOVING TROOPS TO UZHOROD AND ITS ENVIRONS IN AN ALMOST CONSTANT STREAM.

THE ULTIMATE DESTINATION AND EVENTUAL PURPOSE OF THESE SOLDIERS WAS N O T DISCLOSED BUT, APPARENTLY, THEY WERE PREPARED TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT BY FORCE TO TAKE TERRITORY FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY SPLITTING UP RUTHENIA.

OCT 22 1938

(INFORMED QUARTERS IN BUDAPEST SAID A FOURTH CZECHOSLOVAK PROPOSAL FOR SOLUTION OF THE ISSUE WAS MORE LIBERAL THAN

1938

ANY PREVIOUS ONES BUT STILL WAS N O T ACCEPTABLE TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

(ONE OF BUDAPEST'S DEMANDS HAS BEEN A COMMON BORDER WITH POLAND IN THE RUTHENIAN AREA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SOUTHEASTERN TIP.)

OCT 22 1938

ALTHOUGH SOME TROOPS MOBILIZED LAST SEPT. 23 WERE ORDERED DEMOBILIZED AFTER THE MUNICH AGREEMENT, THE MOVEMENTS HERE APPEAR TO BE ACTUAL MOBILIZATION RATHER THAN DEMOBILIZATION.

NUMEROUS BARRACKS AND GARRISONS HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED IN AND AROUND UZHOROD.

Ass-Prague Oct 21

PARTICULAR ATTENTION WAS CALLED IN THE CANCELLATION OF THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS TO "THE DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES" UNDER WHICH THE NATION NOW IS LIVING. OCT 22 1938

EACH YEAR SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE REPUBLIC THE PEOPLE HAVE DEVOTED OCT. 28 TO NATIONWIDE CELEBRATIONS, WITH PARADES, SPEECHES, GENERAL CESSATION OF WORK, AND PATRIOTIC OBSERVANCES.

THE WAR MINISTRY ACTED WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK RED CROSS IN ORDERING RELIEF FOR JEWISH REFUGEES.

OFFICIALS AT THE WAR MINISTRY ASSERTED ORDERS HAD BEEN ISSUED BOTH TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFUGEES AND TO START NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANS ON THEIR ULTIMATE FATE. OCT 22 1938

CZECHOSLOVAKS SAID FLATLY, HOWEVER, THAT THE JEWS WOULD HAVE TO REMAIN IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS--EITHER IN CZECHOSLOVAK OR GERMAN TERRITORY--SINCE THE CONCENTRATION OF REFUGEES IN AND AROUND PRAGUE WAS INCREASING STEADILY AND LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

CZECHS TO IGNORE 20TH ANNIVERSARY

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Government today decreed the cancellation of Czechoslovakia's twentieth birthday party scheduled for next Friday. OCT 22 1938

The Cabinet advised the people to "spend the day in the work of rebuilding the republic," instead of celebrating as in previous years.

October 28 commemorates the bloodless revolution when the Czechs removed the old Austrian administration without resistance after the Vienna Government accepted President Woodrow Wilson's peace terms.

Celebration Called Off.

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Government today decreed cancellation of Czechoslovakia's twentieth birthday party scheduled for next Friday. The Cabinet advised the people to "spend the day in the work of rebuilding the republic," instead of celebrating as in previous years.

The War Ministry in the meanwhile ordered immediate relief sent to three groups of Jewish refugees living in the fields near Breclav.

The 204 refugees, Czechoslovaks said, were forced to leave their homes when the German army of occupation took over Breclav, now the German city of Lundenberg, more than ten days ago. Since then they have been without shelter in a no man's land between German and Czechoslovak territory.

The refugees several days ago telegraphed the British legation in Prague, asking intervention. The legation submitted the problem to the Czechoslovak Government, but official action was delayed until the arrival here last night of a woman Red Cross representative who presented a first hand account of the situation.

She said the refugees were suffering pitifully and that German troops had forbidden trucks loaded with food to go to their encampments.

"The persecution came," she reported, "when the Germans found out that a six-month-old baby had been 'smuggled' from the camp into Lundenberg.

"The German officers said that if one person was 'smuggled' this way, others might also find a way to enter Germany. In revenge, the Germans cut off all supplies and the people, living in ditches along the roadside, have been deprived of all food except what they could gather from the surrounding area."

She made it plain that Czechoslovaks as well as Germans were partly responsible for the plight of the refugees, who had been refused the right to re-enter Czechoslovak territory after isolation between the two military lines.

Among the refugees, the Red Cross representative said, was one of the best known doctors in Breclav, who had gone insane from suffering and malnutrition. She estimated that the refugee groups included about fifty women and children.

MEMEL NAZI LEADER WINNING CONCESSION

Dr. Neumann, Jailed As Plotter, Regaining Civil Rights, Reports Assert

OCT 22 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 21—Authoritative sources said today that full civil rights would be restored to Dr. Ernst Neumann, Memel Nazi leader who in 1939 was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for a plot to deliver Memel to Germany.

At the same time it was believed the Government had decided to shelve two state security bills opposed by Memel Germans. The Memel Diet, legislature of the German-inhabited Memel district of Lithuania, adjourned without making a formal protest against the measures.

Pardoned Last February

These developments followed direct talks between Premier Vladas Mironas and the German Minister to Kaunas, Dr. Erich Zechlin.

Neumann, who was pardoned last February, started a political comeback Tuesday with announcement that he would head the list of German candidates for Parliamentary elections. The Government Propaganda Bureau had insisted that he still was denied electoral rights.

OCT 22 1938

Would End Martial Law

The social democratic measures would end twelve years of martial law, but give the Lithuanian Governor of Memel almost the same powers which military commanders have had.

The Memel territory, 1,099 square miles, was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania February 16, 1923. It has been a hotbed of Nazi agitation.

Lloyd George Terms Munich Pact Yielding To 'Ravenous Greed'

Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 21 (AP)—David Lloyd George today broke the silence he had maintained ever since the Munich peace and denounced "an uneasy and perilous truce bought by abandonment of a democratic ally to the ravenous greed of a powerful aggressor."

OCT 22 1938

His expression took the form of a message supporting Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader in Parliament, in the Glasgow University rectorial election.

Sinclair merited support, Lloyd George said, because of his championship of a policy of collective security.

30.24-1001

LONDON, OCT 21-(AP)-REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED FROM BUDAPEST TODAY THAT NEW CZECH PROPOSALS FOR SETTLING HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE RECEIVED IN BUDAPEST BUT WERE SAID IN WELL INFORMED CIRCLES TO BE UNSATISFACTORY.

30.24-1001

PARIS, OCT 21-(AP)-THE 30-YEAR-OLD COUNT OF PARIS, WHO WOULD BE CROWN PRINCE IF FRANCE WERE A MONARCHY, FLEW INTO FRANCE TODAY IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW, READ A MANIFESTO URGING RESTORATION OF THE KING, THEN SOARED INTO THE AIR TOWARD HIS HOME IN BELGIUM.

Exiled French Pretender Defies Ban in Visit to Paris

Appeal by Count of Paris for Restoration Carried by Official News Agency

OCT 22 1938

30.24

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Count of Paris, son of the Duke of Guise, pretender to the French throne, flew to the vicinity of Paris today in defiance of the law and issued a manifesto calling on France to restore the monarchy for "her salvation."

Soon after handing the manifesto to newspaper men, who met him at a farmhouse near Paris, the count took off for Belgium, where he lives in exile with his father.

It was the first time the thirty-year-old count, who was born in Belgium, had set foot on the soil of the land his ancestors ruled and from which he is barred under penalty of long imprisonment.

See Today's Editorial: "Add Costs of Peace."

Operatives of the Surete Nationale long have been detailed to watch him and his father even in Belgium. His success in landing safely in France caused great excitement.

"I ask you to keep our meeting place secret," the Count said to newspaper men.

The manifesto said the republican form of government had proved powerless and cited France's "defeat" at the Munich four-Power conference as proof that a new form is needed.

The manifesto condemned "irresponsibilities" of Republican leaders which, it declared, had led France "to the brink of ruin."

Although the Count's visit was in defiance of the law and he called for an end of the present form of government, his declaration was issued textually by Havas, French news agency.

Some political circles recalled that Premier Edouard Daladier in a recent speech before the Senate intimated he was ready to become a dictator if "necessary reforms could not be accomplished by democratic methods."

THE COUNT ENDED HIS MANIFESTO WITH THE WORDS:

"I PLEAD ONLY THE CAUSE OF FRANCE. I AM THINKING ONLY OF MY COUNTRY. BEFORE HE IS A PRINCE, A PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF FRANCE IS A FRENCHMAN. HE SUFFERS EVEN MORE FROM THE UNHAPPINESS OF HIS COUNTRY THAN THE IMPOTENCE TO WHICH HE IS CONDEMNED. MY HEART AND MY CONSCIENCE HAVE DICTATED THIS APPEAL.

"HENCEFORTH LET THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND THOSE WHO GOVERN THEM TAKE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES. MAY GOD SAVE FRANCE."

Add-Paris-Oct. 21

"MY DECLARATION," HE SAID, "WILL MAKE A GREATER APPEAL TO ALL FRENCHMEN BECAUSE I AM READING IT ON SOIL OF MY NATIVE LAND, WHICH IS BARRED TO ME BY LAW."

OCT 22 1938

PARIS--SECOND ADD MANIFESTO X X X WAS NEEDED.

THE DUKE AND HIS SON CONSISTENTLY HAVE ASSURED FRANCE THEIR GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT INVOLVE A DICTATORSHIP.

THE COUNT, DECLARING HE SPOKE "AFTER OUR PEACEFUL DEFEAT" AT MUNICH SAID "THE GERMAN DIKTAT (CORRECT) IS NOT ONLY A HUMILIATION WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN OUR HISTORY BUT IT BRINGS A NEW WEAKENING OF OUR STRATEGIC POSITION."

OCT 22 1938

"WILL FRANCE BECOME A SECOND-CLASS NATION?" HE ASKED IN THE MANIFESTO. "I ASK FRENCHMEN TO LISTEN TO MY WARNING."

"WE ALONE CAN PLAY THE ROLE OF UNIFIERS AND WITH ALL FRENCHMEN RE-MAKE FRANCE," HE SAID, REFERRING TO HIS FATHER AND HIMSELF.

CONFERENCE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS PROOF THAT A NEW FORM OF RULE WAS NEEDED.

THE MANIFESTO CONDEMNED "IRRESPONSIBILITIES" OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS WHICH, IT DECLARED, HAD LED FRANCE "TO THE BRINK OF RUIN."

ALTHOUGH THE COUNT'S VISIT WAS IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW AND HE CALLED FOR AN END OF THE PRESENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT, HIS DECLARATION WAS ISSUED TEXTUALLY BY HAVAS, FRENCH NEWS AGENCY.

SOME POLITICAL CIRCLES RECALLED THAT PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER IN A RECENT SPEECH BEFORE THE SENATE INTIMATED HE WAS READY TO BECOME A DICTATOR IF "NECESSARY REFORMS COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY DEMOCRATIC METHODS."

OCT 22 1938

1938

France Hopes To Boost Force To 5,000 Planes

Paris, Oct. 21 (AP)—The French Government today planned reinforcement of air defenses and weighed possibilities of a "declaration of peace" with Germany.

Guy La Chambre, Air Minister, and Charles Pomaret, Labor Minister, decided on vast personnel increases in the airplane industry to permit production of 5,000 planes and 12,000 motors in the next two years.

Pomaret announced he would draft large numbers of unemployed for aviation and allied industries.

Await Report On Hitler Talk

Meanwhile, Premier Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, awaited a full report from Andre Francois-Poncet, new Ambassador to Italy, on his talk with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden Tuesday.

Francois-Poncet, retiring as Ambassador to Germany, was given a farewell audience in which Hitler thanked him for "loyal efforts to bring about a melioration of Franco-German relations."

Daladier and Bonnet hoped to get a Franco-German declaration similar to the document signed by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and Hitler, October 1 at Munich, upon the closing of the four-power conference that dismembered Czechoslovakia.

Cabinet To Meet Today

The Cabinet, meeting tomorrow with President Albert Lebrun, was expected to hear Daladier and Bonnet report on their "soundings" of Hitler as well as defense problems.

In the meantime, a manifesto urging the return to a monarchial form of government was brought to France by the Count of Paris, 30, heir of the Duke of Guise, pretender to the throne. The Count flew into France in violation of the law, read the manifesto and then soared into the air toward his home in Belgium.

Urges Return To Monarchy

The Duke of Guise, who is reputed to be worth about $20,000,000, is 64 and it long has been understood among Royalists that if the Duke should return to France as king he would abdicate in favor of his son.

The manifesto argued that only the return of the royal family could give stability to France, saying:

"The country seems condemned to progressive paralysis born of the sterile collision of efforts which would pull us out of chaos if they harmonized coordinated by a monarchy." It set forth that a republican form of government has proved powerless and referred to the "defeat" of France at the Munich conference on Czechoslovakia as proof that a new form of rule was needed.

About twenty newspaper reporters met the Count at a country estate outside Paris. They were taken to the rendezvous in automobiles by Royalists who had informed them that the Countess of Paris would read them a proclamation. When the Count appeared after their two-hour drive he smilingly apologized for the subterfuge. After reading his manifesto he served champagne, offered the toast, "To the restoration of France."

Rendezvous 40 Miles From Paris

Then he shook hands with his guests, who represented newspapers of all shades of partisanship from Left to Right. The reporters were held virtual prisoners for two hours after the Count went back to the controls of his own plane. His round trip by air was approximately 200 miles. The rendezvous was about forty miles northeast of Paris. The home of the pretender is outside Brussels.

This was the first time on record that the Count has set foot on French soil. He ran the risk of immediate arrest, but there was no sign of police at the estate where he landed.

Time was when such an exploit would have been generally laughed at in France, but today, with France in economic and diplomatic troubles, there were serious aspects to the flight.

Cabinet's Hand Suspected

Many Frenchmen were puzzled by the fact that the semi-official Havas News Agency published the manifesto. Some extreme Rightists went so far as to say that perhaps the Government of Premier Daladier might not have opposed the Count's act.

"LIQUIDATION" OF FRENCH AND GERMAN DIFFERENCES WAS [redacted] BELIEVED STILL TO BE UNACCEPTABLE TO THE FRENCH.

OCT 22 1938

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS [redacted] HAD SAID THAT HITLER HAD PROPOSED TO [redacted] GUARANTEE FRENCH FRONTIERS AGAINST [redacted]

FRANCE WOULD RETURN TOGO AND THE CAMEROONS, FORMER GERMAN COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA, [redacted] AGREE TO GERMAN NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY IN WARPLANES, ASSURE GERMANY OF A FREE HAND IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND RENOUNCE THE FRENCH-RUSSIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

SOME POLITICAL CIRCLES REPORTED BONNET WAS INCLINED TO CONSIDER ALL THESE CONDITIONS [redacted] EXCEPT GERMAN PREPONDERANCE IN THE AIR.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HITLER AGREED THAT THE MUNICH ACCORD OF FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY AND BRITAIN AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TREATY OF 1936 SYMBOLIZED THE WILL OF THE BRITISH AND GERMAN PEOPLES NEVER TO GO TO WAR AGAINST EACH OTHER.

OCT 22 1938

THE FIRST DRAFT OF HITLER'S TERMS FOR

Bonnet Praises Roosevelt Steps

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, in a brief speech tonight praised President Roosevelt's part in "saving European peace" in September. He spoke before the National Confederation of War Veterans.

Teschen Outlaws Communists

TESCHEN, Poland, Oct. 21 (CP).—Government posters warning the populace against affiliating with Communism appeared today on walls and fences of this former Czech city. The posters advised that the Communist party had been officially outlawed in Poland, and that all persons siding or co-operating with the movement would be severely punished.

(ADVANCE)—WARSAW, OCT 21—THE [redacted] ENTIRE POLITICAL SETUP OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE HAS BEEN CHANGED OVERNIGHT IN A MOST ASTONISHING MANNER TO THE ADVANTAGE OF GERMANY BY THE DECISIONS OF THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH CONFERENCE WHICH FINISHED SLICING CZECHOSLOVAKIA UP LIKE A BIRTHDAY CAKE AND GAVE FUEHRER HITLER THE PIECES WITH PLUMS IN THEM.

YOU REALLY HAVE TO BE ON THE GROUND IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD AND TRAVEL FROM THE NORTH DOWN INTO THE BALKANS TO REALIZE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE UPHEAVAL.

THOSE ATTENDING THE MUNICH CONFERENCE UNDOUBTEDLY REALIZED THAT FRENCH AND BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THIS SECTION WOULD SUFFER THROUGH THE OFFERING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS A SACRIFICE ON THE ALTAR OF PEACE. I WAS THERE AND I HEARD THAT OPINION IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES. PROBABLY NOT EVEN THE HOST PESSIMISTIC HOWEVER, VISUALIZED THE EXTENT AND AVALANCHE

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30.2H-1003

SPEED OF THE CHANGE.

GO WHERE YOU WILL AND APPROACH WHOM YOU WILL AMONG THOSE QUALIFIED TO SPEAK AND YOU WILL GET THE SAME BLUNT STORY:

OCT 22 1938

THE VAST INFLUENCE WHICH WAS EXERCISED BY FRANCE, BACKED BY BRITISH FRIENDSHIP, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO HITLER'S KNAPSACK LIKE THE PROVERBIAL MARSHALS BATON; AND HE HAS MARCHED OFF WITH IT TO ESTABLISH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DOMINATION OVER CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS IF HE CAN.

MOST SAY THAT FRENCH INFLUENCE IS ALL BUT DEAD AT THIS MOMENT, AND THAT BRITISH PRESTIGE HAS SUSTAINED A MIGHTY JOLT. SOME WILL DISPUTE SUCH A SWEEPING STATEMENT, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE DAMAGE IS CATASTROPHIC AS FAR AS THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE CONCERNED.

(MORE)-ME920AES

THE POWERFUL POLITICAL MACHINE WHICH FRANCE BUILT AFTER THE WORLD WAR WITH SO MUCH CARE AND AT SUCH GREAT EXPENSE, AS A BULWARK AGAINST GERMANY, HAS BEEN SMASHED.

THE FRENCH SPONSORED LITTLE ENTENTE--CZECHOSLOVAKIA RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA--WHICH WAS TO FIGHT WITH FRANCE IN [illegible] GERMAN AGGRESSION IS COLD ASHES.

THE KEYSTONE OF THIS STRUCTURE WAS CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SMALL BUT STOUT. IF MEMORY SERVES ME RIGHT IT WAS HITLER WHO DESCRIBED THIS PROFRENCH NEIGHBOR AS THE SPRINGBOARD FOR A RUSSIAN ATTACK ON GERMANY.

HAVING ANNEXED THAT PORTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHICH HE WANTS, THE FUEHRER NOW CONTROLS WHAT IS LEFT OF IT AS THOROUGHLY AS HE DOES THE COURTYARD OF HIS RESIDENCE ON WILHELMSTRASSE IN BERLIN TOWN.

SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ENTENTE THEY BOTH ARE MAKING GESTURES OF FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS GERMANY. MY ADVICE IS THAT THEY INTEND TO PLAY BALL WITH THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN, AND HIS ECONOMIC AND TRADE EXPERTS ARE BUSY WITH BOTH COUNTRIES. THIS MEANS MUCH, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF RUMANIA FOR HITLER IS ANXIOUS TO SECURE HER VAST OUTPUT OF OIL AND WHEAT.

THE EXPLANATIONS, WHICH ARE GIVEN WITH PERFECT FREEDOM EVERYWHERE,

30.2H-1003

ARE COUCHED IN ALMOST IDENTICAL LANGUAGE. I HAVE HEARD THIS OVER AND OVER:

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA PUT HER FAITH IN HER FRENCH ALLIANCE. WHEN THE SHOWDOWN CAME THE ALLIANCE DIDN'T SAVE HER. IT IS PATENT THAT THE SMALL COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE CANNOT LOOK FOR ASSISTANCE OF THIS SORT FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND. WE MUST TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES."

ASK IF THESE COUNTRIES INTEND TO COOPERATE WITH HITLER AND YOU GET THE REPLY WITH A SHRUG OF THE SHOULDERS; "SURE. HE'F NOW KINGPI IM THESE PARTS."

OCT 22 1938

THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT THESE NATIONS ARE PREPARED TO HOCK THEIR POLITICAL BIRTHRIGHTS TO GERMANY EVEN THV

ASK IF THESE COUNTRIES INTEND TO COOPERATE WITH HITLER AND YOU GET THE REPLY WITH A SHRUG OF THE SHOULDERS; "SURE. HE'S NOW KINGPIN IN THESE PARTS."

THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT THESE NATIONS ARE PREPARED TO HOCK THEIR POLITICAL BIRTHRIGHTS TO GERMANY EVEN THOUGH IT SEEMS ADVISABLE TO WORK ECONOMICALLY WITH HITLER. POLAND, FOR EXAMPLE, ALTHOUGH VERY FRIENDLY TO BERLIN IS MAINTAINING A HIGHLY INDEPENDENT ATTITUDE AS SHE ALWAYS LAS. AS A MATTER OF FACTPOLAND SAW THE WRITIN

OCT 22 1938

ALWAYS HAS. AS A MATTER OF FACT POLAND SAW THE WRITING ON THE WALL LONG AGO AS REGARDS THE INFLUENCE OF FRANCE IN EASTERN EUROPE. IT WAS THE LATE MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, POLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN, WHO CALLED THE TURN IN 1933.

I UNDERSTAND THAT HE THEN ADVISED FRANCE TO WAGE A PREVENTIVE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AS HE FIGURED IT WOULD HAVE TO BE FOUGHT EVENTUALLY.

1938

FRANCE TURNED DOWN THE IDEA AND PILSUDSKI ALTERED HIS POLICY FORTHWITH. HE SAID THE ALTERNATIVE TO AFFILIATION WITH FRANCE WAS TO COME TO TERMS WITH GERMANY AND HE DID. THERE HAVE BEEN UPS AND DOWNS IN THE FRIENDSHIP BUT IT HAS BEEN FIRM DURING THE PAST YEAR.

IT IS ALSO INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT PILSUDSKI IN 1934 PREDICTED FRANCE'S ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA WOULD RESULT IN BREAKING UP OF FRENCH INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN FOUR OR FIVE YEARS. OCT 22 1938 MANY POLISH PEOPLE CREDIT THE MARSHAL WITH HAVING BEEN PSYCHIC AND POINT TO THIS PREDICTION AS AN EXAMPLE OF HIS EXTRAORDINARY FORESIGHT.

ONE OF THE SWIFTEST, MOST ASTOUNDING CAMPAIGNS IN MODERN WARFARE HAD GIVEN CANTON, BIRTHPLACE OF CHINESE NATIONALISM, TO A CONQUERING JAPANESE ARMY TODAY IN JUST NINE DAYS OF AN OFFENSIVE WHICH STARTED AT BIAS BAY. OCT 22 1938

THE JAPANESE FORCE WAS RELATIVELY SMALL, BUT HIGHLY MOBILE. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE TROOPS WITHDREW BEFORE IT.

IN THE WORDS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, AS THE JAPANESE ENTERED CANTON, "THE CHINESE (CIVILIAN) STARED IMPASSIVELY AT THE NEWCOMERS. THE JAPANESE, WITH FIXED BAYONETS, STARED BACK, AND CANTON WAS A FALLEN CITY."

ON THE HANKOW FRONT, THE JAPANESE REPORTED SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN ALL SECTORS. THE FALL OF CANTON ROBBED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WHO, REUTERS NEWS AGENCY SAID, HAD MOVED FROM HANKOW TO CHANGSHA, 350 AIR MILES NORTH OF CANTON, OF A VALUABLE RAIL SUPPLY LINE.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S "SWING TO THE RIGHT," DESCRIBED AS AN EFFORT TO PLEASE GERMANY AND OBTAIN CHANCELOR HITLER'S SUPPORT IN THE MINORITIES SQUABBLE WITH HUNGARY, APPEARED TO BE FURTHER EMPHASIZED BY A REPORT THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD TOLD THE SOVIET MINISTER IT WAS "NO LONGER INTERESTED" IN ITS ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

THE CZECHS MADE A NEW OFFER TO HUNGARY--TO CEDE MORE THAN HALF THE LAND DEMANDED BY THE LATTER, BUT IT WAS INDICATED THAT THIS WOULD NOT SATISFY BUDAPEST.

LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF HUNGARIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS FACED EACH OTHER ACROSS THE BORDER.

IN A SPEECH AT HANBURG, NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH GOEBBELS ASSERTED GERMANY WOULD BECOME ONE OF THE WORLD'S STRONGEST MILITARY POWERS WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR WAS MARKED BY INSURGENT AIR RAIDS ON BARCELONA, WHERE 24 PERSONS WERE KILLED. OCT 22 1938

AS BRITISH TROOPS PREPARED TO SWEEP THE AREA TO THE SOUTH OF JERUSALEM FREE OF MARAUDING ARAB REBELS, REPORTS PERSISTED THAT JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE WOULD BE GREATLY CURTAILED OR WOULD BE STOPPED ENTIRELY.

THE 30-YEAR OLD COUNT OF PARIS FLEW INTO FRANCE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW, NEAR PARIS READ A MANIFESTO URGING RESTORATION OF THE KING, AND TOOK OFF AGAIN TOWARD HIS BELGIAN HOME. THE COUNT'S FATHER IS THE DUKE OF GUISE. 64. PRETENDER TO THE THRONE.

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 10TH GRAPH, UNDATED INTERNATIONAL, X X X NEAR BRECLAV.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS OCCUPIED UZHOROD, CAPITAL OF RUTHENIA, AND NEARBY TOWNS, APPARENTLY IN READINESS TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT FORCIBLY TO TAKE THAT AREA.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO PUBLISHED A SUMMARY OF A MESSAGE DELIVERED YESTERDAY BY POPE PIUS AT CASTEL GANDOLFO, HIS SUMMER PALACE, DEPLORING PERSECUTION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN A MESSAGE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PARIS, DECLARED IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS WAS NECESSARY FOR "ANY SATISFACTORY AND SECURE WORLD ORDER." OCT 22 1938

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30.24—1005

30.24—1005

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PLANNED REINFORCEMENT OF AIR DEFENSES WHILE WEIGHING A "DECLARATION OF PEACE" WITH GERMANY.

A TYPHOON ROARED IN FROM THE SEA ON TOKYO, LEAVING AT LEAST 226 DEAD, MORE THAN 590 INJURED, ABOUT 230 MISSING, AN ESTIMATED 35,000 HOMELESS AND MORE THAN 24,460 FLOODED HOMES SOME OF WHICH COLLAPSED.

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SPORADIC SNIPING, ETC.,

SWEEPING FORWARD WITH EVIDENTLY IRRESISTIBLE POWER, JAPANESE FORCES TODAY ENTERED CANTON, VITAL SOUTH CHINA SUPPLY CENTER, AND PUSHED TO WITHIN 35 MILES OF HANKOW, CHINA'S PROVISIONAL CAPITAL.

"UTTER CONFUSION" AS THE INVADERS PIERCED CANTON'S FIRST DEFENSES WAS REPORTED IN ADVICES TO HONGKONG. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FLED TO YUNGUN, 92 MILES NORTH. A CEMENT PLANT, POWER PLANT AND OTHER MAJOR UTILITIES WERE DYNAMITED--CHINA'S "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY OF LEAVING NOTHING USEFUL BEHIND.

OCT 22 1938

ENTRY INTO CANTON CAME ON THE 10TH DAY OF JAPAN'S SWIFT DRIVE 100 MILES INLAND FROM THE COAST WITH AN ESTIMATED 42,000 MEN.

SPURTING SUDDENLY AFTER MONTHS OF SLOW, COSTLY PROGRESS AGAINST OBSTINATE CHINESE RESISTANCE IN CENTRAL CHINA, JAPANESE DECLARED AT THE SAME TIME THAT THE EVENTUAL CAPTURE OF HANKOW NOW WAS A CERTAINTY.

CHINESE SENT A FLOOD OF FLOATING MINES DOWN THE YANGTZE RIVER TO HOLD OFF JAPANESE GUNBOATS THAT WERE SAID TO HAVE PASSED OCHENG, ONLY 35 MILES AWAY.

LAND FORCES ON THE SOUTH BANK WERE SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED TAYEH, 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANKOW, AND PUSHED ON TO THE IRON MINING DISTRICT NEARER THE CAPITAL. JAPANESE DECLARED THE NORTHERN COLUMN HAD TAKEN KISHUI, AN IMPORTANT CHINESE OUTPOST 55 MILES FROM HANKOW.

EUROPE'S DIFFICULT MINORITIES PROBLEM SUDDENLY TURNED THE MEMEL SITUATION TENSE. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO SHELVE TWO STATE SECURITY BILLS WHICH HAD BEEN OPPOSED IN GERMAN-INHABITED MEMEL.

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MEMEL, 1,099 SQUARE MILES IN AREA, WAS DETACHED FROM GERMANY AFTER THE WORLD WAR AND GIVEN TO LITHUANIA IN 1923.

IN BUDAPEST, A NEW CZECHOSLOVAK OFFER TO SETTLE HUNGARY'S DEMANDS FOR HER CZECHOSLOVAK MINORITIES WAS SAID TO BE MORE LIBERAL THAN ANY OF THREE PREVIOUS PROPOSALS BUT STILL TO BE UNACCEPTABLE.

WELL-INFORMED SOURCES SAID HUNGARY WOULD APPEAL TO GERMANY, ITALY AND POLAND TO COMPEL CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO SUBMIT TO THE HUNGARIAN DEMANDS BY THE END OF THE MONTH.

IN PRAGUE, THE WAR MINISTRY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE RED CROSS ORDERED IMMEDIATE RELIEF SENT TO THREE GROUPS OF JEWISH REFUGEES REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING PITIFULLY IN FIELDS NEAR BRECLAV.

SPORADIC SNIPING CONTINUED IN JERUSALEM AND STEEL-HELMETED BRITISH TROOPS, HAVING REPOSSESSED THE OLD HOLY CITY, STILL WERE BESIEGING THE MOSQUE OF OMAR. BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES PREPARED TO STRIKE AGAINST ARAB REBELS IN OTHER PARTS OF PALESTINE BUT KEPT THEIR NEXT OBJECTIVE SECRET.

REPORTS FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES INDICATED PREPARATIONS WERE VIRTUALLY COMPLETE FOR AN OFFENSIVE AIMED AT IMPROVING THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION BEFORE THE THIRD WINTER OF CIVIL WAR SETS IN. INSURGENT AIR RAIDERS TOOK AT LEAST 24 LIVES AND WOUNDED 11 PERSONS IN AN EARLY-MORNING BOMBING OF BARCELONA'S RESIDENTIAL QUARTER.

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12 HUNGARIANS SLAIN IN FIGHT BY CZECH FOES

Terrorists Are Reported Routed in Skirmish in Slovakia.

OCT 23 1938

TROOPS MASSED ON FRONTIER

Former President Benes Reaches England Without Prague Knowing He Had Left.

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The general staff reported today the killing of twelve Hungarian "terrorists" and one Czech gendarme during fighting near Berehovo in Southern Slovakia.

It was said that Czechoslovak troops had captured other alleged Hungarian terrorists, seized their arms and ammunition and surrounded eight persons who made up the remainder of a band operating around Hunyadi, near Berehovo.

In a communique the General Staff also reported that terrorists firing from ambush had wounded two Czech gendarmes at Perechrestna, in the district of Svalava. Gendarmerie officials were ordered to go in pursuit of the assailants, one of whom was wounded fatally and three of whom were captured.

OCT 23 1938

Hungarian Patrols Mentioned.

Hungarian patrols which were reported to have tried to mine a bridge near Svihy were said to have been dispersed on the approach of Czechoslovak soldiers.

A military communique said a First Lieut. Prem of the Hungarian army, who was charged with being the leader of a terrorist band which killed a Czech railroad worker, had been taken prisoner on the outskirts of Munkacevo, holy Jewish city in Ruthenia.

Officials said that the lieutenant was being held for trial at Kosice. The railroad worker died from wounds suffered during a terrorist raid on the Borzava railroad station.

The General Staff also charged that Hungarian airplanes were continuing distribution of provocatory pamphlets in the Komarno district near the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border.

Bands Easily Repulsed.

Military officials said numerous small bands were trying to penetrate Czechoslovak frontier lines but were repulsed easily.

The Czechoslovak radio meanwhile launched an appeal to persons living near the German-occupied areas to remain calm during settlement of disputes arising from allegations that Nazi troops had overstepped the demarcation line.

Observers here regarded the appeal as a further strengthening of relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany and as an attempt to prevent serious outbreaks between the two armed forces facing each other. Prague received the news of the departure of former President Eduard Benes for London only after he had arrived in the British capital.

Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky was reported to have told the Soviet Minister, Sergei Alexandrovski, that Czechoslovakia was no longer interested in its alliance with Russia.

Czechoslovak sources, however, emphasized the fact that the alliance—a mutual assistance pact of which France was a signatory—had not been terminated.

The Foreign Minister's reported statement was regarded as further evidence of Czechoslovakia's swing toward Nazi Germany. It is known that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler wants the Soviet alliance terminated.

Hundreds of Czechoslovak soldiers were encamped along the highway between the Hungarian frontier town of Satoraljaujhely and Uzhorod, so cleverly camouflaged they were visible only upon the closest inspection.

OCT 23 1938

Dispatches from Budapest said Germany and Italy were urging Hungary to accept Czechoslovakia's latest offer—an offer to cede more than half of the land demanded by Hungary—but the Foreign Office remained silent.

In Prague, Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky was reported to have told the Soviet Minister, Sergei Alexandrovski, that Czechoslovakia was no longer interested in its alliance with Russia.

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Benes Leaving Prague.

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—A high Government source said that former President Eduard Benes would leave Prague by airplane today for London, with a possible short stop-over in Paris.

750,000 Czechs Face Hungary

Army Is Massing Along the Border, but Little Fear Is Felt of Military Action.

OCT 23 1938

UZHOROD, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Hundreds of thousands of Czechoslovak troops were ready for action along the Hungarian border today, but the general feeling among them was that Hungary would not resort to military action to enforce her territorial demands.

One authoritative source estimated that 750,000 Czechoslovak soldiers probably were concentrated along the frontier from Komarno deep into Ruthenia.

Dispatches from Balassa Gyarmat, on the Hungarian side of the border, said nearly half a million Hungarian troops faced Czechoslovakia. In some sections, the reports said, officers had difficulties in restraining their men from crossing the line "to free Hungarian brothers and sisters from the Czech terror."

The city of Uzhorod, capital of Ruthenia, literally was filled with troops. All highways were crowded with vehicles taking soldiers to concentration centers.

The time of the former President's departure from the capital was being kept secret at his own wish. The source said Benes, who has accepted an invitation to become visiting professor at the University of Chicago, had expressed a desire to leave Czechoslovakia without a farewell ceremony.

A Government official said that since the former president is now considered only a private citizen, there probably would not be an official delegation at the Prague airport to see him off.

Benes was expected to arrive in London tonight, but the hour was uncertain.

OVER 1,000,000 MEN MASSED ON BORDER

Hungarian And Czech Forces Awaiting Orders To Fight

Budapest Reports Fifth Proposal Has Been Made

OCT 23 1938

By LARRY ALLEN

[By the Associated Press]

Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 22—Whatever the outcome of the diplomatic conversations, more than 1,000,000 soldiers are resting on their arms at either side of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border, ready to fight if needs be over the minorities question.

Hungarian-populated districts of Ruthenia, the most eastern province of this little republic, express increasing concern that serious trouble may develop if the two countries do not soon reach an agreement on the territory demanded by Hungary.

Hungarian Peasants Uneasy

Hungarian peasants and party leaders here even fear that Czechoslovak soldiers might not obey an order to turn over lands to Hungary if such an agreement is initialled.

Apparently there has been little, if any, demobilization of the Czech army in the province of Slovakia, or anywhere along the Hungarian frontier.

The Czechs are ready for any trouble. Many new barbed-wire barricades have sprung up in tilled fields, all railway transportation centers are guarded, and in most towns throughout Ruthenia large detachments of soldiers are bivouaced.

Magyars Await Prague's Fifth Frontier Offer

OCT 23 1938

Budapest Already Spurns It Also May Be Inadequate; Appeal to Hitler, 24-Hour Ultimatum Would Be Next

BUDAPEST, Oct. 22 (AP).—Hungary awaited tonight the fifth in the series of Czechoslovak proposals to settle the dispute over Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Prague government had handed a note to the Hungarian Minister in Prague at noon today, and it was expected here tonight. This official maintained the contents of the new offer were unknown, but, according to diplomatic reports from Prague, the proposal might be far from satisfactory to Hungary.

The fourth proposal arrived here only yesterday. Hungarians described it as inadequate. It was understood to offer cession of about 2,800 square miles of land, but not including a large number of Hungarian-populated towns, among them Pressburg (Bratislava), as against Hungary's demand for about 5,000 square miles.

OCT 23 1938

Two apparently well equipped armies of more than 1,000,000 men still were assembled along the 600-mile Hungarian-Czechoslovak border as statesmen sought a solution of the problem.

Semi-official Czechoslovak sources, according to a Prague dispatch, predicted the minority differences would be solved "during the coming week." They made the forecast after visits by Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, Interior Minister in the autonomous Slovak government, to Premier Jan Syrovy and Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky, of the Prague government.

Hungarian government circles seemed inclined to carry on the negotiations through diplomatic channels for another few days at least. Should these efforts fail, one source said, it was planned that Budapest suggest to Prague that Chancellor Adolf Hitler's compromise plan be accepted. This plan was said to grant Hungary the right to occupy purely Hungarian minority districts in Slovakia and Ruthenia, according to the 1910 census, except for some border places like Pressburg, Neutra Nitra, Kaschau (Kosice) and Ungvar (Uzhorod).

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Among the Hungarian demands still ungranted were said to be plebiscites in Slovakia and Ruthenia to decide whether those areas preferred to remain with Czechoslovakia or to return to Hungary, to which they belonged before the World War. If Ruthenia voted in favor of Hungary, Budapest's ambition for a common frontier with Poland would be realized. Such a plebiscite, however, was said not to be included in Hitler's plan.

Should the Czechoslovaks refuse again, some quarters said, Hungary would issue a twenty-four-hour ultimatum to accept her demands. If it were defied, one usually well informed diplomat said, Hungary's army would be ordered to march into Czechoslovakia and occupy Hungarian-populated territories.

Among both Hungarian and Czechoslovak diplomats there appeared to be an increasing desire to leave the decision to a foreign jury, possibly Hitler himself. Both seemed to feel they could not themselves make a satisfactory agreement.

An increasing war spirit, however, was noticeable in official Hungarian circles, and Hungary no longer appeared wary of the consequences of armed force against Czechoslovakia.

Thirteen Slain on Border

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (AP).—The General Staff reported today the killing of twelve Hungarian terrorists and one Czech gendarme during fighting near Berehovo in southern Slovakia. It declared Czechoslovak troops captured a number of alleged Hungarian terrorists, seized their arms and surrounded eight persons who made up the remainder of a band operating around Hunyadi, near Berehovo.

In a communique it further reported that terrorists firing from ambush had wounded two Czech gendarmes at Perechrestna, in the district of Svalava. Gendarmerie officials were ordered in pursuit of the attackers, one of whom was wounded fatally and three of whom were captured.

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Hungarian partols, which were reported to have tried to mine a bridge near Svihy, were said to have been dispersed on the approach of Czechoslovak soldiers.

The communique said that a Lieutenant Prem, of the Hungarian Army, who was accused of being the leader of a terrorist band which killed a Czech railroad worker, had been taken prisoner on the outskirts of Munkacs (Munkacevo), holy Jewish city in Ruthenia. Officials said the lieutenant was being held for trial at Kassa (Kosice). The railroad worker died of wounds suffered during a terrorist raid on the Borzava railroad station.

1938

30.24-1007

HUNGARIANS ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER INSIST THEIR HOME COUNTRY SHOULD HAVE RETURNED TO HER ALL AREAS PREDOMINANTLY POPULATED BY THEIR NATIONALITY ON THE BASIS OF THE MUNICH ACCORD WHICH TURNED OVER SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY.

MOREOVER, THEY ARGUE THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION SHOULD BE GIVEN OTHER DISTRICTS WHERE HUNGARIANS NUMBER 50 PER CENT OR LESS.

MOST HUNGARIANS DOUBT THAT ALL THE TERRITORIAL DEMANDS OF BUDAPEST WILL BE MET, BUT HOPE THAT ANY AGREEMENT WILL PROVIDE FOR A BIG SLASH OF TERRITORY THROUGH RUTHENIA WHICH WOULD GIVE HUNGARY AND POLAND A COMMON BORDER.

(REPORTS FROM BUDAPEST SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LATEST OFFER, TO CEDE MORE THAN HALF OF THE LAND HUNGARY DEMANDS, WAS BEING URGED ON THE GOVERNMENT BY GERMANY AND ITALY. UNOFFICIAL REPORTS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS HAVE INCIATED THAT THE REICH DOES NOT LOOK ON THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON HUNGARIAN-POLISH FRONTIER WITH ANY FAVOR.

COMPLICATING THE PROBLEM OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT IS THE FACT THAT POPULATION FIGURES ARE IN SHARP DISPUTE.

JEWISH BUSINESS OPERATORS HERE SAID THERE HAD BEEN SOME INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST JEWS. WHETHER THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HEADED BY PREMIER BRODY OF RUTHENIA CONTEMPLATED ANY ANTI-SEMITIC ACTION WAS UNDETERMINED.

(JEWS ARE BEING DETAINED IN PRAGUE. THE GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED THE ACTION AS AN EMERGENCY ONE TO DEAL WITH THE REFUGEE PROBLEM CREATED BY THE EVACUATION OF SUDETENLAND.)

BENES IN BRITAIN ON HEALTH MISSION

Former President Of Czechoslovakia Arrives By Plane From Prague

Retreat Kept Secret Because Of Fear Of Attempt On His Life

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 22—A tragic figure, Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, stepped from an airliner here today, his twenty-five years of illustrious statesmanship all but nullified.

He was on his way, ultimately, to the United States to lecture at the University of Chicago. But first he must mend his broken health.

Nervous, depressed and sick, Benes made a dramatic flight into voluntary exile from the nation he helped forge and which, on the eve of its twentieth anniversary, he watched pay Adolf Hitler's price for Europe's peace.

Wife And Aides With Him

The man who was known as "Europe's smartest little statesman" came unheralded and alone except for his wife and secretaries. He already had landed at Croydon Airdrome before his countrymen learned he had left Czechoslovakia.

All he sought was peace, rest and forgetfulness after his months of vain struggle to save central Europe's democratic bastion from advancing Nazism.

His intimates said he would rest at an English countryside retreat for several months with a possible trip to Switzerland if he found the British winter too rigorous.

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to London, said the health of the former President was "rather badly broken" and pleaded that his privacy be "strictly respected."

Political Significance Denied

Masaryk said that Benes' visit had no political significance whatsoever.

Even his whereabouts was a closely guarded secret. Only by complete isolation, it was said, could he battle against the drain on his strength, which he felt as early as mid-July—long before the crisis which ended in his resignation.

He had made other frequent visits to England for the diplomatic and scholarly pursuits in which he always delighted. His first was in 1906, when he came to London to study English and the lives of English statesmen, living in a modest boarding house on a small scholarship.

Once Was Guest Of Premier

Once when he arrived in London during the time the late Ramsay MacDonald was Prime Minister, he hurried to Chequers to spend a week-end with the Scotsman who shares his League of Nations ideals.

Many of Benes' earlier visits had included calls on the late Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary and the peacemaker of Locarno.

But this time he had no plans to see Sir Austen's half-brother, Neville—Prime Minister Chamberlain—or any other statesman or diplomat. He was just plain Eduard Benes, private citizen of Czechoslovakia, trying to regain his strength to start life over again as professor.

Assassination Attempts Feared

His flight from Prague to England was kept just as secret as his many trips twenty years ago, when he was a professor in Prague University and an ardent Czech patriot, carefully watched by Austrian police.

The precautions of secrecy today were said to have been from friends' fears for his life. They said he might have been endangered by remaining in the country which many Czechoslovaks consider was ruined chiefly through his policy of cooperation with Great Britain, France and Russia.

Benes Reaches London.

LONDON, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Former President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, flying for the first time, arrived today in the country which gained European peace at the expense of the republic of which he was co-founder. He landed at Croydon airport at noon, sick and tired, and motored immediately to a country retreat, where one of his intimates said he would rest for several months.

This statement was taken to mean the former President would not proceed to Chicago, where he will lecture at the University of Chicago, until after Christmas at least. His immediate plans remained indefinite, however.

FRANCE ORDERS LONGER HOURS IN ARMS PLANTS

Government Will Compel Munitions Workers to Put In Extra Time.

STERN MEASURES ADOPTED

High Commission Will Direct Speedy Arming—Changes in Diplomatic Posts.

PARIS, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The Cabinet virtually decided today on appointment of a special high commissioner for armaments to speed up France's rearming, Ministers reported, and also approved stern measures to force workers in national defense factories to put in extra hours.

Leon Archambaud, president of the sub-committee of the Chamber of Deputies on national defense, was said to be the probable choice to direct the speed-up judged necessary after the recent international crisis.

Ministers on leaving the Cabinet meeting said the position would be equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister.

Will Issue Defense Loan.

It also was stated that Premier Edouard Daladier proposed to issue a large national defense loan in the form of bonds of 70 francs ($1.66) nominal value which would be redeemable for 100 francs ($2.66) in thirty years. Otherwise they would carry no interest.

Details of the measures to force workers to put in extra hours were not given in a brief communique, but it was stated that they would be "immediately applied."

Workers in airplane plants refused after the recent international crisis to work more than 40 hours a week. Premier Edouard Daladier insisted, however, that he must extend the working week possibly to 45 hours in view of the urgent necessity for more planes.

A similar extension of the work week is necessary in some other factories concerned with armaments, the Premier said, to keep pace with increased armaments in Germany.

Diplomats Get New Posts.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet informed the Cabinet of a number of proposed changes in France's diplomatic corps abroad, but the communique said the list of transfers and appointments would not be made public immediately.

Mr. Bonnet also informed the Cabinet of recent international developments, including his recent talks with the German ambassador for the reported purpose of reaching a French-German non-aggression agreement.

While the diplomatic changes were not issued immediately, Ministers said Jules Henry, former counselor in the French embassy in Washington and now chief of Bonnet's Cabinet in the Foreign Office, was appointed Ambassador to Barcelona. They said he would succeed Eric Labonne who will become Resident-General at Tunis.

They also reported that Paul Naggiar, Ambassador to China, was transferred to the ambassadorship at Moscow. Pierre Comert, until now head of the press section of the foreign Ministry, was appointed sub-director of the Foreign Office section for America.

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FRANCE TO ADD EXTRA HOURS AT ARMS PLANTS

Will Compel Workers To Exceed Forty-Hour Week Limit

Order To Apply Especially To Factories Making Planes And Allied Industries

OCT 23 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 22—The French Government made it plain after a Cabinet meeting today that it had committed itself to a heavy rearmament program unless some kind of agreement could be obtained to minimize Europe's war dangers.

There was ample evidence that this policy was decided in close accord with Great Britain which also is pushing rearmament.

To Have Arms Commissioner

In France, immediate measures took the form of plans for speedy appointment of a high commissioner for armaments and the promise of immediate, stern measures to force employes of arms and airplane factories to work longer than the forty-hour week.

After the Cabinet meeting, Ministers said the Government proposed summary dismissal of workers in airplane and arms plants who balked at the longer hours. X47142

The decision followed the announcement by the British Air Ministry last night of plans to step up war-plane production to match the air rearmament of Germany which, it is estimated, will have 6,000 or more first-line fighting planes by next spring.

Archambaud May Get Post

Leon Archambaud, president of the Chamber of Deputies subcommittee on national defense, was considered the most likely choice to direct France's armaments speedup. Ministers said the high commissioner for armaments would rank virtually as a member of the Cabinet.

The statement of Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, in the home press that Italy views strides toward stronger armaments in the United States, Great Britain and France as contrary to the spirit of Munich appears to have fallen on deaf ears.

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, informed the Cabinet of conversations with Germany in an attempt to reach a non-aggression agreement but the measures announced simultaneously to speed up armaments indicated that the Government was taking no chances.

Reich's Intentions Distrusted

An atmosphere of distrust of Germany's intentions persisted in a large part of French political circles and among the general public where the "Munich peace" is widely regarded as a capitulation forced on the democracies by lack of preparedness.

Premier Edouard Daladier outlined to the ministers his plans to use the forty-day decree powers voted him by Parliament to build up France's economic and financial structures. That authority expires November 15.

No hint leaked out, however, as to what steps were to be taken except that a large bond issue is likely for financing the rearmament program.

New Envoy To Moscow Named

Belief in some quarters that France was about to turn a cold shoulder on Soviet Russia was weakened by announcement of a series of important diplomatic shifts, including appointment of Paul Naggiar, Ambassador to China, as Ambassador to Moscow.

Naggiar is known as one of France's ablest diplomats, with a particularly keen knowledge of the Far East.

The appointment of Jules Henry, former charge d'affaires in the Embassy at Washington, as Ambassador to Government Spain, also was viewed as significant. Henry is one of Bonnet's closest aides. X13

It had been hoped in Rightist circles that the Government would leave both the Moscow and Barcelona posts in the hands of minor officials as evidence of its desire for closer collaboration with Berlin and Rome.

Roughly one-third of the Senate will be elected by indirect vote tomorrow. Little political importance is attached, however, to these elections by departmental commissions composed of Deputies, departmental councillors and delegates chosen by municipal councils.

Of the Upper House's 314 seats, ninety-seven will be at stake in the first third of the nation's departments taken in alphabetical order. Senators serve nine-year terms, with one-third of them elected every three years. There is no popular vote for Senators.

Among the major candidates are two Cabinet Ministers, Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, and Henry Queuille, Minister of Agriculture.

GERMANY AWAITS MOVE ON COLONIES

Foreign Office Mouthpiece Says Initiative Rests With Britain And France

Says Sound Common Sense For Justice Commands Return Of Territory

X47130

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 22—The initiative in moves to restore to Germany her war-lost colonies lies principally with Great Britain and France, the *Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz*, mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, said tonight.

The semi-official organ restated the German position on the colonial issue, which has been bobbing up persistently since settlement of the Sudetenland problem, in assailing "certain English circles" in connection with the colonies.

Says New Unrest Is Being Caused

It accused these quarters, apparently anxious to cash in now, unrest on the one hand by inciting demonstrations counter to the German colonial claims, and on the other by wishing to force Germany to set a date for negotiating the problem.

Such maneuvers, *Korrespondenz* said, could have no effect on Germany's colonial viewpoint or her manner of handling the problem. The paper said:

"Germany claims nothing which belongs to others by course of law. In turn, however, the Reich lays claim to those possessions which once were taken away from her on the basis of slanderous assertions. . . .

Blames False Suppositions

"If the German colonies have been left to the exploitation of others for twenty years, sound common sense for justice now commands—the longer the more urgently—that earlier injustice finally be rectified and that the trustees return the possessions to the country from which they were taken away under false suppositions.

"The initiative for solving the affair lies not with Germany, but with all those who are responsible for beginning compensation."

Nazis Bar Jewish Party From Former Colony

Windhoek, Southwest Africa, Oct. 22 (AP)—It was reliably reported here today that German authorities had forbidden a party of Jews to travel from Germany to Southwest Africa because they were unwilling to allow Jews to settle in the former German colonies until settlement of the colonial question.

German authorities were said to have canceled the passports of the Jews at the last moment after the party previously had obtained authorization for the trip from both Berlin and Southwest African authorities.

Southwest Africa is mandated to the Union of South Africa, a British dominion.

OCT 23 1938

ARMS MOVE GAINS FORCE IN BRITAIN

All Classes Are Demanding Greater Effort To Make Nation Strong

X45.30 12

OCT 23 1938

Development Regarded By Reich And Italy As Blow To Munich Pact

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 22—One of the foremost problems facing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain after the "Munich peace" is to push Britain's rearmament program on a still vaster scale and, at the same time, continue his policy of appeasement with Germany and Italy.

The British public, from the man in the street to the aristocrats and big-moneyed classes, is demanding a greater national effort to make the nation strong.

On the other hand, Germany and Italy, ever distrustful of democratic motives, see such a development as a blow to the hopes for arms limitation born at the Munich four-power conference.

Reich And Italy Would Follow Suit

If Britain and France were to show so little faith in the Munich accord as to speed up their own armaments, Germany and Italy would have to do the same, say the inspired Nazi and Fascist press.

Even in high British quarters there is little attempt to conceal pessimism over the future of relations between the two Western democracies and the two authoritarian nations.

Big obstacles lie ahead—colonies, Spain, economic issues—and Britons from right to left are insisting that the only way the democracies can hold their own with the dictators in any settlement is through armed strength.

The document that Mr. Chamberlain brought back from Munich bearing his own and Adolf Hitler's signatures—a pledge to adjust their differences by consultation and a statement of the desires of their two peoples never again to go to war against each other—has done little to change this view.

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Skepticism Of Mussolini's Policy

Nor does the British public as a whole regard Premier Mussolini's withdrawal of some of his Italian troops from Spain as an important trend toward better relations with Britain.

Of other factors in the changed European situation, Left Wing circles particularly are disturbed by indications that Britain and France are to rule Russia completely out of their future European plans.

Even before the recent crisis, the British Government showed no desire to deal with Soviet Russia. But when war seemed inevitable, an authoritative announcement said that if Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, France would go to the aid of her ally and Britain and Russia would [illegible] by France. OCT 23 1938

Revealed Distrust Of Soviet

After the Munich peace in which Russia had no part, however, a British Cabinet member, Lord Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, disclosed how little the Government counted on Russian help.

His statement that the Soviet Union had made only vague promises because of its military weakness drew a bitter retort from the Russian Embassy here.

But Lord Winterton's statement indicated to many that Britain now would seek to isolate the U. S. S. R. from European councils more than ever.

With Czechoslovakia fast falling into the German orbit of influence and losing her democratic character, other British quarters also are attacking the frontier guarantee which Britain and France gave at Munich.

Oppose Guarantee To Czechs

They contend that Czechoslovakia is to become a satellite state and the guarantee is no longer necessary. It is assailed also on grounds that it violates Britain's traditional policy of avoiding continental commitments.

What specific course British foreign policy is to take as a result of the Munich peace, Mr. Chamberlain has not disclosed. His silence has added to the anxiety over the future of the empire.

The Prime Minister is expected, however, to give some indication of his plans when Parliament reassembles November 1.

Then, also, he may tell whether the symbolic withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain meets his conditions for bringing the long-dormant Anglo-Italian friendship accord into force. Signed last Easter, it has never been made operative because Chamberlain's demands for prior "settlement" in Spain have not been fulfilled.

For him to consent to making the pact effective would bring sure charges from the Left that he has given in once again to a dictator. But Mr. Chamberlain's whole policy toward the Spanish war has been unpopular with the Left and he has refused to alter it to please this opposition. OCT 23 1938

German territorial expansion has not yet reached the British Empire or struck directly at British interests.

Colonies Soon May Be Issue

But the time when it will does not seem far off, for the question of war-lost colonies is high up on the German program, now that Czechoslovakia is out of the way.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Führer told him that the demands for colonies was not a question over which to go to war. But many Britons saw this as meaning only that Hitler expected his colonial demands to be met without war and considered that the threat of force always would be in the background to reinforce his claims.

Unless Britain's armed strength were sufficient to match Germany's, many British quarters believe, there could be no compromise but only surrender to Hitler's dictates.

To prepare for such a contingency, the British public now is insisting that the nation's arms be brought quickly to a parity with Germany's.

Mr. Chamberlain must decide how to do this without embittering Germany and losing [illegible] appeasement with the Munich pact. OCT 23 1938

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30.24-1009

ADA-LONDON-OCT-22

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, HOME SECRETARY, SOUGHT TO REASSURE GERMANY IN THE SPEECH THIS WEEK IN WHICH HE DEFENDED BRITAIN'S WAR PREPARATIONS AS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST SOME SUCCESSOR TO HITLER WHO MAY NOT SHARE THE FUEHRER'S VIEWS.

OCT 23 1938

OTHER URGENT PROBLEMS HAVE DEVELOPED THIS WEEK FOR CHAMBERLAIN IN THE APPARENT HITCH IN BRITISH-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS AND IN THE FALL OF CANTON TO THE JAPANESE, STRIKING A SEVERE ECONOMIC BLOW TO HONGKONG.

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS EXPECTED TO FILL TWO CABINET VACANCIES--LEFT BY THE RESIGNATION OF ALFRED DUFF COOPER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, AND THE DEATH OF LORD STANLEY, DOMINIONS SECRETARY--THIS WEEK.

SOME QUARTERS HAD EXPECTED HE MIGHT MAKE AN EXTENSIVE CABINET RESHUFFLE, POSSIBLY CREATING ADDITIONAL MINISTRIES FOR MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES AND FOR A NATIONAL REGISTER OF MANPOWER.

INFORMED OPINION NOW, HOWEVER, WAS THAT ONLY TWO VACANCIES MIGHT BE FILLED AT THIS TIME.

BERLIN, OCT.22-(AP)-THE RESIDENTS OF SUDETENLAND MAY CHOOSE THEIR DEPUTIES NEXT MONTH FOR REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S NON-DEBATIVE PARLIAMENT IN THE SUBSTITUTION OF CIVIL RULE FOR MILITARY IN THE NEWEST PART OF GERMANY.

OCT 23 1938 X47:32

NO GENERAL ELECTION FOR A COMPLETE RENEWAL OF THE REICHSTAG, HITLER'S SOUNDING BOARD, WILL BE HELD, OFFICIALS SAID--ONLY THE INHABITANTS OF SUDETENLAND WILL VOTE ON THE AS YET UNDETERMINED ELECTION DAY.

IN THIS AND OTHER RESPECTS THE ANNEXATION OF THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY AND ITS PREPONDERANT GERMANIC MINORITY WILL DIFFER FROM THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA.

WHEN AUSTRIA WAS ANNEXED ALL GREATER GERMANY VOTED ON EXPANSION

30.24-1009

OF THE REICHSTAG AND RENDERED A VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS "JA" ON THE QUESTION OF APPROVING THE ANSCHLUSS.

IN SUDETENLAND VOTERS WILL NOT BE ASKED WHETHER THEY APPROVE THE UNION WON BY THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH CONFERENCE, OFFICIALS SAID, ADDING: "THIS WOULD BE SUPERFLUOUS." OCT 23 1938

THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, LED BY KONRAD HENLEIN, NOW GERMAN COMMISSIONER FOR SUDETENLAND, WAS BEING TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST (NAZI) PARTY. THE SUDETENLAND ELECTION WILL NOT BE HELD UNTIL THE ABSORPTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

NOT ALL SUDETEN PARTY MEMBERS WERE BEING ACCEPTED BY THE NAZIS. HENLEIN'S LISTS WERE CAREFULLY CHECKED AND ONLY THOSE MEMBERS ADJUDGED AS DESERVING NAZI PARTY MEMBERSHIP WERE BEING ACCEPTED.

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT MOST OF THE SUDETEN DEPUTIES WHO FORMERLY SAT IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENT AT PRAGUE AND HELPED LEAD IN THE MINORITY CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT WILL BE HONORED WITH SEATS IN THE REICHSTAG.

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RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS EXPECTED TO BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION SAID THEY HOPED THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN BERLIN AND VIENNA, VIA PRAGUE, COULD START RUNNING "WITHIN FIVE OR SIX DAYS."

CZECHOSLOVAKS WERE RETURNING SOME ROLLING STOCK WHICH THEY TOOK WITH THEM IN THE EVACUATION OF SUDETENLAND. FRENCH AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES SUPPORTED THE GERMAN VIEW THAT THE EQUIPMENT BELONGED TO THE SUDETENS BECAUSE THEY HELPED PAY FOR IT IN TAXES AND OTHERWISE.

OCT

THE NEW BORDER BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY WAS THROWN OPEN TODAY TO FREE TRADE FOR AN UNSPECIFIED PERIOD BUT THE ORDER ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER APPLIED ONLY TO SUDETENLAND--NOT THE REST OF GERMANY.

1938

CZECHOSLOVAK GOODS WERE FLOWING DUTY FREE INTO SUDETENLAND AND SUDETEN GOODS WERE GOING INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA JUST AS THEY DID BEFORE THE GERMANS MARCHED IN EARLY THIS MONTH.

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TODAY REAFFIRMING THE NATION'S NEUTRALITY. THE CABINET HAD BEEN RECALLED TO DISCUSS THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE COMMUNIQUE SUGGESTED THAT, WITH LATVIA AND ESTONIA, LITHUANIA SHOULD MAKE RENEWED EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH ITS GREAT NEIGHBORING POWERS.

IN VIEW OF DIFFERING OPINION IN GERMANY AND POLAND OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD LITHUANIA HAD DECIDED TO REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL. (POLAND HAS FAVORED GRANTING HUNGARY EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY WHICH WOULD MAKE A JOINT POLISH-HUNGARIAN BOUNDARY, AND GERMANY HAS OPPOSED IT.)

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWED INDICATIONS THAT THE KAUNAS GOVERNMENT WAS PLANNING TO GRANT MINORITY RIGHTS TO THE POLES IN LITHUANIA AND TO SUPPRESS A PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION DEMANDING THE RECONQUEST FROM POLAND OF THE TRADITIONAL LITHUANIAN CAPITAL VILNA.

ONLY LAST MARCH LITHUANIA BOWED TO THE WISHES OF POLAND AND SURRENDERED VILNA. A DAY LATER POLISH TROOPS PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS.

IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S GESTURE TOWARD APPEASEMENT OF POLAND WAS DUE TO A STRONG POLISH PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF THE POLISH MINORITY.

Hungary Bars 5th Czech Offer, Ready to March In Wednesday

Poles Plan to Invade Ruthenia at Once; Crisis Looms in Budapest as Magyar Nazis Assail Government for Hesitating

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23.—The Hungarian government, in an official communique, stated today that the latest Czechoslovak territorial proposals were unacceptable, and well informed sources here indicated that Hungary would wait no longer than Wednesday for a satisfactory reply. These sources hinted that an order for the Hungarian Army to march into Slovakia would be given if Czechoslovakia did not agree to Hungary's demands.

At the same time, it was said in diplomatic quarters that Poland planned to march into Ruthenia the moment Hungary started an advance into Slovakia. The Hungarian Army was in position along Czechoslovakia's border, ready to move at a moment's notice.

It was believed this was only one of the reasons, however, why the Hungarian Cabinet seemed determined to settle this week the question of the Magyar minority in Slovakia or begin occupation of the territory.

A [illegible] political situation [illegible] in the background and was expected to continue until the dispute with Czechoslovakia was settled.

Hungarian Nazis have strongly criticized the government for its failure to act with greater speed and determination when Germany and Poland marched in and occupied their respective minority districts in the Sudetenland and Silesia.

Many Demonstrations Held

Street demonstrations took place all over Hungary today, with hundreds of thousands of participants demanding "immediate occupation" of the Czechoslovak districts in which Hungarians claim 1,000,000 or more Magyars have lived since the World War.

Budapest police banned a scheduled procession because of fear of disturbances.

The Government communique said the Czechoslovak proposals, the fifth set to be made, constituted an attempt to give greater satisfaction to the Magyar geographical requirements but were unacceptable because they left important Hungarian towns such as Pozsony Nitra, Kassa, Ungvar and Munkacs under Czechoslovak sovereignty.

Hints At Modifications

It said the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister informed the Hungarian Government his proposal should be taken as a general basis for negotiation and not as excluding future modifications.

The details of the Czechoslovak offer and the Hungarian answer will be published simultaneously by the two governments when the Hungarian answer is received by the Czechoslovak Cabinet, it was said.

The Hungarian Nazi newspaper "Magyarsag" reported today that 360 armed members of a Hungarian Nazi "Free Corps" had been caught by the Czechoslovaks and were awaiting trial. It was the first admission that there was a Hungarian Nazi "Free Corps," previous reports of such an organization having been denied officially.

Street demonstrations took place throughout Hungary today, with participants demanding "immediate occupation" of the Czechoslovak districts in which Hungarians claim 1,000,000 or more Magyars have lived since the World War. Budapest police banned a scheduled procession because of fear of disturbances.

The government communique said the Czechoslovak proposals, the fifth set to be made, constituted an attempt to give greater satisfaction to Magyar geographical requirements, but were unacceptable because they left important Hungarian towns, such as Pozsony (Bratislava) or

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Nitra (Neutra), Kassa (Kosice), Ungvar (Uzhorod) and Munkacs (Mukacevo), under Czechoslovak sovereignty.

It said the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister informed the Hungarian government his proposal should be taken as a general basis for negotiation and not as excluding future modifications.

Vice-Secretary of State Pataky, minorities expert and a member of the Hungarian delegation at the recent Komarom conference, left for Prague on a mission understood connected with Budapest's claims.

The details of the Czechoslovak offer and the Hungarian answer will be published simultaneously by the two governments when the Hungarian answer is received by the Czechoslovak Cabinet, it was said. The offer, delivered here last night, was understood to have included the suggestion of a new conference for signing an agreement, should an understanding in principle be reached by the two governments.

The semi-official newspaper "Pester Lloyd" published an appeal from Andreas Pirhala, president of the First Slovak Catholic Union in the United States, to Premier Bela Imredy of Hungary and other European statesmen. The appeal said, in part:

"On behalf of North American Slovaks, we appeal to you to exercise your influence that the right of self-determination be granted our brothers in Slovakia.

"In 1918 we accepted the Czech offer to lay the foundations for Czechoslovakia on the basis of equal autonomous rights for the Slovaks. In the following twenty years the Slovaks were deprived of this right. Hundreds of Slovaks were imprisoned by Czechs and Slovak culture was suppressed."

The appeal concluded with the statement that Slovaks wanted the opportunity to decide to which country—Hungary or Czechoslovakia—they desired to belong in the future.

Vice Secretary of State Pataky, minorities' expert and a member of the Hungarian delegation at the recent Komarom conference, left for Prague on a mission understood to be connected with Budapest's claims.

Hungarian military circles were [illegible] and some high officers

Continued on Page Seven

were reported to have suggested the establishment of a military dictatorship "to waste no more time in fruitless parleys with the Czechoslovak Government" and "to start action immediately."

Political circles, however, said such a move was unnecessary since Premier Bela Imredy and Foreign Minister [illegible] de Kanya have been in [illegible] with Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and left decisions in the dispute to him, the nation's idol.

The latest Czechoslovak proposals were studied by the Regent today in the presence of the Cabinet.

Parleys Started Oct. 13

The first conference on Hungary's claims, held at Komarom (Komarno), broke up October 13 and Hungary announced it would appeal to the four powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, which settled Germany's claims on Czechoslovakia for the Sudetenland. The four powers were reluctant to intervene and negotiations since have proceeded [illegible] Budapest and Prague governments.

1938

30.24-1011

30.24-1011

IT WAS ONLY FRIDAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOURTH PLAN TO MEET THE HUNGARIAN CLAIMS WAS RECEIVED. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO OFFER ABOUT 2,8[illegible] SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY TO HUNGARY, AS AGAINST THE LATTER'S DEMAND FOR ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE MILES.

OCT 24 1938

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REPORTED THAT GERMANY URGED THE TWO NATIONS TO COMPROMISE ACCORDING TO A PLAN BY REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER WHICH WOULD GIVE HUNGARY ABOUT 66 PER CENT OF HER DEMANDS.

GERMANY FURTHER WAS STATED TO HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE BECAUSE THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT COULD REORGANIZE ITS LIFE AND REESTABLISH PEACE IN MIDDLE EUROPE ONLY AFTER FRIENDSHIP WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NEIGHBORS WAS REACHED AND HER NEW BORDERS WERE GUARANTEED.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY STILL OCT 24 1938 OF CONTINUING THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR ANOTHER FEW DAYS.

SHOULD THESE FAIL, ONE SOURCE CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT SAID HUNGARY WOULD SUGGEST THAT HITLER'S PLAN BE ACCEPTED OR THAT THE FOUR POWERS WHICH DREW UP THE MUNICH ACCORD MEET AGAIN IMMEDIATELY TO DRAW A NEW HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER AS THEY DREW A NEW GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

OCT 24 1938

ONE OFFICIAL WARNED THAT IF THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT REFUSED THIS, HUNGARY NO LONGER WOULD HESITATE TO RESORT TO FORCE OF ARMS.

PRIMIER IMREDY IN THE NEWSPAPER FUEGGETLENSEG APPEALED TO THE NATION TO RALLY BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT SO AS TO RECEIVE 1,000,000 NEW CITIZENS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"THESE NEW CITIZENS," HE SAID, "SHALL FIND IN HUNGARY SOCIAL JUSTICE WHICH IS INCORPORATED IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT REFORM PROGRAM."

HE ADDED THAT A NEW "RACIAL MINDED CHRISTIAN HUNGARIAN NATION" WOULD EMERGE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REGENT, ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY.

LONDON, OCT 23-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS UNDERSTOOD TODAY TO HAVE CABLED THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO THROUGH HIS SECRETARY THAT HE WOULD FIX NO DATE FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES UNTIL HE HAD RECOVERED COMPLETELY FROM THE STRAIN OF THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

OCT 24 1938

ONE OF HIS INTIMATES SAID HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA WOULD BE ARRANGED BY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE IS TO LECTURE.

BENES ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY, AND HE STAYED INDOORS TODAY DESPITE BRIGHT FALL SUNSHINE. BUT AN INTIMATE SAID THAT DESPITE HIS FATIGUE AND NERVOUS STRAIN NO FEARS WERE FELT FOR HIS HEALTH.

BE#13PES.

PRAGUE, OCT. 23-(AP)-A NUMBER OF ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS BY YOUTHS SHOUTING "AWAY WITH JEWS" WERE BROKEN UP TODAY BY POLICE WHO DETAINED 17 OF THE DEMONSTRATORS.

THE PROCESSIONS FOR THE MOST PART WERE SMALL, AND SCATTERED QUICKL IN THE FACE OF STRONG POLICE REINFORCEMENTS. ANTI-JEWISH PLACARDS WERE POSTED IN SOME STORES.

OCT 24 1938

A REPORT FROM OLOMOUC, ON THE EDGE OF THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED SUDETENLAND, SAID AN EXPLOSION WRECKED THE INTERIOR OF A BUILDING HOUSING HEADQUARTERS OF SEVERAL GERMAN SOCIETIES. NO ONE WAS HURT.

CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE BLAST WAS SET OFF BY SUDETEN SYMPATHIZERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISTURB CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN RELATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY.

MIC#0PE.

1938

BUDAPEST-THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD HUNGARIAN KEX AND SILESIA.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS TOOK PLACE ALL OVER HUNGARY TODAY WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PARTICIPANTS DEMANDING "IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION" OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DISTRICTS IN WHICH HUNGARIANS CLAIM 1,000,000 OR MORE MAGYARS HAVE LIVED SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

BUDAPEST POLICE BANNED A SCHEDULED PROCESSION BECAUSE OF FEAR OF DISTURBANCES.

OCT 24 1938

THE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK PROPOSALS, THE FIFTH SET TO BE MADE, CONSTITUTED AN ATTEMPT TO GIVE GREATER SATISFACTION TO THE MAGYAR GEOGRAPHICAL REQUIREMENTS BUT WERE UNACCEPTABLE BECAUSE THEY LEFT IMPORTANT HUNGARIAN TOWNS SUCH AS POZSONY NITRA, KASSA, UNGVAR, AND MUNKACS UNDER CZECHOSLOVAK SOVEREIGNTY.

OCT 24 1938

IT SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER INFORMED THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HIS PROPOSAL SHOULD BE TAKEN AS A GENERAL BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION AND NOT AS EXCLUDING FUTURE MODIFICATIONS.

THE DETAILS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK OFFER AND THE HUNGARIAN ANSWER WILL BE PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WHEN THE HUNGARIAN ANSWER IS RECEIVED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK CABINET. IT WAS SAID.

VICE SECRETARY OF STATE X X X ATH GRAF FIRST LEAD.

MITARES

Hungary Makes New Demands

Budapest Says Czechs Must at Once Open Some Disputed Areas to Troops.

OCT 25 1938

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government today demanded that areas in Czechoslovakia with preponderantly Hungarian populations be opened to occupation by Hungarian troops without further delay.

A communique said that Hungary's demands would be submitted to arbitration by a German and Italian jury if Czechoslovakia refused to meet them.

The Government, in a reply to Czechoslovakia's fifth unacceptable offer, also asked a plebiscite not later than November 30 in Czechoslovakian areas of disputed nationality.

The communique noted with satisfaction that agreement had been reached with Prague for cession of large war-lost areas claimed by Hungary. It asked, however, that Ruthenians, Slovaks and other Czechoslovak minorities be given the right of self-determination.

An intense wave of patriotism swept the nation as it waited for an early shodwodwn in the dispute. Informed quarters had said that earlier an army of almost 500,000 men was prepared to cross the Czechoslovak frontier unless Prague accepted the Hungarian demands by Wednesday.

In disputed districts, where a plebiscite would be held, Hungary asked that Czechoslovak troops be withdrawn by November 1 and that civil officials turn over their administrations to international authorities by November 15.

Hungary declared she would be willing to submit her claims, including her demand for the important border city of Britislava to international arbitration if Czechoslovakia refused to accept a plebiscite.

The communique said Germany and Italy should act as arbitrators for the disputed western parts of Czechoslovakia, and Germany, Italy and Poland for the eastern areas.

Hungarians Grow Impatient.

Impatient Hungarians, aroused by the protracted negotiations over their own demands while those of Germany and Poland already have been satisfied, plastered Budapest's billboards with slogans demanding "justice for Hungary."

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Unimpressed by heavy Czechoslovak troop concentrations opposite the Hungarian frontier, army officers and civilians declared "we are not afraid."

The nation, meanwhile, was whipping its forces into peak efficiency. The numbers of soldiers and officers appearing on Budapest streets constantly was increasing and the training of khaki-clad recruits was progressing rapidly.

It was stated in diplomatic circles that the Polish army would march into Ruthenia at the very moment that Hungary starts an advance into Slovakia.

[Official circles in Warsaw declared these reports were "false," asserting that Poland's aim was for a peaceful settlement with Czechoslovakia.]

The Hungarian Government last night announced that Prague's latest territorial proposals had been rejected as unsatisfactory because they left important Hungarian towns under Czechoslovak sovereignty.

Doubt Troops Will March.

Street demonstrations took place all over Hungary with hundreds of thousands of participants demanding "immediate occupation" of the disputed areas. The precarious internal situation in Hungary appeared to be a major reason for the Cabinet's reported decision to act this week, for this situation was expected to remain until the Czechoslovak dispute is settled.

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Foreign diplomatic observers were inclined to believe, however, that Hungary could not afford to endanger the peace of middle Europe at a moment when she already had been offered much territory by Czechoslovakia which, since the world war, had seemed lost to her forever.

Hungary objected to Czechoslovakia's most recent offer on the ground that cities like Bratislava were not included in the territory to be ceded and because her requests for plebiscites in Ruthenia and Slovakia were ignored.

It was understood that the Prague offer closely resembled the "Hitler plan" which, however, was said to take into consideration numerous economic and strategic necessities for the new Hungarian "Czechoslovak border.

According to German suggestions the Slovak capital, Bratislava, in which Slovaks, Germans and Hungarians are represented in almost equal numbers, should be a free city. This, Hungary and Slovakia were said to have accepted.

The "Hitler plan," it was said, did not include plebiscites in Slovakia and Ruthenia as Hungary demanded, nor a common Hungarian-Polish border at the eastern end of Czechoslovakia.

HUNGARY REDUCES TERMS TO PRAGUE

OCT 25 1938

Pressure From Germany, Italy and Poland Also Brings a More Pacific Attitude

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 24.—Premier Bela Imredy declared tonight that if Hungary's "really conciliatory proposals" should be rejected by Czechoslovakia the Hungarian Government would "enforce its justice by all means available to the nation."

The declaration was made in a press statement shortly after a government communiqué had announced that a new compromise proposal had been submitted to Prague. In it Hungary shaved her demands for territorial cessions by about 30 per cent.

The compromise suggestion was offered after Hungary had stood fast for weeks in her demands for the return of large areas inhabited by Magyars in Czechoslovakia. These demands have been termed excessive by Czechoslovakia.

In his press statement Premier Imredy asserted that Hungary hoped for a peaceful settlement. This attitude had been emphasized earlier in a government communiqué.

The new developments followed the preparation of an army of almost 500,000 men along the Czechoslovak frontier for any emergency and reports in well-informed quarters that it would march on Wednesday if Czechoslovakia had not by then acceded to the previous Hungarian demands.

"Advised" by Three Powers

Hungary's new stand was understood in diplomatic quarters to have been taken only after Germany, Italy and Poland had strongly advised her not to continue pushing demands that would be unacceptable to any Czechoslovak Government and would endanger peace.

The latest Hungarian offer, characterized as "final," demanded an answer within forty-eight hours. It contained the following proposals:

1. That undisputed areas of Czechoslovakia claimed by Hungary be occupied by Hungarian troops without further delay.
2. That plebiscites be held in disputed districts not later than Nov. 30.
3. That in the event Czechoslovakia should reject these demands, a German, Polish and Italian joint jury should arbitrate the dispute.
4. That the right of self-determination be given Ruthenians, Slovaks and other nationalities.

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Stern Action as Last Resort

Only if Czechoslovakia should not acknowledge Hungary's "final" offer and the provision for arbitration by the three powers would Hungary feel free to adopt drastic measures.

The offer agreed to plebiscites in economically important and strategic districts, cities and towns that mean much to Hungary and that she previously had demanded outright.

Should the Czechoslovak Government accept the proposals, its troops would have to evacuate about 10,000 square kilometers (3,861 square miles) of "undisputed area" on Nov. 1.

The Czechoslovak Army would have to turn over to Hungary fortifications that were built at a cost of millions of dollars. Rich timber sections, ore mines and an extensive railroad system also would be handed over to Hungary.

A detailed description of the "undisputed area" was not given in the Hungarian communiqué, but it was understood that a map had been attached to the note to Prague.

Hungary was believed to have asked reparation for damages for Hungarian minorities living in these regions.

The request for "self-determination" by Slovaks and Ruthenians was believed to have been the main obstacle in previous negotiations and a point practically unacceptable to

1938

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30.24-1013

CONTENTS OF THE NOTE REMAINED A CAREFULLY GUARDED SECRET.

HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID THE LATEST CZECHOSLOVAK OFFER TO HUNGARY HAD AGREED CESSION OF LARGE AREAS WITH PREDOMINANTLY HUNGARIAN POPULATIONS BUT THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS TRYING TO SAVE A NUMBER OF KEY CITIES, INCLUDING BRATISLAVA, KOSICE AND NITRA.

BECAUSE THE INFLUX OF SUDETENLAND REFUGEES INTO PRAGUE HAS PASSED 40,000, POLICE ISSUED REGULATIONS REQUIRING ALL REFUGEES TO REGISTER WITH AUTHORITIES.

Prague. In diplomatic quarters here it was believed Hungary would give up this one demand if Czechoslovakia would accept the rest.

In the Hungarian Foreign Office it was declared there was no assurance that Czechoslovakia would accept this offer. In other diplomatic circles it was believed that the Czechoslovaks would come forward with still other proposals and that the forty-eight-hour limit set for a reply did not necessarily mean that the problem would be settled within that period.

In the disputed districts where plebiscites would be held, according to the Hungarian offer, Hungary proposes that Czechoslovak troops evacuate by Nov. 1 and civil authorities hand over the administration to international authorities on Nov. 15.

Should the plebiscite proposal be turned down by Prague, Hungary is willing to submit the question of territories, including the important city of Bratislava, to international arbitration. Arbitration for western sections would be by Germany and Italy, and for eastern sections by Germany, Italy and Poland.

Plebiscites for Eight Areas

Premier Bela Imredy declared Imredy said the Hungarian note divided the disputed areas into eight sections, in which plebiscites would be carried out separately.

The eight sections were outlined as follows:

1. The area around Nitra (Neutra), according to a 1910 census, this territory is one of mixed population where it would be extremely difficult to define ethnic boundaries.
2. Jolsva and surrounding communities.
3. The Szomolnok (Schmoelnitz)—Meczenzef area.
4. Kassa (Kosice) and the Hungarian territory to the west.
5. The area east of Kassa, approximately as far as Toke Terebes.
6. The city of Ungvar (Uzhorod).
7. Munkacs (Munkacevo) and its immediate environs.
8. The region of Feketeardo, on the southern edge of Ruthenia bordering Rumania, where a railroad line crosses, and placed in the disputed zones because of that fact.

PANIC GRIPS JEWS LIVING IN PRAGUE

Move To Expel Those Entering Country Since 1914 Gains Impetus

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Oct. 24—A rising tide of anti-Jewish sentiment created a near-panic today among Jews in Czechoslovakia's capital.

Alarm spread among Jewish leaders at the revived anti-Jewish movement which gained proportions after Sokol, largest patriotic organization in the republic, approved a resolution to expel all Jews who entered the country since 1914.

Besiege American Legation

Scores of Jews clamored for emigration permits at the American legation. The crush was so great that legation officials were unable to interview all applicants during regular office hours.

A legation official said all applications were being given careful consideration. Affidavits were being sent by Jews in the United States to help relatives or even persons of the same name but not related.

Two Factors Heighten Alarm

Concern among Jews was heightened by two factors:

1. The Sokol resolution which had the approval of one Cabinet member.
2. That feeling was mounting against them not only as a result of closer Czechoslovak - German relations, but also because a large number of Jews were among thousands of refugees in the vicinity of the capital.

New Note From Hungary

Almost fantastic sums were being offered anyone who had dollars to exchange for Czechoslovak crowns.

The official rate today was slightly less than thirty crowns to the dollar, but when the Sokol resolution became known the rate rose to sixty crowns to the dollar in unofficial street trading.

The Government, meanwhile, called a meeting of the National Cabinet for tomorrow to consider Hungary's latest territorial demands. A new Hungarian note wos delivered to Premier Jan Syrovy today.

ANTI-JEWISH MOVE STARTED IN PRAGUE

Czech Patriotic Society Asks Widespread Expulsion.

PRAGUE, Oct. 24 (A. P.). — The Prague chapter of Sokol, largest patriotic organization in Czechoslovakia, today approved a resolution urging strict control of Jews, including the expulsion of those who entered the country after 1914.

The proposals will be presented to the Government.

The Prague Sokol is the mother chapter of the organization which has branches throughout the country numbering 1,000,000 members.

It voted to propose two anti-Semitic measures to the Cabi

Expulsion of all Jews who entered what is now Czechoslovakia since 1914 and who cannot prove they are entitled by birth to claim Czechoslovak citizenship.

Expulsion of all Jews who registered as Jews in the 1939 census, without regard to their claims to Czechoslovak nationality by birth.

The resolution also suggested stringent regulation of any Jews allowed to remain in the country with laws to govern their "participation in social life."

There were a number of small demonstrations yesterday by youths shouting "Away with Jews." Police broke up the processions and detained seventeen demonstrators.

PRAGUE, OCT. 24-(AP)-A NEW HUNGARIAN NOTE OUTLINING BUDAPEST'S DEMANDS FOR TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS DELIVERED TODAY TO PREMIER GENERAL JAN SYROVY.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEGUN IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE HUNGARIAN DEMANDS. SYROVY WAS REPORTED CONSIDERING A JOINT SESSION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CABINET WITH HIGH OFFICIALS OF AUTONOMOUS SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA TOMORROW.

Publication in the official journal of an order prohibiting the sale in Slovakia of the newspaper Prager Tageblatt was seen as further evidence of an increasing tendency toward anti-Semitism. The newspaper was controlled by Jews and most of its employees were Jewish. Rudolf Thomas, its chief editor, and his wife committed suicide two weeks ago, shortly after cession of the Sudetenland to Germany.

Nazis Demand Lithuania Settle Memel's Status

Declare Duce Under Pledge to Europe as Paper Calls for Self-Determination of 'Memelgau' Inhabitants

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP).—A newspaper at Cologne, in an article apparently inspired officially, said today that Lithuania, in order to win the friendship of Germany, must end the twelve-year-old state of emergency maintained by Lithuania in the Memel territory.

The newspaper, the "Koelnische Zeitung," said further that Lithuania must restore citizenship rights to German leaders and must cease its policy of "filling Memel up with Lithuanians and crowding Germans out of positions."

In other words, Germany will consider itself on friendly terms with Lithuania only if full self-determination is accorded to the inhabitants of the Memel territory, a 1,099,-square-mile region detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania in 1923.

Judging by the example of the Free City of Danzig, Memel could, as a next step, then introduce National Socialism (Nazism) and take orders from Berlin. This arrangement could be continued until such time as the European powers agreed that Memel, acting on the principle of self-determination, had the right to join Germany.

The Cologne newspaper's article, headed "Lithuania at the Crossroads," referred significantly to Memel throughout as "Memelgau."

"Gau" is Nazidom's term for a state or subdivision of a state.

The paper said Lithuania was inclining more to a new political orientation toward Germany, at the expense of its former friendship with Soviet Russia. But, the paper said, "such an orientation (pro-German) would be possible only on condition that the official policy toward Memel is re-examined."

Two recent developments in Lithuania reported as favorable to Germany have been hailed as another victory for Germany's championship of German minorities abroad. These were the shelving of two proposed state security bills, and the announcement by the Kaunas government last Saturday night suggesting that Lithuania should make renewed efforts to improve relations with its powerful neighbors.

Although Chancellor Adolf Hitler stated in his Sportpalast speech here on September 26, that he had no further territorial claims in Europe after the Sudetenland, Nazi commentators are quick to explain these days that this does not mean Germany is not interested in the fate of German minorities in other European states.

Accordingly, hardly had the Sudetenland issue been settled than the German press began to complain of the treatment of the Germans in the Memel territory.

Polish Envoy Sees Ribbentrop

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Oct. 24 (AP).—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop received this afternoon the Polish Ambassador, Josef Lipski. It is believed that the Polish-Hungarian desire for a common frontier by the cession of Czechoslovak territory was discussed.

Warsaw Issues Denial.

WARSAW, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Polish officials today branded as "false" reports from Budapest that Poland was ready to back Hungary's territorial demands on Czechoslovakia in the event of sending her armies into Slovenia. Poland's aim, it was said, was directed toward a peaceful settlement of Hungary's differences with Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's recent talks with King Carol of Rumania were intended to serve this purpose, official quarters stated.

It was further stated that the Polish Government had been keeping fully informed of Hungarian steps, but that no information had been received indicating Hungary had set a time-limit for a satisfactory Czechoslovak reply. Poland, on the contrary, regards the situation as more hopeful. Official quarters said Hungary's cancellation of her demands for Bratislava and Nitra was evidence that negotiations were progressing in a spirit of desire for a peaceful settlement.

1938

Czechs in Chicago Spurn Medals

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP).—Heroism medals that the governments of Italy, Great Britain and France once pinned upon seventy-five Czech veterans of the World War now living in Chicago will be returned. The veterans marched to the platform before 10,000 Czechs and Slovaks at the International Amphitheatre last night and threw down their medals. The meeting originally was scheduled to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of Czechoslovak independence.

started in central Europe.

It was the Foreign Secretary's first speech since the international crisis.

Lord Halifax also said that a British-German understanding would be "strongest guarantee that could be devised against the dangers and called upon the people to aid in Britain's rearmament.

"It was the plain fact which no one has ever denied, that no war,

could easily succeed in reaching an understanding it would be the strongest guaranty that could be devised against the dangers to which the world has been brought so close.

"I hope indeed that the rectification of frontiers according to racial distribution of population which now is taking place in central and southeastern Europe may contribute to stability and peace.

"What we are now witnessing is

personal contacts established between Germany, Italy, France and ourselves at Munich.

"In doing so we shall abandon old friends in the search for new."

Referring to the joint declaration signed by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler at Munich September 30, Lord Halifax said:

"There may be some who will be disposed to underrate the value of this statement, but if its spirit can be kept alive and sincerely made the basis by both sides of all mutual approach, may it not turn out to be a larger thing for the world than many doubters are today prepared to think?"

three possibilities:

"The first is war. The second is armed peace. The third is a peace of understanding.

"We wish to escape the first and we wish to achieve the third, but it may be that, just as Dante made entry into Paradise through the way of purgatory, so we—if we are to reach true peace—have to pass through the stage of armed peace to get there."

"We must take all measure—already taken months ago by Continental countries—that are essential to our strength and safety," he said.

Lord Halifax took notice of reports abroad that there were warmongers in Britain. (Adolf Hitler in a speech at Saarbrucken October 9 made this charge against Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime First Lord of the Admiralty; Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned recently from the same post, and former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.)

"If any one in other countries really thinks that let me assure them I have never met any responsible person so insane," the Foreign Secretary declared.

WARSAW, OCT. 24-(AP)-REPORTS WERE CURRENT HERE TONIGHT THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECK WOULD PAY A VISIT TO ADOLF HITLER SOME TIME THIS WEEK.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE NEITHER CONFIRMED NOR DENIED THE REPORTS.

BECK TODAY RECEIVED THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO WARSAW, ANDRE HORY, WHO PRESENTED THE FOREIGN MINISTER A COPY OF HUNGARY'S NEW NOTE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON HER TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

(A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN PROFESSED TO HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF BECK'S REPORTED PLAN TO SEE HITLER.)

MJ906PES

Halifax Urges Munich Amity As Peace Basis

Britain's Foreign Secretary Visits Berlin Personal Contacts Made There to Gain a General Accord

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 24 (AP).—British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax advocated today a European peace based upon the personal contacts made at the Munich four-power conference and an Anglo-German understanding.

"Our own course is clear," Lord Halifax said in a speech here outlining Britain's foreign policy. "We must lose no opportunity of helping forward the results of personal contacts established between Germany, Italy, France and ourselves at Munich." By following this course, he said, "we shall not abandon old friends in the search for new."

He indicated the key to any four-power agreement would be an understanding between London and Berlin.

"I do not hesitate to say that, if the German and British nations could really succeed in reaching an understanding, it would be the strongest guaranty that could be devised against the dangers to which the world has been brought so close," Lord Halifax declared.

"I hope, indeed, that the rectification of frontiers according to the racial distribution of population which is now taking place in central and southeastern Europe may contribute to stability and peace."

He stressed that the people of England "want war no more than the people in Germany or any other country want war." But he was quick to add that the four powers at Munich only laid "the foundation on which we may build better things." "No one would pretend that any declaration between statesmen of itself can bring a remedy to all our ills," he said.

The Foreign Minister spoke of

HALIFAX URGES BRITISH ACCORD WITH GERMANY

Foreign Secretary Asserts Understanding Would Be Peace Safeguard.

HE DEFENDS MUNICH PACT

Says Czechs' Allies Could Not Have Saved Nation From Destruction in War.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, declared today that Britain, France, Soviet Russia and their allies could not have saved Czechoslovakia from destruction by the German army if war had

no combination of effort by France, Russia and ourselves, no rallying to our cause of any others who would have joined, would have protected Czechoslovakia herself from destruction far more sweeping and complete than those sacrifices, great as they are, that have been demanded of her," the Foreign Secretary said.

"We could have embarked," he continued at a Conservative party political meeting, "upon a general war in which Czechoslovakia would have endured—as would all taking part in what would have become a general holocaust of human life—cruel losses of her manhood and of her resources and, at the end, no one would have restored frontiers in the form which they had ostensibly gone to war to protect.

Hails Fact War Was Averted.

"There was, indeed, no perfect course—but only and always a hard choice between alternatives one of which meant war and for Czechoslovakia, destruction, and the other of which means the terms for Czechoslovakia that we know.

"The decision to secure a settlement by which war might be averted from half the world was right."

The Foreign Secretary said "we talk much today of guaranties" and continued:

"I do not hesitate to say that if the German and British nations

a revision of the Treaty of Versailles for which provision was made in the covenant of the league (of nations), but which never until now had been made effective.

"The Hungarian Government now is in negotiation with the Czechoslovak Government and we hope they may reach an equitable solution which will remove or lessen racial grievances.

"We recognize that Hungary has had legitimate claims and we trust that means may be found to meet them."

Turns to Rearmament.

Turning to Britain's rearmament, which has been characterized publicly as [illegible] the Foreign Secretary declared:

"If this country is to play its full part with others in securing peace, it must be able to speak with equal weight. One-sided armament and one-sided disarmament are both impossible and give no help to peace.

"Therefore, we must take all measures—already taken months ago by Continental countries—that are essential to our strength and safety.

"Our own course is clear. We must lose no opportunity of helping forward, so that they may take substantial shape, the results of

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COMMON GROUND OF MUTUAL TOLERANCE AND RESPECT."

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY QUOTED GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, FORMER PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA, WHO SAID RECENTLY, "WE HOPE THE FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY NOW EXISTING WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PASS WITHOUT ANOTHER RESOLUTE AND DETERMINED EFFORT TO SECURE SUCH A SETTLEMENT."

LORD HALIFAX CONTINUED:

"THOSE ARE WISE AND WEIGHTY WORDS FROM A MAN THAN WHOM NO ONE WAS A GREATER RIGHT TO BE HEARD THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

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1938

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"I do not hesitate to say that, if the German and British nations could really succeed in reaching an understanding, it would be the strongest guaranty that could be devised against the dangers to which the world has been brought so close," Lord Halifax declared.

"I hope, indeed, that the rectification of frontiers according to the racial distribution of population which is now taking place in central and southeastern Europe may contribute to stability and peace."

He stressed that the people of England "want war no more than the people in Germany or any other country want war." But he was quick to add that the four powers at Munich only laid "the foundation on which we may build better things." "No one would pretend that any declaration between statesmen of itself can bring a remedy to all our ills," he said.

The Foreign Minister spoke of

HALIFAX URGES BRITISH ACCORD WITH GERMANY

Foreign Secretary Asserts Understanding Would Be Peace Safeguard.

HE DEFENDS MUNICH PACT

Says Czechs' Allies Could Not Have Saved Nation From Destruction in War.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, declared today that Britain, France, Soviet Russia and their allies could not have saved Czechoslovakia from destruction by the German army if war had

no combination of effort by France, Russia and ourselves, no rallying to our cause of any others who would have joined, would have protected Czechoslovakia herself from destruction far more sweeping and complete than those sacrifices, great as they are, that have been demanded of her," the Foreign Secretary said.

"We could have embarked," he continued at a Conservative party political meeting, "upon a general war in which Czechoslovakia would have endured—as would all taking part in what would have become a general holocaust of human life—cruel losses of her manhood and of her resources and then still no one would be restoring the frontiers in favor of which they had ostensibly gone to war to protect.

Hails Fact War Was Averted.

"There was, indeed, no perfect course—but only and always a hard choice between alternatives one of which meant war and for Czechoslovakia, destruction, and the other of which means the terms for Czechoslovakia that we know.

"The decision to secure a settlement by which war might be averted from half the world was right."

The Foreign Secretary said "we talk much today of guaranties" and continued:

"I do not hesitate to say that if the German and British nations

a revision of the Treaty of Versailles for which provision was made in the covenant of the league (of nations), but which never until now had been made effective.

"The Hungarian Government now is in negotiation with the Czechoslovak Government and we hope they may reach an equitable solution which will remove or lessen racial grievances.

"We recognize that Hungary has had legitimate claims and we trust that means may be found to meet them."

Turns to Rearmament.

Turning to Britain's rearmament, which has been characterized publicly as [illegible] the Foreign Secretary declared:

"If this country is to play its full part with others in securing peace, it must be able to speak with equal weight. One-sided armament and one-sided disarmament are both impossible and give no help to peace.

"Therefore, we must take all measures—already taken months ago by Continental countries—that are essential to our strength and safety.

"Our own course is clear. We must lose no opportunity of helping forward, so that they may take substantial shape, the results of

TO IMPROVE OUR OWN RELATIONS WITH ALL WHO
BUT WE DO INTEND IF WE CAN TO IMPROVE THEM
ARE WILLING TO IMPROVE THEM WITH US AND, IF WE CAN,
TO WORK FOR A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING WITH ALL NATIONS
COMMON GROUND OF MUTUAL TOLERANCE AND RESPECT."

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY QUOTED GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, FORMER PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA, WHO SAID RECENTLY, "WE HOPE THE FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY NOW EXISTING WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PASS WITHOUT ANOTHER RESOLUTE AND DETERMINED EFFORT TO SECURE SUCH A SETTLEMENT."

LORD HALIFAX CONTINUED:

"THOSE ARE WISE AND WEIGHTY WORDS FROM A MAN THAN WHOM NO ONE WAS A GREATER RIGHT TO BE HEARD THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

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LORD HALIFAX SAID THE FOUR POWERS AT MUNICH LAID DOWN "A FOUNDATION ON WHICH WE MAY BUILD BETTER THINGS," BUT HE WARNED:

"NO ONE WOULD PRETEND THAT ANY DECLARATION BETWEEN STATESMEN CAN OF ITSELF BRING A REMEDY TO ALL OUR ILLS."

BEFORE "BRINGING THE WORLD INTO SMOOTHER WATERS," HE SAID, BRITAIN MIGHT GO THROUGH A PERIOD OF "ARMED PEACE" WHICH WOULD NECESSITATE "GREAT SACRIFICES" FROM ALL CLASSES OF PERSONS—A REFERENCE WHICH WAS INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS SERIOUSLY CONTEMPLATING SOME FORM OF COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE TO SPEED ITS REARMAMENT DRIVE.

Anglo-Reich Colony Talk Due

South African Official to Confer on Nazis' Demands in Berlin Shortly.

30.24

LONDON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Oswald Pirow, Union of South Africa Defense Minister, disclosed today he would visit Berlin in the near future to discuss Germany's colonial demands in Africa.

Mr. Pirow made known his plans at Marseilles, France, as he stopped en route to Lisbon, where he said that he would talk with the Portuguese Government on Nazi colonial demands. He will then fly to London.

His statement came as Prime Minister Chamberlain met members of the inner Cabinet to discuss how he could reach real friendship with Adolf Hitler and bring into effect his Easter accord with Benito Mussolini.

The Union of South Africa is vitally affected by Germany's colonial demands, since Southwest Africa, which is under her mandate, is one of the former German colonies likely to be involved in any settlement with Germany.

Old Rumors Revived.

The fact that Mr. Pirow was headed for Lisbon first revived old reports that Angola, Portuguese African colony, might be included in any Anglo-German colonial deal. A suggestion was revived that an arrangement might be made by which Hitler would get this Portuguese colony and perhaps part of the adjacent Belgian Congo instead of British or French mandated territories. This suggestion, however, came from an entirely unofficial quarter.

Portuguese officials planned an elaborate program of entertainment for Mr. Pirow. Reports from Lisbon said he would talk with President Oscar Carmona and Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar during the afternoon. The Minister of Colonies, Francisco Machado will be host at a dinner for Mr. Pirow tomorrow night and President Carmona will have him as a luncheon guest tomorrow.

Britain's Inner Cabinet meeting included high military leaders as well as War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha, Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood and Defense Co-ordinating Minister Sir Thomas Inskip who joined the session during the noon hour.

Viscount Gort, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, air chief marshal, attended the meeting, indicating that a survey of Britain's defense weaknesses as disclosed in the Czechoslovak crisis was under discussion.

Halifax Attends Meeting.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, hurried back from Edinburgh to attend the 10 Downing street meeting after a speech last night, in which he told of Mr. Chamberlain's fervent search for permanent settlement with Germany. Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, also attended the meeting.

The colonial issue presented serious difficulties. Parliament next month is sure to reflect powerful opposition to any transfer of mandates—opposition which has been expressed both at home and in South Africa. Added to this is the acknowledged difficulty of getting Hitler to say precisely what he wants in the way of colonies.

Parliament also is expected to have plenty to say about Mr. Chamberlain's apparent plans to put the British-Italian agreement of April 16 into operation by mid-November on the basis of Mussolini's withdrawal of 10,000 or 12,000 Italian soldiers from Spain.

Delay in Appointments.

For undisclosed reasons Mr. Chamberlain apparently decided to delay until later in the week announcement of Cabinet appointments to fill vacancies caused by the death of Lord Stanley, Dominions Secretary, and the resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Viscount Gort, chief of the Army General Staff, and Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, air chief marshal, attended the cabinet council meeting, indicating a survey of Britain's defense weaknesses as disclosed in the Czechoslovak crisis was under discussion.

Mr. Chamberlain now is considering ways of bolstering defenses and speeding up armaments. Among widely advocated proposals are creation of a national register of the nation's man—and woman—power for use in an emergency and establishment of a minister of supplies to co-ordinate arms work.

Praised by Japanese.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, new Japanese Ambassador to London, expressed approval of Mr. Chamberlain's search for a European settlement upon his arrival today.

Mr. Shigemitsu, former Ambassador to Moscow, who succeeds Shigeru Yoshida, said that his country admired the "splendid statesmanship of British leaders who are striving to guide the world into the path of peace" and added:

"In the state of the world as it is today it is vital that our two island Empires should arrive at a full understanding."

Fighting Nazi Propaganda.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Means of dealing more effectively with Nazi propaganda in Africa were understood to have been discussed today in a long conference between J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Dr. D. G. Conradie, administrator for southwest Africa, former German colony.

Informed persons said that Dr. Conradie told Prime Minister Hertzog that the German element in southwest Africa since the Czechoslovak crisis had openly expressed confidence the territory would be returned to Germany. Southwest Africa, taken from Germany during the world war, is administered by the union of South Africa under League of Nations mandate. Hertzog was said to have told the administrator that the union Government had no intention of abandoning its mandate.

Later Mr. Hertzog conferred with Col. J. L. Hamman, leader of the United National party in southwest Africa which favors outright annexation to the union.

London Studies Nazi Demand to Yield Colonies

Hitler Is Reported Seeking Return of All Pre-War Holdings or Cession of Equal Amount of Land

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An unofficial outline of sweeping German colonial demands was reliably reported tonight to have reached British ministers for discussion at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. Return of all Germany's pre-war African colonies—totaling 1,031,839 square miles—or cession of other African territory of equal extent was said to be the burden of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's demands.

Consideration of the colonial problem by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his advisers seemed certain, since Defense Minister Oscar Pirow of the Union of South Africa reached Lisbon to sound Portuguese opinion on the matter of Nazi demands before coming on to London. Pirow said he planned also to visit Berlin soon to talk about the colonial problem. The Union of South Africa is upset by Nazi colonial agitation because former German Southwest Africa now is ruled by the union under a league of Nations mandate.

The unofficial outline of Germany's demands was reported to have been delivered recently by Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering to the Marquess of Londonderry, British Conservative. Prominent Nazis also were said to have stated them to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador at Berlin, before he came home for a vacation last week.

Germany, however, had not yet put forward specific demands on which negotiations between London and Berlin could be started, informed sources said. Thus, it was stated, the Cabinet would be forced to consider the matter without exact knowledge of what Hitler desired, since he always could elaborate or modify unofficial demands before committing himself to certain claims. Reliable quarters said Pirow's trip was significant in this respect, since he would endeavor in Berlin to ascertain just how far the colonial powers would have to go to satisfy Hitler.

Portugal, where Pirow is passing five days, is involved because the Portuguese colony of Angola adjoins Southwest Africa and has a large German population. In addition, Mozambique, Portugal's colony in Southeast Africa, gained a slice of formerly German Tanganyika in the post-war division of the colonial spoils. The majority of Tanganyika went to Great Britain.

Entirely unofficial quarters suggested that an Anglo-German colonial deal might give Germany Angola and part of the adjacent Belgian Congo, instead of any British or French mandated territories. The colonial issues presented serious difficulties. Parliament next month is sure to reflect powerful opposition to any transfer of mandates—opposition which has been expressed both at home and in South Africa. Added to this is the acknowledged difficulty of getting Hitler to say precisely what he wants in the colonial line.

Parliament also is expected to have much to say about Chamberlain's apparent plans to put the Anglo-Italian Easter agreement into operation by mid-November on the basis of Premier Benito Mussolini's withdrawal of 10,000 of his troops from Spain.

Also on the Cabinet's table is the question of creating a ministry or committee to co-ordinate government rearmament supplies, and the form the proposed national service is to take. The National Service proposal, which is supported by the Right-Wing press, [illegible] opposition from [illegible] members of Parliament and others, who said in a statement that it was designed "to accustom the people of Great Britain to the idea of conscription in the interests of the ruling class."

MOSCOW TAUNTS BRITAIN ON JAPAN

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Journal de Moscou, which frequently voices the views of the Foreign Office, today printed a front-page appeal to peaceful nations of the world to unite for collective action against aggressors.

Under the caption "The Hour of Reckoning Strikes," the newspaper pointed out that Japan quickly took advantage of the four-Power Munich settlement to move ruthlessly into China regardless of British interests.

"And why not?" Le Journal demanded. "England is feeble, isolated and penetrated with a 'love of peace.'

"Why not once more give Mr. Chamberlain (British Prime Minister) opportunity to rescue peace by surrendering Hong Kong (British colony on the South China coast) and thus achieving a new triumph?

"If he does, Japan naturally will demand Singapore, too. Naturally, Japan also is adopting a firmer tone toward France, possessor of Indo-China.

"And why hesitate? Has not France recognized itself powerless to defend its own interests?"

The editorial concluded: "The question is this—will the world fatalistically await the final development of the Munich tragedy or will the Powers which still have their independence make a surprise effort and unite at least for discussion and collective actions? Will they unite before Hitler has forbidden international assemblies?"

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Polish Friendship Is Help To Hitler's Eastward Push

Warsaw Tempers It With Watchfulness, but She No Longer Trusts France

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writer

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—Adolf Hitler sets out on his campaign for economic and political dominance over Central Europe and the Balkans with the great asset of Polish friendship, even though it is tempered with a highly independent attitude of watchfulness.

This is of vital importance to Hitler, for Poland is a force to be reckoned with, especially since many military experts figure that she holds the balance of power between Germany and Russia. A hostile Poland might jeopardize Hitler's vision of expansion.

Poland had been leaning away from France and toward Germany for some five years, with intervening periods of rather hard feelings between Warsaw and Berlin.

During that time Paris worked hard to win the Poles back. But the French-British acquiescence in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia made the scale hit the floor with a bang in favor of Germany.

Disappointed in France

The Polish people as a whole thought that France should have backed up Czechoslovakia. They held that Czechoslovakia would have adopted different policies long ago had she known that France wouldn't fight.

In explanation of their demanding and obtaining part of Czecho Silesia the Poles say they intervened only after the partition of Czechoslovakia had been determined upon. Warsaw admits to being practical.

The drift to Germany represents a sharp turnover in sentiment, for despite the ostensibly friendly atmosphere of the last year there really never has been any love lost between the Germans and the Poles. There is a history of centuries of conflict between the two peoples, and the Poles decline to forget a lot of things, including the three years of German occupation during the World War. The Poles say that the Germans treated them as a vassal—and Polish memory is stimulated by an intense love of freedom.

Started With Pilsudski

The Polish turn from France started in 1933 when Marshal Pilsudski, the benevolent dictator, is said to have advised his friends the French to wage a preventative war against Germany, as they would have to fight eventually anyway. When France rejected the idea, Pilsudski, foreseeing the collapse of French influence in this part of the world, turned to Germany. The following year a non-aggression pact was signed.

Hitler always has spoken warmly of Pilsudski, with good reason. It is said that it was Pilsudski who learned through his secret service of the proposed coup against the Fuehrer in 1934 and warned the latter.

The historic Nazi purge followed.

Relations between the two countries were good until Pilsudski died in 1935. After that there was some rocky going, due largely to Nazi agitation in Danzig. However, in November of last year Berlin and Warsaw again got together in a pact under which it was agreed that there should be an improvement in the treatment of the German minority in Poland and of the Polish minority in Germany.

And Now Munich

Now the Munich conference has thrown up another Polish wave of sentiment in favor of Germany. The French-Polish defensive alliance still exists, but many responsible Poles express the view that it is just so much paper.

Some young Polish army officers are voicing extreme views which lack the indorsement—at least in public—of their elders. These soldiers assert that Germany and Poland would make an invincible military team.

This thought has been put in more definite terms by a group of young politicians who want an alliance with Germany directed against Russia.

Germany would get the Ukraine, which she long has coveted. Poland, which doesn't want a strong neighbor on each side of her, would get rid of Russia. At present these ideas are wholly unofficial but they represent the views of a section of the Polish public.

THREE POWERS FORCE HUNGARY TO EASE TERMS

New Compromise Plan Sent to Prague Reduces Demands 30 P. C.

REPLY ASKED BY TOMORROW

Germany, Italy and Poland Get Budapest to Yield When Peace Is Threatened.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—In diplomatic circles it was said today that pressure by Germany, Italy and Poland inspired the moderation of Hungarian demands in a new offer to Czechoslovakia to compromise their territorial quarrel.

The Hungarian government cut its territorial demands by about 30 per cent in a note which the Prague government was requested to answer by tomorrow.

Premier Bela Imredi in a press statement termed the proposals "really conciliatory."

This friendlier attitude developed, diplomatic informants understood, upon the strong advice of the three governments to avoid pressing demands upon Czechoslovakia that would endanger peace.

Until yesterday Hungary had refused to decrease demands for large areas of Czechoslovakia inhabited by Magyars. The demands developed with the Munich accord of October 1 by which Germany took over Czechoslovak Sudetenland. Czechoslovakia held the Hungarian proposals to be excessive.

Some informed persons here thought it likely that Prague would reject even the compromise note. In that event, Premier Imredi said that Hungary would "enforce its justice by all means available to the nation."

Soldiers Remain at Border.

A half million soldiers remained at the Czechoslovak border today while the Hungarian Government awaited the answer from Prague.

The offer, seventh to be advanced from Budapest, deals with four points:

1. Hungarian troops without delay would occupy Czechoslovak areas over which there now is no dispute. This would be about 3,860 square miles.
2. Plebiscites would be held in disputed districts by December 1.
3. Ruthenians, Slovaks (now autonomous parts of Czechoslovakia) and other nationalities of Czechoslovakia would be given the right of "self-determination," presumably by an election to determine to what country they would give allegiance.

Provides For Commission.

4. If Czechoslovakia cannot accept these points, a German-Polish-Italian commission would arbitrate the dispute.

Premier Imredi said that a map attached to the Hungarian note divided disputed areas into eight sections, in which plebiscites would be held separately.

Giving the "undisputed areas" to Hungary would involve turning over strong fortifications, rich timber sections, ore mines and an extensive railroad system.

A disturbing factor developed at Geneva yesterday where the Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations charged that Hungarian airplanes had dropped bombs in Ruthenia and that Hungarian terrorist bands had provoked riots there and in eastern Slovakia. The delegation did not specify when the incidents occurred.

Conferring in Prague.

PRAGUE, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The three Governments of Czechoslovakia—National, Slovak and Ruthenian—assembled in joint session today to decide on the republic's reply to Hungarian territorial demands.

The meeting was directed by the Premier, Gen. Jan Syrovy, with the assistance of Slovak Premier Joseph Tiso and Ruthenian Premier Andrew Brody.

In informed political quarters it was said that Czechoslovakia's response to the Hungarian demands already had been outlined in general terms. The purpose of today's meeting, best sources said, was to determine definitely which areas Czechoslovakia might cede and which she would insist on keeping. The Premiers were accompanied to the meeting by their ministers.

The Prague Government was represented as agreeable to giving up regions along the Hungarian border where there is a definite Hungarian majority. The leaders believed, however, that cession of sections with mixed population or Hungarian minority must be submitted to arbitration.

Terrorists Resume Activity.

The Czechoslovak general staff in its first bulletin in three days reported the resumption of Hungarian Terrorist skirmishes in Ruthenia. A communique said one Czechoslovak gendarme was killed and seven others during fighting at Svalava, near the Hungarian border.

The attacking Hungarians were said to have been led by regular army officers and to have been armed with rifles and machine guns. The general staff also reported the Hungarians had bombed a bridge near the Commune of Laplazy, causing heavy damage.

The communique said that a Hungarian radio broadcast had disclosed that war veterans were being organized as the "Order of Heroes" and that veterans joining the order were being promised free land in regions which Hungary is given by Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE REJECTS BUDAPEST DEMANDS

Leaves Door Open for Further Negotiations On Territorial Claims

Cabinet Decides To Hold To Terms Of Munich Agreement

[*By the Associated Press*]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 25—Czechoslovakia was reported tonight to have turned down the latest Hungarian demands for territory, but without closing the door on further negotiations.

A laconic communique issued after a session of the three governments—the national, autonomous Slovak and autonomous Ruthenian—said a "basis for further negotiations has been established."

Decides On Three Points

In informed diplomatic circles, however, it was understood Czechoslovakia had decided on at least three definite points:

1. Rejection of the Hungarian suggestion for plebiscites in regions of mixed populations.
2. Rejection of Hungary's proposal to arbitrate the territorial controversy with Germany, Italy and Poland as mediators.
3. A firm decision to hold to the terms of the Munich accord, with any cession of territory dependent upon the approval of the four powers—Britain, France, Germany and Italy—which participated in that conference.

To Send Reply Today

Officially it was explained that the text of the Czechoslovak reply would not be published until it has been sent to Budapest. Official sources said the reply would be given to the Hungarian Minister tomorrow.

Czechoslovakia was reported in official quarters to have agreed to what amounts to a fifty per cent. concession to Hungary's proposals of yesterday, and it was said these concessions were made "upon the advice of Berlin."

Hungary in yesterday's plan dropped about thirty per cent. of her previous demands, and this compromise also was reported to have been made under pressure from abroad—from Berlin, Rome and Warsaw.

Called For Immediate Occupation

The Hungarian plan called for immediate occupation by Hungarian troops of 3,800 square miles of "undisputed" areas predominantly inhabited by Magyars, for plebiscites in disputed districts of mixed population by December 1, for arbitration by Germany, Italy and Poland in event of Czechoslovak rejection of the proposals, and for granting the right of "self-determination" to Ruthenians, Slovaks and other nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Germany and Czechoslovakia tonight eliminated customs duties on the important commerce between the shrunken Czech nation and the rich industrial Sudetenland recently absorbed by the Reich.

Although the Government announcement avoided the term "customs union," it appeared such a union had been effected for all practical purposes in so far as Sudetenland is concerned and, further, some political observers predicted the step was the beginning of a complete customs union between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Military Action Urged By Hungarian Public

Budapest, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Hungarian public waited impatiently tonight for Czechoslovakia's reply to a note calling for action by tomorrow on Hungary's seventh proposal for settlement of the two powers' territorial-minority dispute.

The Government was urged today in Hungarian massmeetings and through telegrams immediately to start occupation of territories which Czechoslovakia already was willing to cede—about 3,800 square miles—and not to wait for fulfillment of other demands.

These additional demands were for plebiscites in disputed districts by December 1, and accord of "self-determination" to Ruthenians, Slovaks and other nationalities of Czechoslovakia, presumably by an election.

Czechs Still Guard Frontier

While the Hungarian public clamored for immediate occupation of the 3,800 square miles, Government circles said this was more easily demanded than done.

Reports from the Czechoslovak frontier said hundreds of thousands of Prague's soldiers still were manning fortifications and with few exceptions were keeping the border closed to Hungary.

Refugees from territories marked for cession to Hungary reported some Czechoslovak military detachments being demobilized had begun plundering villages and farms. They said clashes occurred last night between Hungarian minority groups and the soldiers.

It was understood that many Czechoslovak families were packing up to depart from the districts and that public buildings already had been evacuated.

AID OF HITLER GOING TO ROME

Ribbentrop to Have Talk With Mussolini.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop will go to Rome tomorrow to confer with Premier Benito Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, it was announced today.

The announcement did not mention the object of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit but it was believed he would seek an agreement with Italy over Hungarian territorial demands on Czechoslovakia.

The Italian press has backed Hungary's aspirations while German official quarters are known to be sympathetic toward Slovakia's attempt to prevent Hungary from getting more territory than is inhabited by Hungarian-speaking peoples.

Herr von Ribbentrop has conferred at Berchtesgaden with Chancellor Hitler recently.

HITLER VISITS VIENNA

Also Goes to Border Town Opposite Bratislava.

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler visited this former Austrian capital today for the first time since April 9, when he wound up the campaign for a "Ja" vote in the plebiscite which approved union of Austria and Germany.

The Fuehrer came unannounced from Engerau, Austrian Germany, opposite Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

ENGERAU, Germany, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler paid a surprise visit today to Engerau, opposite Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

He viewed the Bratislava bridgehead and former Czechoslovak fortifications and saw some of the German troops occupying former Czechoslovak territory.

Accompanying him were Gen. Wilhelm List, Austrian Commissioner Joseph Buerckel, Sudeten German leader Konrad Henlein and Austrian Gov. Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

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PRAGUE-OCT-25

INFORMED SOURCES HERE EXPECTED CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD REJECT HUNGARY'S PROPOSAL FOR A PLEBISCITE IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS DOUBT OF THE PROPORTION OF HUNGARIAN INHABITANTS, AND THAT SHE POSSIBLY WOULD OFFER INSTEAD CESSION OUTRIGHT OF SUCH TOWNS AS MUNKACS AND KASSA, WHICH ARE HELD TO BE OF LITTLE STRATEGIC VALUE.

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SOME SOURCES BELIEVED CZECHOSLOVAKIA MIGHT ORDER HER ARMY TO EVACUATE AND HAND OVER PURE HUNGARIAN TERRITORIES, BUT DEMAND FIRST THAT CERTAIN GUARANTEES BE GIVEN THAT HUNGARIAN TROOPS MARCHING IN WOULD STOP AT THE NEW DEMARCATION LINE.

ON THE OTHER HAND THERE ALSO WERE REPORTS THAT THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS MAY SUGGEST THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BE SETTLED BY THE "IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION" OF THE GREAT POWERS.

SOME HUNGARIAN SOUCES HELD THIS WOULD GREATLY ALLEVIATE THE POSITION OF THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, WHICH THEN COULD ATTRIBUTE ANY "EXHORBITANT" CESSION OF TERRITORY TO "SEVERE ARBITRATORS." FOR A SIMILAR MOTIVE, SUCH A PROCEDURE MIGHT BE WELCOMED BY HUNGARY.

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WHILE HUNGARY WAITED FOR THE REPLY FROM PRAGUE THERE WERE INCREASING CRIES OF "MINDENT VISSZA." MEANING "EVERYTHING BACK,"

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HEARD IN BUDAPEST AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BILLBOARDS WERE PLASTERED WITH POSTERS DEPICTING MAGYARS STANDING IN A FIELD WITH A BRILLIANT RAINBOW AS A BACKGROUND AND AN INSCRIPTION READING "GOD BLESS HUNGARY."

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PRAGUE-OCT-25

IT WAS STATED IN INFORMED QUARTERS TONIGHT THAT THE HUNGARIAN PLAN FOR PLEBISCITES PROVIDED THAT ONLY PERSONS LIVING IN THE REGIONS IN 1918 BE PERMITTED TO VOTE.

AN INDICATION THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE INCOMPLETE WAS SEEN IN THE FACT THAT STATE SECRETARY KARMASIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SLOVAK GERMAN PARTY, DEMANDED THAT THE GERMAN MINORITY IN REGIONS CLAIMED BY HUNGARY BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

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ACTUAL DISCUSSION BY THE CZECHOSLOVAKS OF THE HUNGARIAN CLAIMS WAS PRECEDED BY AN EXTENDED SURVEY OF PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS WHICH COULD BE BUILT THROUGH PURE CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY WITHOUT GOING THROUGH EITHER THE NEW GERMAN OR POLISH AREAS.

THE FIRST GESTURE TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID, WAS MADE BY GERMANY WHICH CEASED THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS BROUGHT FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO SUDETEN FACTORIES. CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECIPROCATED BY WIPING OUT DUTIES ON GOODS MOVING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

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OFFICIALS SAID MANY MANUFACTURERS FOUND UNITS OF THEIR PLANTS IN TWO NATIONS AFTER THE MUNICH ACCORD OF LAST MONTH CEDED LARGE AREAS TO GERMANY. ONE SHOE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS UNABLE TO SEND PARTLY MADE SHOES TO ANOTHER DEPARTMENT OF THE SAME ORGANIZATION FOR COMPLETION WITHOUT PAYING TARIFF.

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ECONOMISTS SAID THAT THE FACILITATING OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OF THESE FACTORIES WAS THE CHIEF REASON FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS, BUT SOME POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAW LARGER CONSEQUENCES. XX

BUDAPEST- OCT. 25

IT WAS ESTIMATED SEMI-OFFICIALLY THAT 700,000 HUNGARIANS AND 80,000 PERSONS OF OTHER NATIONALITIES LIVE IN THE UNDISPUTED REGIONS. SURRENDER OF THESE WOULD INVOLVE TURNING OVER VALUABLE CZECHOSLOVAK FORTIFICATIONS, RICH TIMBER SECTIONS, ORE MINES AND AN EXTENSIVE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

PREMIER BELA IMREDI TERMED THE SEVENTH PROPOSAL OF HIS GOVERNMENT IN THE TANGLE OF CONTROVERSY AS "REALLY CONCILIATORY." THIS PROPOSAL WAS MARKED BY A REDUCTION OF ABOUT 30 PER CENT IN HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES UNDERSTOOD THIS MORE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE DEVELOPED UPON THE STRONG ADVICE OF GERMANY, ITALY AND POLAND THAT OTHERWISE PEACE WOULD BE ENDANGERED.

BUDAPEST--FIRST ADD HUNGARIAN X X X INCIDENTS OCCURRED.

HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES HOPED OCCUPATION OF THE UNDISPUTED AREAS, WHICH TOTAL ABOUT 3,800 SQUARE MILES, WOULD BEGIN EARLY NEXT WEEK. SEMI-OFFICIALLY IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 700,000 HUNGARIANS AND 80,000 PERSONS OF OTHER NATIONALITIES LIVE IN THESE REGIONS.

AMONG THE TOWNS OFFERED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WERE NOVE ZAMKY, WITH A POPULATION OF 16,200; KOMAROM, 22,300; LEVA, 9,700; LUCENEC, 12,900; ROZNAVA, 6,500 AND BEREGSZASZ, 13,000. BRATISLAVA, BORDER CITY OF ABOUT 144,000, IS CLAIMED BY SLOVAKS AS THE SLOVAK CAPITAL CITY.

KOMAROM, NEXT TO BRATISLAVA, IS CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S STRONGEST FORTIFICATION CENTER ON THE DANUBE. ROZNAVA IS AN ORE AND IRON INDUSTRY CENTER.

PRAGUE, OCT. 25-(AP)-IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT NO CUSTOMS WOULD BE CHARGED ON GOODS EXCHANGED BETWEEN GERMAN-OCCUPIED SUDETEN REGIONS AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT AVOIDED THE PHRASE "CUSTOMS UNION WITH GERMANY" BUT IT APPEARED THAT SUCH A UNION WOULD BE EFFECTED AS FAR AS SUDETEN AREAS WERE CONCERNED.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THE FIRST GESTURE TOWARD ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS WAS MADE BY GERMANY, WHICH CEASED COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS BROUGHT FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO SUDETEN FACTORIES.

TONIGHT CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECIPROCATED BY WIPING OUT DUTIES ON GOODS MOVING IN THE OTHER DIRECTION.

WX227PES

PRAGUE, OCT. 25-(AP)---CZECHOSLOVAKIA TONIGHT WIPED OUT CUSTOMS BARRIERS BETWEEN PRAGUE'S DIMINISHED REALM AND THE SUDETEN REGIONS LOST TO NAZI GERMANY.

THOUGH THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT AVOIDED THE TERM "CUSTOMS UNION," IT APPEARED SUCH A UNION HAD BEEN EFFECTED FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES INSOFAR AS SUDETENLAND IS CONCERNED.

THE FIRST GESTURE TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID, WAS MADE BY GERMANY WHICH CEASED THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS BROUGHT FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO SUDETEN FACTORIES. SUBSEQUENTLY CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECIPROCATED BY WIPING OUT DUTIES ON GOODS MOVING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

OFFICIALS SAID MANY MANUFACTURERS FOUND UNITS OF THEIR AFTER THE MUNICH ACCORD OCT. 1 CEDED LARGE AREAS TO GERMANY.

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30.24-1019

30.24-1019

PLANTS IN TWO NATIONS AND A SHOE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS UNABLE TO SEND PARTIALLY MADE SHOES TO ANOTHER DEPARTMENT OF THE SAME ORGANIZATION BECAUSE FOR COMPLETION WITHOUT PAYING TARIFF.

ECONOMISTS SAID THAT THE FACILITATING OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OF THESE FACTORIES WAS THE CHIEF REASON FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS BUT SOME POLITICAL OBSERVERS PREDICTED THE STEP WAS THE BEGINNING OF A COMPLETE CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

CONFERENCES AMONG MINISTERS OF PREMIER-GENERAL JAN SYROVY AND THOSE OF THE SLOVAK AND RUTHENIAN GOVERNMENTS CONTINUED IN PRAGUE WITHOUT APPARENTLY REACHING ANY CONCLUSIONS ON A REPLY TO HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

A BAN ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY BECAME EFFECTIVE (autonomous) THROUGHOUT CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY AS THE RUTHENIAN GOVERNMENT PROHIBITED ALL ACTIVITY BY THE PARTY. COMMUNISTS HENCEFORTH ARE ELIMINATED AS A LEGAL POLITICAL FACTOR THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FIRST THE CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT OF SLOVAKIA HAD PROHIBITED POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY THE COMMUNISTS, AND AUTONOMOUS BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA FOLLOWED SUIT. THERE WAS NO LEGAL MACHINERY IN RUTHENIA WITH WHICH TO ABOLISH THE PARTY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVELY BANNED THE PARTY BY OUTLAWING ITS PRESS AND FORBIDDING PROPAGANDA.

BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF SPECIFIC AUTHORITY TO DISSOLVE PARTIES, IT WAS EXPECTED THE RUTHENIAN COMMUNIST DEPUTIES WOULD RETAIN THEIR POSITIONS IN PARLIAMENT TEMPORARILY.

IT WAS DECREED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PARTY'S DEATH KNELL HAD BEEN SOUNDED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, MUCH TO THE SATISFACTION OF GERMAN-FRIENDLY ELEMENTS, STEADILY GAINING GREATER INFLUENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

GROWING ANTI-SEMITISM WAS MANIFESTED ANEW TODAY AS THE PRAGUE BAR ASSOCIATIONS CALLED A MEETING FOR NEXT WEEK TO DEBATE THE QUESTION OF LIMITING THE NUMBER OF PRACTICING JEWISH LAWYERS.

BERLIN, OCT. 25--(AP)--- THE RECENT GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN INTENSIFICATION OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES RESULTED TODAY IN AN AGREEMENT BY WHICH GOODS CAN BE IMPORTED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA INTO THE SUDETENLAND AND VICE VERSA DUTY FREE FOR AN UNSPECIFIED PERIOD.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES EXPLAINED THE MUTUAL AGREEMENT APPLIES TO THE SUDETENLAND ONLY, AND NOT TO GERMANY OR GERMAN AUSTRIA. ALTHOUGH THERE IS TALK OF GERMANY'S DESIRE TO INCORPORATE CZECHOSLOVAKIA INTO

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THE RIECH'S ECONOMIC ORBIT THROUGH AN EVENTUAL CUSTOMS UNION, INFORMED CIRCLES NEVERTHELESS DENIED THAT TODAY'S MEASURE WAS A FORE-RUNNER TO IT

IT WAS POINTED OUT IN SUPPORT OF THIS THAT THE ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE DORMANT NOW BECAUSE OF GERMANY'S DESIRE FIRST TO SEE THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AND THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY ISSUE SETTLED BEFORE EMBARKING UPON CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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SECOND 0015..HTM..710P

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, OCT. 25--(AP)--- THE PREDOMINANTLY GERMAN POPULATION OF MEMEL, WITH THE MORAL BACKING OF THE NAZI REICH, APPEARED HEADED TODAY TOWARD A GREATER FREEDOM THAN NOW ENJOYED UNDER THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS RULE OF LITHUANIA.

OCT 26 1938

THE 1,099 SQUARE MILES TERRITORY OF MEMEL, WITH 152,000 INHABITANTS, was DETACHED FROM GERMANY UNDER THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND HANDED TO LITHUANIA IN 1923, It HAS BEEN A HOTBED OF POLITICAL TROUBLE EVER SINCE.

SUCESSES OF GERMAN MINORITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES HAS EMBOLDENED THE MEMELANDERS. THEY OBJECTED TO PROPOSED SECURITY BILLS TO EXTEND A 12-YEAR-OLD STATE OF EMERGENCY, AND AS A RESULT THE BILLS WERE ALTERED "AS TO FORM AND MATTER" BY A SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

OCT 26 1938

THE EXACT NATURE OF THE CHANGES WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THE BILLS ARE EXPECTED TO BE PASSED SOON WITH ENOUGH CHANGES TO SATISFY THE LITHUANIANS, THE GERMANS, AND THE MEMELANDERS. THE MAIN OBJECTION OF THE MEMELANDERS WAS THE PROPOSAL TO SHIFT THE EMERGENCY POWERS FROM THE MILITARY TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

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INFORMED PERSONS BELIEVED THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE BILLS WAS IN THE NATURE OF A "FEELER." A COMMISSION WAS ESTABLISHED TO MAKE ALTERATIONS IN THE LIGHT OF THE REACTION BY ALL THREE GROUPS. H

BERLIN, OCT.25-(AP)- GERMAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT TODAY WET-BLANKETED OPTIMISM FOR AN EARLY RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND LITHUANIA, AT ODDS OVER THE FORMER GERMAN PORT OF MEMEL, NOW LITHUANIA'S.

OCT 26 1938

THE EXPRESSIONS ON THE EVE OF TOMORROW'S SESSION OF THE MEMEL LANDTAG (PARLIAMENT) RAISED A QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY MIGHT NOT REPRESENT A GERMAN TACTICAL MOVE TO OBTAIN THE MAXIMUM CONCESSIONS FROM LITHUANIA.

SUMMING UP WHAT IT EXPECTS FROM LITHUANIA, THE NEWSPAPER NACHTAUSGABE OBSERVED "IT IS SELF-EVIDENT THAT THE RIGHTS OF THE MEMEL NATIONALITY (VOLKSTUM) MUST BE RESPECTED." IN OTHER WORDS, THE GERMANS THEREIN MUST HAVE FULL LIBERTY TO ACT AS IF THEY WERE PART OF THE REICH.

NACHTAUSGABE ASSERTED "LITHUANIA NOW HAS THE BEST

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OPPORTUNITY TO ADDUCE PROOF THAT IT IS READY TO CHANGE ITS POLICIES AND THAT IT DESIRES TO COME TO A PEACEFUL ARRANGEMENT WITH GERMANY."

APPARENTLY INSPIRED GERMAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT HAS PUT FORWARD THE VIEW THAT GERMANY WILL CONSIDER HERSELF ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH LITHUANIA ONLY IF FULL SELF-DETERMINATION IS ACCORDED THE MEMEL TERRITORY, A 1,099-SQUARE-MILE REGION DETACHED FROM GERMANY BY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND HANDED OVER TO LITHUANIA IN 1923.

WHILE ADOLF HITLER DECLARED IN HIS MOMENTOUS SPORTPALAST SPEECH SEPT.26 THAT HE HAD NO FURTHER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN EUROPE AFTER SUDETENLAND, NAZI COMMENTATORS HAVE BEEN PROMPT IN EXPLAINING THAT THIS DOES NOT MEAN GERMANY IS NOT INTERESTED IN THE FATE OF GERMAN MINORITIES IN OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.

HG822PES.

LONDON, OCT.25-(AP)-A BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, (REUTERS), DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE SAID TONIGHT AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF A CABINET SESSION ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT ON THE TERMS OF A REPLY TO HUNGARY'S LATEST TERRITORIAL DEMANDS. THE NATURE OF THE REPLY WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY WILL HAND THE REPLY TO THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO PRAGUE TOMORROW.

HG819PES

LISBON, OCT. 25--(AP)--- OSWALD PIROW, DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNMENT, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHICH DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS BELIEVED WOULD CENTER AROUND THE COLONIAL ASPIRATIONS OF NAZI GERMANY.

THE MINISTERS OF COLONIES AND MARINE, THE UNDER-SECRETARY

30.24-1021

30.24-1021

OF WAR, THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF LISBON, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, AND THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WERE AMONG THE OFFICIALS WHO GREETED PIROW AT THE AIRPORT UPON HIS ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

PIROW REVIEWED A DETACHMENT OF THE SEVENTH LIGHT INFANTRY AND THEN PROCEEDED TO AN HOTEL WHERE HE TOLD THE PRESS HE WOULD HAVE A STATEMENT "WHEN I HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY."

PIROW IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO RETURNING EITHER SOUTHWEST AFRICA OR TANGANYIKA TERRITORY TO GERMANY, WHO HAD THEM BEFORE THE WORLD WAR. IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE IT WAS FELT CERTAIN HE WOULD DISCUSS THESE TERRITORIES DURING HIS VISIT.

AUTHORITIES WERE OFFICIALLY SILENT CONCERNING THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT, HOWEVER. THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SAID BEFORE PIROW'S ARRIVAL THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED REGARDING THE TOPICS PIROW WOULD DISCUSS IN LISBON.

AFTER FIVE DAYS HERE AS GUEST OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, PIROW WILL CONTINUE ON TO LONDON, WHERE HE IS DUE A WEEK FROM TODAY. AFTER THAT, IT IS REPORTED, HE WILL GO TO GERMANY, AND THE POSSIBILITY HE MIGHT TALK PERSONALLY WITH REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER WAS DISCUSSED HERE.

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LONDON, OCT. 25—(AP)—A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE SAID TODAY A CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY PLANE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY TWO HUNGARIAN PLANES AND BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES. [redacted] THE PILOT WAS WOUNDED AND THE PLANE DESTROYED, THE DISPATCH SAID. THE INCIDENT WAS SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED AT VELKE MEDER, SOUTHEAST OF BRATISLAVA ABOUT 7 1/2 MILES INSIDE THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

APL SECOND 1030 DMH 240P

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LORD HALIFAX PLEADS FOR U. S. HELP ON PEACE

Peace - Loving Nations Must Aid Each Other, He Declares

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 26—Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister, in a speech broadcast exclusively to the United States tonight, asked for American co-operation with Britain in establishing world peace.

He spoke of the crisis last month over Czechoslovakia and President Roosevelt's contribution in appeals for peace to Adolf Hitler and President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, a contribution which he said was "as valuable as it was welcome."

"Most deeply do we appreciate what the President and Cordell Hull (Secretary of State) have done and will, I am sure, continue to do in the cause of peace," he said.

One Of Forum Talks

His speech was a part of the New York *Herald Tribune's* forum.

Referring to the United States neutrality legislation, he said, "We do not question the motives which inspired your neutrality legislation, and no one on this side expects you to do anything which we have the sense to know to be impossible, but we noted you followed with acute interest the events in Europe. There is little real difference in the attitude of the average man and woman in Britain and America regarding the turbulent currents sweeping Europe."

Pointing to the already close associations between the two peoples, the Foreign Secretary said there was a mutual desire for true peace based upon agreement "that law and not force shall rule the world."

"The only foundation for such a peace is understanding, and the first stage on that road is that nations who share the same ideals should be prepared to think together."

Heavy Responsibility

"For countries like yours and mine," he continued, "which have been so favored in the past by history and circumstance, there is a heavy responsibility to use all our energy to guide our fellow-men toward a future which may serve us all."

Lord Halifax said Britain understood the United States' desire "not to be caugh up in disputes and controversies which are far from your shores and which do not seem to touch you directly.

"We know that with your own deep-rooted belief in liberty, you must have watched with deep concern, not less than our own, the influence that these events might exercise upon the rights of man which you and we both base upon the ultimate and eternal value of individual lives.

"On all these matters I am sure that I can associate the American and British people."

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Replies To Criticism

Taking notice of criticism in United States newspapers of "the action taken by the British Government from time to time during recent weeks," Lord Halifax added:

"Those criticisms are best proof that you feel as strongly as we do about the things which it is vital for the world to hold on to, if international relations are to be at all securely founded. Your criticisms, therefore, bring you nearer to Britain would an attitude of indifference on your part.

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Britain Right, He Says

However, he reiterated his conviction that Britain was right in the "endeavors that were made to prevent war in the recent crisis."

As in his Edinburgh speech Monday, Viscount Halifax said Britain, France and Russia, or others, could not "have saved Czechoslovakia from being overrun" had war broken out.

Concluding, he said, "If, recognizing the high stakes for which we play, we may all win such a peace of understanding between nations, we shall indeed have set a crown on man's achievement.

"But let the nations make no miscalculation; if, in the alternative, they fail, they will assuredly all sink together into the same abyss which knows no distinction of geography, philosophy or race."

Lloyd George Predicts War

Denouncing Munich Pact, He Warns Britain Will Have to Fight 'Without Friends.'

OCT 27 1938

LONDON, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—David Lloyd George broke his silence on the peace of Munich today to warn Prime Minister Chamberlain that it would end in a "war without friends" for Great Britain.

The white-haired wartime Premier delivered his grim prediction while the present Prime Minister and his Cabinet met for two and one-half hours to review vital matters ranging from the defense of home shores to the colonial cost of really satisfying Adolf Hitler. The Cabinet announced no decisions.

In his first speech since the Munich pact saved Europe's peace at the price of Czechoslovakia's dismemberment Mr. Lloyd George declared that the peace "was a bad peace, and a bad peace is no peace at all."

Then he pronounced this judgment:

"I will tell you what we shall find, and I am speaking now as one who has taken a great part in the affairs of this country at the most critical moment in the whole of its history:

"We shall have forfeited honor; we shall have lost the respect of the world, and what is still worse, we shall have lost our own self-respect. And in the end there will be no peace. There will be war, and war without friends."

Thinks Allies Could Have Won.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that in making the Munich accord "we handed over a little Democratic State in central Europe, wrapped in the Union Jack and the Tricolor, to a ruthless dictator who will deny freedom to both Czechs ad Germans alike."

Answering questions after his speech, he said he believed "the totalitarian nations would have been crushed like an eggshell" had there been war, despite Britain's defense weaknesses.

"I know something about armaments," he explained. "The French army is today the best army in Europe, and the Russian army is the greatest army in the world so far as numbers are concerned and so far as its air force is concerned."

The veteran statesman, one of the authors of the postwar settlement which created Czechoslovakia, spoke at the City Temple to the London Free Church Federation Club. His address was broadcast to the United States.

Referring to the wars in China, Ethiopia and Spain and the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We have descended during these years the ladder of dishonor rung by rung. Are we going—can we go—any lower?

"We all shared in a sort of thrill of relief which passed through this country when we realized we were to be spared at any rate for some time the horror and squalor of war.

Sees Feeling Changing.

"But that relief is now beginning to be suffused with the sense of shame that we purchased peace at the price of conscience and honor.

"Alas! That is only one of a series of episodes of the same kind that have occurred, especially during the last seven years, where we subordinated honor to the quiet life. We have lost honor but we have not gained tranquillity."

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His white hair disheveled, Mr. Lloyd George glared through black-ribboned pince-nez and gripped the sides of the lectern as he spoke.

Adolf Hitler, he said, "wanted to get rid of a democratic and free country (Czechoslovakia), contiguous to his own, where principles of liberty, equality and justice were freely administered to Sudeten Germans and Czechs alike. It was a plague spot as far as he was concerned and he was afraid that sooner or later the germs would cross the frontier. . . ."

Assails Defense Situation.

Declaring that Britain's defenses were in a "ghastly muddle," Mr. Lloyd George cried:

"We were not even ready to defend ourselves, let alone rescue others. . . . But is incompetence a justification for bad faith?

"Instead of fifty-eight nations you wouldn't get two to follow us today. . . ."

Mr. Lloyd George said that the weaker nations of Europe were going to Hitler instead of to Britain and France and "pleading for mercy."

"We have had a transient peace which disregards conscience, which has trampled on good faith and honor," he said. "And we have turned a deaf ear to the cry of the oppressed.

"That is a bad peace, and a bad peace is no peace at all."

Russia Charges British Aim Is Nazi-Soviet War

OCT 27 1938

'Red Gazette' of Leningrad Says Chamberlain Tried to Provide Way to East to Divert Hitler in West

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Leningrad newspaper, "Red Gazette," accused British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today of trying to foment a "counter-revolutionary war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The Munich settlement of the German-Czechoslovak dispute, the "Red Gazette" said, was only a preliminary step toward involving Soviet Russia in war with Germany and Japan.

"The English hate the U. S. S. R. and dream of destroying it," the newspaper asserted. "They want to turn Fascist aggression—both German and Japanese—against the U. S. S. R." Such a war, the newspaper went on, would have the effect of weakening Germany and Japan, with the result that instead of preying on the British Empire they would become dependent on Britain for protection.

"Helping Hitler to destroy first Austria and then Czechoslovakia, Chamberlain has tried to provide Hitler with a way to the east against the U. S. S. R.—in order to divert his attention from the West," it said. The Chamberlain government, blinded by its class hatred against democracy and the U S S. R., is sacrificing more and more the interests of national security to the interests of class.

"English reactionaries headed by Chamberlain are not merely capitulators to Fascist aggression, they do not lend themselves to the role of mere assistants—they themselves act and instigate war, above all counter-revolutionary war against the U. S. S. R."

360,000 Troops Seized Sudetenland, Reich Says

OCT 27 1938

Figure Kept Secret Until Now, Far Exceeds Estimates

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP).—Germany used about 360,000 troops in occupying Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, it was disclosed today by the army high command. The figure was kept secret during the occupation October 1 to 10 and best estimates were less than half the actual number. There were ten army corps with thirty divisions.

Furthermore, this army was backed up by a force of similar strength,

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standing ready to plunge into the Sudetenland should the peaceful invasion take another turn.

Major Hasso von Wedel, the high command press officer, said 500 airplanes were sent to the Sudetenland, but "these were but a small fraction of the number prepared, which in case of warlike developments could have been sent immediately into action."

Anti-aircraft defenses, Major von Wedel said, were so thickly placed around Czechoslovakia's borders that "it can be stated without exaggeration that Czechoslovak or Russian bombers coming from Czechoslovakia could hardly have succeeded in flying over German soil."

Lloyd George delivered his speech to the London Free Church Federation Club at the City Temple. It was his first public comment on the Munich pact of September 30. His month-long silence was notable because of his part in the making of the Treaty of Versailles.

The white-haired statesman termed the Munich peace a "transient peace," and he implied that reforged defenses were vitally necessary. It was "a bad peace," he said, "and a bad peace is no peace at all."

Had No Defenses

"We were not even ready to defend ourselves," he said, "let alone rescue

(Continued from Page 1)

others. But is incompetence a justification for bad faith?

"Instead of fifty-eight nations, you wouldn't get two to follow us today. . . .

"I tell you what we shall find. We shall have forfeited honor; we shall have lost the respect of the world, and, what is still worse, we shall have lost our own self-respect.

"And in the end there will be no peace; there will be war, and war without friends."

Lloyd George did not mention the colonies which the Versailles treaty stripped from Germany and which Chancellor Hitler now wants returned. Reliable sources said the Cabinet did mention them, however—and without enthusiasm.

Dubious On Colonies

Several Ministers were understood to have expressed misgivings over an unofficial outline of Germany's colonial claims received here, in which Germany asks return of her war-lost colonies or other compensating African territory.

Some objected that the compensating territory asked included Britain's tin-producing colony of Nigeria—one of the world's seven important sources of this vital armaments metal, which Germany lacks.

Discussion of the Anglo-Italian agreement was understood to have been easier than heretofore because the Ministers apparently were convinced it will be a prelude to a more extensive withdrawal of troops from Spain's civil war, thus removing some of the war's menace to European peace.

There still, however, were many Tories who would have preferred to see a complete withdrawal of Italians from Spain before operation of the pact. Italy has taken out 10,000 men to date.

ITALIAN PACT HELD BRITAIN'S NEWEST MOVE

Cabinet Reported Ready To Approve Treaty In Step For Peace

OCT 27 1938

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 26—The British Cabinet in a further step toward European appeasement was reported tonight to have agreed to put into operation soon the long-dormant Anglo-Italian pact arranged last Easter.

The Cabinet was reported to have made this decision despite a warning by David Lloyd George, wartime Prime Minister, who said that Britain as a result of the Munich pact was heading for "a war without friends."

Reliable sources said they understood the Cabinet had decided the agreement sealing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's friendship with Premier Benito Mussolini would come into force between November 15 and November 30 after the new session of Parliament, convening November 1, has had time to debate it.

Reviews Problems

The Cabinet took its stand in a wide review of the empire's problems, from Germany's sweeping colonial claims to English trade, at the very moment Lloyd George was flaying Britain's treatment of the problems he himself helped create at Versailles.

The Cabinet, which made no official announcement of decisions reached, also devoted much of its two-and-one-half-hour session to new problems of defense of its great empire.

30.24-1023

LONDON, OCT. 26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN DROVE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR AN AUDIENCE WITH KING GEORGE TODAY FOLLOWING A CABINET MEETING WHICH MADE A THOROUGH SURVEY OF BRITAIN'S VITAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

+45.31

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A SOURCE WHICH USUALLY IS WELL-INFORMED SAID THE PRIME MINISTER TOOK WITH HIM A LIST OF NEW CABINET MINISTERS FOR THE MONARCH'S APPROVAL. A SHAKEUP IN THE CABINET HAD BEEN EXPECTED SINCE THE RESIGNATION OF ALFRED DUFF COOPER AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND THE DEATH OF LORD STANLEY, DOMINIONS SECRETARY.

THERE HAD BEEN HINTS CHAMBERLAIN WOULD CREATE TWO NEW MINISTRIES TO FACILITATE THE REARMAMENT DRIVE LAUNCHED AFTER THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH CONFERENCE AND RE-SHUFFLE THE CABINET GENERALLY. MINISTRIES OF SUPPLIES AND NATIONAL SERVICE HAVE BEEN MENTIONED AS THE NEW ONES BEING CONSIDERED.

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THE CABINET MET THIS MORNING AS BRITONS LEARNED OF THE DUKE OF KENT'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN TIES OF THE DOMINIONS WITH THE CROWN.

BRITAIN FREQUENTLY, ETC., SECOND GRAF.

N14"PES

ROME, OCT. 26-(AP)-A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT OF HUNGARIAN CLAIMS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIKELY WILL BE DISCUSSED WHEN JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, COMES TO VISIT PREMIER MUSSOLINI TOMORROW, FASCIST CIRCLES INDICATED TODAY.

VON RIBBENTROP IS EXPECTED TO CANVASS THE LARGE ARMAMENT PROGRAMS OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN WITH MUSSOLINI AND COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

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THE TRIP ALSO WILL GIVE THE GERMAN MINISTER AN OPPORTUNITY TO REPRESENT ADOLF HITLER AT CEREMONIES ON FRIDAY COMMEMORATING THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FASCIST MARCH ON ROME.

30.24-1023

CZECHS AGREE TO ARBITRATION BY ITALY, REICH

Answer To Hungarian Proposal Advances Negotiations

Many Points Of Dispute On Territory Remain To Be Settled

OCT 27 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 26—Czechoslovakia tonight accepted Hungary's proposal that Italy and Germany arbitrate their territorial dispute, and it appeared probable the two totalitarian states would finally decide the new Czechoslovak-Hungarian border.

There still were secondary differences between the stands of Prague and Budapest, however, which might keep them apart.

Acceptance of the principle of arbitration by Germany and Italy was received tonight in reply to proposals Hungary made Monday. The reply was considered as showing some progress which might form the basis for further peaceful negotiations.

Discusses Differences

A Foreign Office spokesman said among the still existing differences was Czechoslovakia's insistence that occupation of the pure Hungarian areas wait until Germany and Italy and possibly other arbitrators decide on the occupation procedure. The spokesman described this as "unacceptable" by Hungary.

The Hungarian Government in its last proposals demanded a plebiscite be held in eight disputed districts, including four big towns where the Czechoslovak note suggested settlement by arbitration.

The Czechoslovak answer did not fulfill the Hungarian demand that a plebiscite be held in Slovakia and Ruthenia to decide whether they intended to remain with Czechoslovakia or to join Hungary.

Further Demands

The Czechoslovaks demanded, moreover, that further negotiations concern the Hungarian minority problems in Slovakia alone.

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The Prague note further demanded that Rumania be added as arbitrator in the event Poland should be appointed to the arbitration committee.

Hungarian officials rejected this tonight, arguing that Czechoslovakia "must not bring in old Little Entente allies, but must deal with new friends instead."

A Czechoslovak suggestion that a Czechoslovak-Hungarian military commission be formed immediately to prepare details of the Czechoslovak evacuation of territories, as well as for smooth occupation, was accepted in Hungarian military circles, provided occupation began within forty-eight hours.

Whatever the differences, the Hungarian Cabinet will have to decide tomorrow whether it accepts German-Italian arbitration, prefers further direct diplomatic parleys with the Prague government or will reject both and order the army to march in after a short ultimatum.

It was understood the decision of the Hungarian government would depend largely on urgent suggestions from Germany, Italy and Poland—Hungary's friends. These countries already had impressed upon Hungary that they would accept the arbitration task provided Hungary, from now on, would faithfully trust her friends to carry out justice.

It was learned in German circles that Germany would not tolerate separate Hungarian military action while arbitrators were at work.

"We have experience in settling such disputes," one German official said, "and our occupation of the Sudetenland was a model of order and general satisfaction."

BUDAPEST, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Hungarian official press agency today published the Czechoslovak note in which German and Italian arbitration to settle the territorial dispute with Hungary was accepted.

The Prague Government suggested that a mixed Hungarian-Czechoslovak military commission be formed immediately to prepare for the military and civil transfer of areas which Czechoslovakia in a previous note agreed to cede to Hungary.

The note further suggested that future negotiations deal with Hungarian minority problems in Czechoslovakia only according to the Munich accord. Hungary had demanded a plebiscite to deal with these problems in Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Nazis Seek Prompt Settlement

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP).—Germany was described in informed quarters tonight as exerting pressure on both sides for a prompt and peaceful settlement of territorial differences between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The Nazi government is working closely with Italy, and that largely explains the visit to Rome of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister. Well informed circles said Ribbentrop, among other things, would discuss "practical means of carrying out a plebiscite in mixed areas which Hungary demands."

There are strong indications in quarters close to the government that delay in settling the Hungarian-Slovak conflict is attributed to Poland. The efforts of Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, to obtain a common frontier with Hungary through Ruthenia, the autonomous eastern province of Czechoslovakia, were regarded in these quarters as a barricade on the road to settlement.

The well informed news service "Dienst aus Deutschland" tonight referred to this as follows:

"The existence of the (Anglo-French) Entente Cordiale and the Rome-Berlin axis creates a situation whereby all problems put to the four powers will be dealt with by the two powers concerned. In the case of the Hungarian demands, Germany and Italy, for natural reasons, are alone dealing with it—apart from Poland which, as is known, put her own oar in."

Information reaching Berlin indicated that Poland intends to continue insisting on a common frontier.

Ruthenian Premier Quits

PRAGUE, Oct. 26 (AP).—Andrew Brody, Premier of autonomous Ruthenia, resigned today because of internal dissension arising from negotiations with Hungary, and was replaced immediately by Monsignor Augustin Valosin.

Announcement of Brody's resignation followed a joint session of the Cabinets of the Czechoslovak National government and of Slovakia and Ruthenia. Political sources said Brody had taken exception to negotiations directed by two other Ministers of Ruthenia, Edmund Bacinsky and Julian Revay.

Monsignor Valosin, a church official, had been State Secretary in Brody's Cabinet. He and other Ruthenian ministers were said to have supported negotiations which Bacinsky conducted for his government with the German Foreign Office.

Valosin and Bacinsky were named a special delegation to represent Ruthenia in continuing discussions with Hungary.

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 26—The Governor of Memel Territory returned to Memel today with what were described by German sources as concrete proposals to ease German-Lithuanian tension in the Baltic area.

The Governor of the 1,099-square-mile former German territory had conferred with Lithuanian Cabinet members for the last two days.

Diet Cancels Meeting

Because of the new proposals, it was said, the Memel Diet, which had planned to protest against the Governor's right to veto its bills, canceled a meeting scheduled for today.

A Lithuanian Parliamentary commission, studying new security bills in the light of Memel Germans' protest against them, met today to speed a solution of the problem.

Lithuanian sources, meanwhile, reported that a newly organized German "*kulturbund*" in Memel already had a membership of 20,000 pro-Nazis.

Prague Sends Reply To Magyar Demands

Prague, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Czech Government officially replied today to Hungary's demands for territory in Slovakia and Ruthenia through a note sent to the Hungarian Minister.

The response, decided on yesterday at a meeting of the three governments—the National, autonomous Slovak and autonomous Ruthenian—was understood in sources close to the Foreign Ministry to have refused the newest Hungarian demands, but to have left a way open for further negotiations.

Budapest May Publish It

Official sources said details of the Prague reply would not be published in the Czech capital until the Hungarian Government has time to study the situation. Hungarian sources said the response probably would be announced in Budapest.

Informed diplomatic quarters repeated the belief that Slovakia, with German support and implied Polish support, was resisting Hungarian claims to large areas in the south.

Clinging To Key Cities

The possibility existed, these sources declared, that Prague might be willing to cede certain section of Slovakia with Hungarian majorities, but was insisting on keeping the large key cities like Bratislava, Kosice and Nitra.

The Czech stand on Ruthenia was less clear, since Poland is known in Prague to be holding out for a joint Polish-Hungarian proposal for a common frontier.

Memel Diet Votes Protest In Curb on Minorities

Germans Demand Autonomy, Then Hold Street Rallies

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Memel Diet in a hurried session tonight passed a motion protesting against new security bills which would restrict the liberty of minorities in that Germanic territory. Memel Germans in the Diet made strong speeches demand full autonomous police and executive powers, and after the meeting street demonstrations were electrified by cries of the Nazi slogan: "One Reich, one people, one Fuehrer" Repeated cries of "Sieg Heil" and "Out with the Jews" were heard in the street meetings.

Before the Diet session, the Lithuanian Governor of the territory handed to the Memel Germans new conciliatory proposals concerning the security bills, but these apparently failed to head off protests. Earlier, it had been reported the Memel Diet had canceled its meeting to make a protest as a result of the conciliatory proposals.

Gets Plan To End Friction At Memel

Governor Gets Peace Proposals From Lithuanian Government, And Nazis Mark Time As Executive Speeds Conferences

KAUNAS, Oct. 26

LITHUANIANS HAVE DECLARED THERE ARE 20,000 PRO-NAZIS IN THE 1,099 SQUARE MILE AREA OF FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF 150,000.

MJ1099PES

BUDAPEST...FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD HUNGARIAN XXX GENERAL SATISFACTION RECEIPT OF THE PRAGUE REPLY WAS THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WHICH FOLLOWED COLLAPSE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE AT KOMAROM OCT. 13.

AS THE GOVERNMENT STUDIED THE REPLY IT WAS FACED WITH EXTREME IMPATIENCE OF THE HUNGARIAN PUBLIC, EAGER FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF HUNGARIAN DISTRICTS IN SLOVAKIA.

RUMORS PERSISTED THAT OCCUPATION MIGHT TAKE PLACE WITHOUT DELAY REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED THE REMAINING HUNGARIAN DEMANDS.

SOME DIPLOATS FELT THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER BEL IMREDI WOULD FACE SERIOUS INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IF AN OCCUPATION ORDER WERE NOT GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

HW02PES

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PRAGUE--FIRST ADD CZECH X X X BUFFER STATE.

PREMIER GENERAL JAN SYROVY SUMMONED THE NATIONAL, SLOVAK AN RUTHENIAN CABINETS FOR ANOTHER MEETING THIS AFTERNOON. AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE IN SYROVY'S OFFICE SAID SHORTLY AFTER THE MEETING BEGAN THAT INTERNAL DISSENSION WAS DEVELOPING AMONG MEMBERS OF THE RUTHENIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE EXACT CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS SAID REORGANIZATION OF THE RUTHENIAN CABINET WAS BEING CONSIDERED. THUS FAR, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, THERE HAVE BEEN NO RESIGNATIONS.

OCT 27 1938

EDMUND BACINSKY, WHO REPRESENTED THE RUTHENIAN AUTONOMOUS STATE IN CONFERENCES WITH THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AT MUNICH, WAS SAID TO BE TAKING THE LEAD IN ATTEMPTING TO RECONCILE DIFFERING POINTS OF VIEW AMONG HIS COLLEAGUES.

30.24-125

30.24-1025

BUDAPEST,OCT 26-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S REPLY TO HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL PROPOSALS AS PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY HERE TONIGHT. FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ADDRESSED IT TO THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, KOLOMON KANYA:

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT SUBJECTED THE PROPOSALS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH YOUR EXCELLENCY WAS GOOD ENOUGH TO LET ME HAVE TOGETHER WITH YOUR LETTER OF OCT. 24, TO A CAREFUL AND THOROUGH EXAMINATION.

OCT 27 1938

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT PERMITS ITSELF TO STRESS REPEATEDLY THAT THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS CAN ONLY CONCERN THE QUESTION OF HUNGARIAN MINORITIES. SINCE POINTS ONE AND TWO OF THE PROTOCOL PERTAINING TO THE MUNICH AGREEMENT OF SEPT. 29, 1938, ONLY MENTIONS HUNGARIAN AND POLISH MINORITIES, OTHER ETHNICAL QUESTIONS MUST REMAIN WITHOUT THE FRAME OF THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS.

AS FOR THE QUESTION OF HUNGARIAN MINORITIES, THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT IS IMBUED WITH A SINCERE DESIRE THAT A GENUINE, QUICK AND COMPLETE SOLUTION BE REACHED.

FOR THIS REASON IT SUBMITTED ON OCT. 22 PROPOSALS WHICH CONCERNED THE ENTIRE BLOC OF HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY DISTRICTS.

THESE PROPOSALS WERE MEANT TO FORM THE GENERAL BASIS FOR NEW NEGOTIATIONS AND THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR FUTURE MODIFICATION WAS RESERVED.

OCT 27 1938

WHEN THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT FIND THESE PROPOSALS SATISFACTORY, THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT AGREED THAT THE QUESTION OF HUNGARIAN MINORITIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE ARBITRATION OF GERMANY AND ITALY, AS SIGNATORIES OF THE MUNICH PACT.

POSSIBLE INCLUSION OF OTHER ARBITRATORS SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE DECISION OF THESE TWO POWERS. SHOULD THESE TWO POWERS ACCEPT THE PROPOSALS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING POLAND, SO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS RUMANIA ALSO SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO THE ARBITRATION.

OCT 27 1938

THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS SHOULD DECIDE THE MANNER OF AND TIME LIMITS FOR EVACUATION BY CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS AND AUTHORITIES AND OCUPATION BY HUNGARIAN TROOPS AND AUTHORITIES OF THE TERRITORIES TO BE CEDED.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS IMMEDIATE FORMING OF A COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF HUNGARIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY EXPERTS FOR PREPARATION AND ACCELRATION OF EXECUTION OF NECESSARY MEASURES.

(END TEXT)

DN823PES

LISBON, OCT. 26-(AP)-OSWALD PIROW, DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER DR.ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR TODAY IN THE FIRST OF TALKS WHICH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES BELIEVED CENTERED AROUND THE COLONIAL ASPIRATIONS OF

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PIROW SPENT NEARLY TWO HOURS WITH THE PORTUGUESE PREMIER. NEITHER HE NOR PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS WOULD DISCLOSE THE OUTCOME OF THE DISCUSSION.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY FOR A FIVE DAY STAY, AFTER WHICH HE IS TO GO TO LONDON AND THEN POSSIBLY TO GERMANY FOR A TALK WITH ADOLF HITLER. PIROW IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO RETURNING EITHER SOUTHWEST AFRICA OR TANGANYIKA TERRITORY TO GERMANY, WHICH HELD THEM BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

N114MES

BERLIN, OCT. 26--(AP)--- MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING'S INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER NATIONAL ZEITUNG SUGGESTED IN AN EDITORIAL TONIGHT THAT THE TIME IS RIDE FOR A [redacted] FRENCH-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

OCT 27 1938

THE EDITORIAL DISCLOSED THAT NAZIS WERE ANXIOUSLY LOOKING TO PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER'S ADDRESS TO THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION AT MARSEILLE (France) TOMORROW FOR A SIGN OF REVISED FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD THE DICTATOR COUNTRIES.

THE EDITORIAL OUTLINED NEW EUROPEAN CONDITIONS WHICH WERE HELD TO MAKE SUCH A CHANGE DESIRABLE. ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN WHO IS LEAVING TO BECOME AMBASSADOR TO ROME IN A STRENGTHENING OF FRENCH-ITALIAN RELATIONS, WAS MENTIONED AS A KEY MAN IN THE SITUATION.

"PERHAPS," SAID THE PAPER, "IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR DALADIER AT MARSEILLE TO CITE NEW FACTS AS A BASIS FOR A CHANGED POLICY WHICH COULD INSURE HIM A WIDE FOLLOWING, ALSO FOR STEPPING ALONG FUNDAMENTALLY NEW ROADS IN RELATIONSWITH [redacted] NEIGHBORS."

OCT 27 1938

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THE MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION HAD PROVED ITSELF "WORTHLESS" IN THE RECENT EUROPEAN CRISIS.

MEANWHILE, THE PAPER REASONED, "BEYOND THE RHINE NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC GERMANY HAS ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS THE STRONGEST MILITARY POWER IN EUROPE. REVISION OF THE VERSAILLES DICTATE IS IN FULL SWING."

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SIGNS NOW,"

"THERE ARE [redacted] THE PAPER SAID, "THAT RESPONSIBLE FRENCH CIRCLES NO LONGER WANT TO TRAIL BEHIND THESE DEVELOPMENTS, BUT WANT TO TAKE NEW ACTUALITIES INTO ACCOUNT."

BERLIN, OCT. 26--(AP)--ADOLF HITLER VISITED ZNAIM IN THE NEWLY ACQUIRED PORTION OF MORAVIA TODAY AND IN AN ADDRESS IN THE MARKET SQUARE DECLARED, "IN ANY CASE WE WOULD HAVE MARCHED IN HERE ON OCT. 2 AT 8 A.M. THE REICH WAS READY TO THE LAST MAN."

1938

HE HAD FACED A DIFFICULT DECISION, HE SAID, BUT "THERE WERE NO DOUBTS ABOUT OUR DETERMINATION" OCT 27 1938

DURING THE CRISIS OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA GERMANY SET THE DEADLINE OF OCT. 1 FOR GRATIFICATION OF HER DEMANDS.

THE FUEHRER INSPECTED GERMAN SOLDIERS ALONG THE NEW FRONTIER AND FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK FORTIFICATIONS, AND SPENT THE NIGHT AT ZNAIM. HE PLANNED TO PROCEED TO NIKOLSBURG TOMORROW.

APL JOSTENS 2D 2905 CCC 750P

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE TODAY SAID TWO MEMBERS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CABINET HAD RESIGNED FOLLOWING DECISIONS TAKEN AT YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

THE TWO MINISTERS, EDMUND BACINSKY AND JULIAN REVAY, WHO REPRESENTED THE AUTONOMOUS STATE OF RUTHENIA IN THE CABINET, WERE SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED BECAUSE THEY CONSIDERED THE DECISIONS SACRIFIED THE INTERESTS OF RUTHENIANS. OCT 27 1938

(DETAILS OF THE CABINET'S ACTIONS WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT OFFICIAL QUARTERS REPORTED THE MINISTERS HAD AGREED TO WHAT AMOUNTED TO A 50 PER CENT CONCESSION TO HUNGARY'S LATEST TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.)

WF1OAES

ATHENS, OCT. 26--(AP)--KING GEORGE II LEFT FOR LONDON TODAY TO DISCUSS WITH BRITISH LEADERS GREECE'S NEW POSITION IN THE BALKANS IN THE LIGHT OF THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH AGREEMENT AND THE GERMAN TRADE DRIVE BOMBED INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. OCT 27 1938

30.24-1027 30.24-1027

THE KING ALSO EXPECTED TO VISIT OLD FRIENDS OF HIS EXILE DAYS, [redacted] WHEN HE LIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN. OCT 27 1938

APL 02015 ONH 325P

WASHINGTON, OCT. 26-(AP)-TALK IN EUROPE THAT GERMANY MAY BE GIVEN COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA IS AROUSING SOME ANXIETY HERE

IF THE REICH GOT ANY OF THE NUMEROUS SMALL COLONIES WHICH LINE THE WESTERN BULGE OF AFRICA, HER ROAD TO SOUTH AMERICA WOULD BE MADE MUCH EASIER, INFORMED OBSERVERS SAY.

THEY POINT OUT THAT SOME OF THE CESSIONS MIGHT PLACE GERMANY IN A POSITION NOT MORE THAN 2,000 MILES FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

THE FLYING DISTANCE IS ONLY AROUND 1,800 MILES. GERMANY'S DISTANCE FROM SOUTH AMERICA IS NOW AROUND 4,000 MILES.

DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN AND LONDON INDICATE THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE CONSIDERING GIVING GERMANY NOT ONLY PORTIONS OF THE COLONIES THEY NOW HOLD IN WEST AFRICA, BUT ALSO INDUCING BELGIUM AND PORTUGAL TO MAKE SOME GIFTS OF TERRITORY IN EXCHANGE FOR CESSIONS BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE. OCT 27 1938

IT IS REPORTED GERMANY WANTS A COLONY WHICH IS IN POSITION TO GIVE HER A NAVAL BASE IN WEST AFRICA. UNITED STATES' APPREHENSIONS WITH REGARD TO SOUTH AMERICA HAVE NOT BEEN LESSENED BY THIS REPORT.

WY 1141 PES

HUNGARY TO SEND STIFF NOTE ASKING QUICK OCCUPATION

Would Move Troops Into [redacted] OCT 28 1938

Undisputed Areas in Slovakia at Once

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Hungarian Cabinet decided today to send a new note to Czechoslovakia on Hungary's territorial claims, and observers predicted the message would be severe in its terms.

It was believed that the Cabinet, which met to consider Prague's acceptance of the Hungarian plan to get Germany and Italy mediate their territorial dispute, would demand occupation of undisputed areas in Slovakia at once. Such occupation would be by easy stages.

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Would Act Quickly

Authoritative sources had said the Ministers would act quickly to induce the Axis Powers to [redacted] Czechoslovakia to withdraw [redacted] troops and permit Hungarian soldiers to enter the areas in question.

Official circles regarded this as necessary because Hungary is afraid the Czechs may take out of the districts too much material which, Hungarians maintain, the Hungarian minority paid for and is therefore entitled to.

Czechoslovak acceptance of the principle of arbitration was made known last night in a reply to Hungarian proposals of Monday. The answer was considered as showing some progress which might form the basis for further peaceful negotiations, but secondary differences remained.

Among the outstanding points were, a Foreign Office spokesman said, Czechoslovak insistence that Hungarian occupation of purely Magyar regions await German and Italian decisions on procedure; plebiscites in eight disputed districts; Hungarian demands for plebiscites in newly-autonomous Ruthenia and Slovakia to determine the people's desires to join Hungary.

The Czechoslovak answer failed to fulfill the Hungarian request for the Ruthenian and Slovak plebiscites and demand that Rumania be an arbitrator, if Poland were so named.

The neighboring republic's note was generally a disappointment to Hungarians.

It was learned that Hungary would refuse to accept Rumania as a mediator because, one official said, "we are sick of Little Entente intrigues." (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia are members of the Little Entente).

The Government was said to hope German and Italian arbitration would result in favor of Hungary in the disputed areas, which include four important towns—Ilava, Nove Zamky, Ungvar and Munkacs.

Hungarian military circles accepted a Czech suggestion that a Checkoslovak-Hungarian military commission be formed to prepare details of evacuation and occupation of the districts, but maintained occupation must begin within forty-eight hours.

that she agreed to German-Italian arbitration of their territorial dispute provided the Czechs approved of certain methods of procedure.

Hungary maintained that occupation was necessary for territory of about 3,860 square miles which the Czech Government had agreed to cede and that the arbitration should be confined to disputed or mixed areas in which doubt existed as to whether Hungarians predominated.

Would Clear Out Troops

Hungary suggested that her experts and Czechoslovak representatives immediately meet to organize the evacuation of Czech troops and the consequent Hungarian occupation of the undisputed areas.

Czechoslovakia last night accepted the principle of arbitration with qualification that the procedure should take an indicated course ahead of any move of occupation by Hungary.

"These two great powers (Germany and Italy) will do Hungary justice, we are convinced," one diplomat said here before the text of the note was published, "and they also will help us settle remaining unsolved problems with Czechoslovakia."

Problem Of Jews

An incidental development was the view of Hungarian anti-Semitic leaders who, while approving territorial gains in Czechoslovakia, wish that some 80,000 Jews living in the region involved could be left on the Czech side.

The Hungarian Government has issued a decree whereby Jews who gave up Hungarian citizenship while living abroad cannot become Hungarian citizens again.

It also was indicated at the Foreign Office that there was agreement in the

said the Czech army commanders manning the fortifications there seemingly still were not inclined to retreat but continued to increase barriers along the border.

Hungarian official circles have taken the position that their troops should occupy undisputed areas at once because Hungarians fear the Czechs may take with them too much material which, Hungarians contend, is the property of the Hungarian minorities.

In addition to the undisputed territory there are eight disputed areas and Hungary has made demands for plebiscites in newly-autonomous Ruthenia and Slovakia to determine the desire of the people on joining Hungary or remaining in Czechoslovakia.

The text of the note follows:

The Hungarian Government regrets the Czechoslovak Government greets with complete silence the question of plebiscites proposed by the Hungarian Government. This attitude of the Czechoslovak Government has more surprised the Hungarian Government as its proposal is completely correspondent with the spirit of the Munich agreement, by which the Czechoslovak Government, in its negotiations so far, has always been influenced.

The Czechoslovak Government asserted in the above-mentioned note that "present negotiations can only concern the question of Hungarian minorities since points 1 and 2 of the protocol pertaining to the Munich agreement of Sept. 29, 1938, only mention Hungarian and Polish minorities."

Even if it is true that these agreements make mention textually only of Germans, Poles and Hungarians, yet it cannot be denied the above mentioned agreement makes the right of self-determination of peoples the basis of rebuilding the Czechoslovak Republic.

Plebiscite Is Stressed

From this it follows that the right of deciding by plebiscite of their future cannot be denied to the minorities that wish to avail themselves of this right. While considering the opposite point of view of the Czechoslovak Government regrettable, the Hungarian Government is obliged to maintain its attitude.

The Czechoslovak Government, in its note, declares it is ready to accept arbitration of Germany and Italy which—in the opinion of the Hungarian Government—contains the obligation that it submits from the outset to decisions of the above mentioned powers.

It is natural that the competence of the arbitrators only be concerned with the disputed areas and not with those areas for which there is agreement already between the two governments and whose occupation by Hungarian troops already has been proposed in the note of Oct. 24.

The composition and details of activity of the arbitrators should in the opinion of the Hungarian government be left to the interested powers.

As for the suggestion that the decision of the arbitrators should find ways and time limits for the evacuation of Czechoslovak troops and authorities and for occupation by Hungarian troops and authorities of territories to be ceded; in the opinion of the Hungarian government this proposal can refer only to the disputed areas.

Therefore, the Hungarian government is willing to accept the proposal for direct and immediate negotiations between Hungarian and Czechoslovak [illegible] for preparation and acceleration of the necessary measures. For this reason the Prague military attaché would enter into direct contact with competent Czechoslovak military authorities.

The Hungarian government gladly takes cognizance of the fact that the Czechoslovak government is imbued with a sincere desire for a sincere, quick and complete solution.

The Hungarian government reminds the Czechoslovak government that it, from the beginning of negotiations, always attached great importance to the quickest possible solution of territorial questions between the two countries and that it refused to accept all responsibilities and consequences which may arise from delaying such negotiations.

Prague Says Next Move Is Hungary's

PRAGUE, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Capitulating Czechoslovakia, facing new losses of territory to Hungary, awaited official word from Budapest today on the next step in the arbitration of minority claims in Slovakia and Ruthenia.

The controlled Prague press carefully refrained from publishing reaction on the Czech government night accepting Hungary's proposal to allow Germany and Italy to referee future negotiations.

Newspaper featured, however, the speech of Augustin Valosin, new Ruthenian Premier, at Uzhorod, in which he said the minority question should be settled along "strictly ethnological lines."

In sources close to the Government it was said that while Czechoslovakia had accepted the arbitration suggestion, there might be a renewal of the controversy in the future if Hungary should attempt to base her claims on the 1910 census. The Czechs contend these figures are not a true guide to the present division of population in the disputed areas. Hungarians counter that the 1930 census included large numbers of Czechoslovaks who moved into the regions for the purpose of "colonizing" the border districts.

Hitler Arrives in Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 27 (A.P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler arrived in Vienna tonight from a tour of southern Moravia, where he inspected lands acquired by Germany under the Munich accord. The Fuehrer went to the opera and planned to leave tomorrow for his Berchtesgaden retreat in the Bavarian Alps.

HITLER IN MORAVIA

Inspects Rich Lands Just Annexed to Reich.

NIKOLSBURG, Germany, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler toured southern parts of Moravia today in an inspection of rich lands annexed to Germany under the peace [illegible] nich.

In the early morning he arrived at Laa, on the Thaya River, from Znaim, where he had spent the night. It was at Laa that Germans said Czechoslovaks had planned to flood the whole region by blowing up a dam in the event of a German invasion.

From Laa Hitler came to historic Nikolsburg, accompanied by his Sudetenland commissar, Konrad Henlein.

In a public address Hitler recalled that two brother nations once had made peace here by the 1866 Nikolsburg pact, ending the Austro-Prussian war.

"Today," he declared, "the dream of generations has become true, and never more shall Germans be separated from Germans."

Germans Warn Lithuanians of Fate of Czechs

Editorials Charge Attempt to Dominate the People of Memel and Demand Full Autonomy for Them

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (A.P.).—An authoritative correspondence service and one of the foremost Nazi newspapers charged Lithuania today with trying to "Lithuanize" the German Memel, and warned Lithuania of the fate of Czechoslovakia.

The "Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz," mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, said: "While the (Germanic) people of Memel are determined to retain their independence, in conformity with assurances by signatory powers, an attempt is being made on the Lithuanian side, both openly and in devious ways, to break down this determination of the Memelland folk and to weaken it by forced argumentation of Lithuanian influence . . . The fact is that even today Lithuania has not lost either the inclination or the courage to attempt to get out from under its obligations."

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's newspaper "Der Angriff" said: "There is one thing about which the people in Kaunas (Lithuanian capital) must be perfectly clear. A policy patterned on that of Mr. Benes (former Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes) must needs be as damaging for Lithuania as it proved damaging for Czechoslovakia. Memellanders demand their autonomy. They demand it complete and unlimited. And they demand it with justice."

The correspondence service said the functions of the Governor of the Memel territory, which was taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, in no wise corresponded to those of the Governor of a British dominion. "He is a dictator who is a stranger to both the country and the people," the "Korrespondenz" declared.

Calling Lithuania's attention to the fact that warnings had been issued by Germany and by Memel Germans, the article added: "The Lithuanian government still seems to harbor the unjustifiable hope that 'Lithuanization' of the Memel region may yet be acomplished, possibly by camouflage maneuvers calculated to evade fulfillment of the Memellanders' demands."

As a condition for normalizing German-Lithuanian relations, the article demanded "renunciation of the grotesque policy of the state of emergency in Memelland."

GOEBBELS WARNS OF MEMEL CRISIS

Says Fate of Czechoslovakia Awaits Lithuania on Autonomy Issue

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP).—The fate of Czechoslovakia awaits Lithuania, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY HAD IMPRESSED ON HUNGARY THAT THEY WOULD ACCEPT THE ARBITRATION ONLY IF HUNGARY WOULD TRUST THEM TO CARRY OUT JUSTICE.

HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE NEGOTIATED DIRECTLY OVER THE TERRITORIAL DEMANDS SINCE A JOINT CONFERENCE AT KOMAROM COLLAPSED OCT. 13 FOLLOWING GERMAN OCCUPATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETENLAND AND POLISH OCCUPATION OF THE TESCHEN AREA.

Italo-German Arbitration Is Accepted By Hungary

Budapest, Oct. 27 (AP)—Hungary told Czechoslovakia in a new note tonight

man-Italian discussions at Rome concerning the territorial problem and that an arbitration commission would be named soon.

Troops Fail To Retreat

Reports from the border meanwhi

1938

declared today, unless Memel Germans are given full autonomy.

"There is one thing about which the people in Kaunas (capital of Lithuania) must be perfectly clear," Der Angriff said, referring to self-exiled Eduard Benes, resigned President of Czechoslovakia.

"A policy patterned on that of Mr. Benes must needs be as damaging for Lithuania as it has proved damaging for Czechoslovakia.

"Memellanders desire their autonomy. They demand it complete and unlimited. And they demand it with justice."

The Memel territory, an area of 1,099 square miles with a population of about 150,000, was taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles after the World War and turned over to Lithuania in 1923. It was to constitute a territory with a large measure of local autonomy under Lithuanian sovereignty. The city of Memel is a valuable Baltic port.

Foreign Office sources said they expected to receive information from Hungary, possibly tonight, pointing toward definite plans to establish an international commission to set new Ruthenian frontiers.

Ruthenian Seized as Traitor

Ex-Premier Accused of Plot With Hungarians —Budapest Answers Czechs' Reply.

PRAGUE, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Andrew Brody, who resigned yesterday as Premier of the autonomous government of Ruthenia, tonight was arrested on a charge of treason.

Police said he had been charged by the Central Parliamentary Committee of the national Government with negotiating with Hungary for the secession of Ruthenia from the Czechoslovak Republic.

Mr. Brody, first head of the newly formed Ruthenian regime, stepped down because of dissension with other members of that Government and was replaced by M. Augustin Valosin.

Czechs Arrest Former Leader Of Ruthenians

Accuse Andrew Brody of Plotting With Hungary as Budapest Accepts Plan to Arbitrate Its Demands

PRAGUE, Oct. 27 (A.P.).—Andrew Brody, named Premier of Ruthenia two weeks ago when that province was accorded autonomy within Czechoslovakia, was arrested tonight on a charge of treason. Police said the central parliamentary committee of the National Government had charged him with secretly negotiating with Hungary for secession to it of Ruthenia, the easternmost province of this country.

The arrest came as sources close to the Czechoslovak general staff said it had been decided to hold the 1936 class of army conscripts for three months beyond the usual training period, or until some time in January. Military leaders were reported to have decided to keep seasoned troops ready for action in case of serious trouble along the Hungarian frontier. It was estimated in September, at the time of the Czechoslovak-German crisis, that Czechoslovakia's general mobilization then would place a total of 1,500,000 men under arms, as compared with an estimated 650,000 already in service.

Brody, a Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, resigned the Ruthenian Premiership yesterday. Official sources in the Premier's office disclosed the resignation had been demanded by other ministers of the Ruthenian, autonomous Slovak and central Czechoslovak governments.

Informed political sources said Brody had suggested to other ministers that Slovakia and Ruthenia be permitted to vote on whether they wished to remain within the Czechoslovak Republic or join Hungary. Thereupon, it was said, several ministers accused him of having uttered a "treasonable statement." His resignation and arrest followed.

Brody was ordered held for the Ruthenian authorities. High treason is punishable by imprisonment of from five years to life, but the degree of the charge against Brody was not immediately disclosed.

Brody has been succeeded in the Premiership of Ruthenia by Augustin Valosin, who declared at Uzhorod (Ungvar), the Ruthenian capital, that the minority question would be settled along "strictly ethnological lines."

Soon after Brody's arrest, the government here disclosed receipt of a new note from Hungary, in which the Budapest government agreed to arbitration by Italy and Germany of its territorial demands upon Czechoslovakia. The Hungarians insisted, however, that areas peopled by undisputed Hungarian majorities should be occupied by Hungarian troops as soon as possible.

The note, moreover, took exception to the failure of the Prague Czechoslovak reply to answer Hungarian requests for plebiscites in Slovak and Ruthenian regions of mixed population.

Informative sources said the Hungarian note was "decidedly less severe in tone than the preceding

30.24-1029

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THE DANUBE LEADING INTO HUNGARY AND MINES WERE LAID ON SECTIONS OF A HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE BRIDGE. NEW STRANDS OF BARBED WIRE WERE STRUNG. CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS QUESTIONED ALL TRAVELERS OVER THE BRIDGE.

PRAGUE—FIRST AND NIGHT LEAD CZECHOSLOVAK XXX PREVIOUS ONE. 30.24

TONIGHT ON THE EVE OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA THERE WERE FEW PLANS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS DIRECTED THE PEOPLE TO "CELEBRATE BY WORKING TO RECONSTRUCT THE NATION." PREMIER GENERAL JAN SYROVY MAY ADDRESS THE NATION AT NOON TOMORROW. X53.14

IN CONNECTION WITH HOLDING OVER THE 1936 CONSCRIPT CLASS, MILITARY SOURCES ASSERTED THE MAINTAINANCE OF STRONG FRONTIER GUARDS WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF CONTINUING INVASIONS BY ALLEGED HUNGARIAN TERRORISTS. SOME SKIRMISHES RESULTED IN OPEN FIGHTING BETWEEN HUNGARIAN LEGIONNARIES AND CZECH AND SLOVAK BORDER PATROLS.

THE GENERAL STAFF SAID TWO SKIRMISHES OCCURRED SIMULTANEOUSLY YESTERDAY IN SOUTHERN SLOVKIA. ONE, IN THE COMMUNE OF PALENISKO, RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF ONE CZECH SOLDIER. TWO OTHER SKIRMISHES WERE REPORTED IN RUTHENIA AND, IN A RAILROAD LINE SKIRMISH NEAR VELKE BEREZNE, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE ASSERTED ATTACKERS WAS ARRESTED.

BY LARRY ALLEN

30.24

KOMARON, (ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN BORDER), OCT. 27—(AP)—CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS AND THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS TALKED TONIGHT OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE, BUT NEVERTHELESS MADE FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR POSSIBLE ARMED CONFLICT.

STEEL-HELMETED TROOPS PATROLLED THE CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE OF THE DANUBE RIVER.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES ALREADY WERE ATTACHED TO A LARGE STEEL BRIDGE OVER

ALL FIELD EQUIPMENT WAS AVAILABLE TO THE CZECH TROOPS AND ONE BIG GUN POINTED TOWARD THE BORDER.

ON THE HUNGARIAN SIDE OF THE BORDER BRIDGE STOOD A LONE SOLDIER.

HUNDREDS OF CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS WERE QUARTERED IN BUILDINGS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE BRIDGE AND AT STEEL AND CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR KOMARON.

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICERS SAID THAT, WHILE THERE WAS FELT STRONGLY ABOUT ANY FURTHER TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS BY THEIR NATION, THE TROOPS COULD BE WITHDRAWN WHEN AN ORDER WAS GIVEN.

ARTILLERY WAS VISIBLE.

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"THEY WILL DO WHAT THEY ARE TOLD," SAID ONE OFFICER, "EVEN THOUGH IT MEANS GIVING UP THIS TERRITORY AND THOUGH THEY DO IT WITH HEAVY HEARTS."

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(NY) ENDICOTT, N.Y., OCT 27-(AP)-DR. PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER PREMIER OF BELGIUM, IN AN ADDRESS HERE TODAY DECLARED THAT WORLD ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM IS "ONE OF THE MAIN AND NECESSARY FACTORS" OF A LASTING PEACE."

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THE FORMER PREMIER ASSERTED THAT EVEN IF THE POLITICAL ORDER OF THE WORLD WERE RESTORED THERE WOULD STILL REMAIN CAUSES OF FRICTION.

"IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO INTRODUCE A BETTER ORDER IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS, IT WOULD BE THE MOST POWERFUL INDUCEMENT TO MAKE PROGRESS ALSO IN THE POLITICAL FIELD," HE SAID.

VAN ZEELAND SPOKE BEFORE A GROUP OF CIVIC AND BUSINESS LEADERS.

ROME, OCT. 27-(AP)-GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP ARRIVED TODAY TO DISCUSS EUROPE'S POST-MUNICH PROBLEMS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

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X 47.30 X 35.32

THE MOST PRESSING ISSUE SCHEDULED FOR THE TALKS BETWEEN VON RIBBENTROP, PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO WAS HUNGARY'S territorial CLAIMS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SOME DECISION ON HUNGARY'S REQUEST THAT ITALY AND GERMANY ARBITRATE THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK DISPUTE WAS EXPECTED TO DEVELOP FROM VON RIBBENTROP'S TWO DAY VISIT.

MEANWHILE CIANO WAS INFORMED BY BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR, THE EARL OF PERTH, OF A BRITISH CABINET DECISION WHICH INFORMED PERSONS BELIEVED WOULD BRING THE ITALO-BRITISH EASTER ACCORD INTO EFFECT BY NOV. 15.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DECIDED ITALY'S WITHDRAWAL OF 10,000 TROOPS FROM SPAIN TO BE SUFFICIENT GROUND FOR MAKING THE PACT EFFECTIVE. THAT AGREEMENT WAS MADE CONTINGENT UPON SUCH ACTION BY ITALY AND WOULD INVOLVE BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE ITALIAN CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA.

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UNDATED INTERNATIONAL

30.24

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Oct. 27-1938

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UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY, ASSERTED STRONGLY IN TWO SEPARATE DECLARATIONS, TODAY BROUGHT WORLD-WIDE REPERCUSSIONS.

ONE WAS A SHARP NOTE TO JAPAN DEMANDING THAT "UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE" WITH AMERICAN RIGHTS IN CHINA BE STOPPED. X 66.24 THE OTHER WAS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT AGAINST "PEACE BY FEAR."

THE NOTE TO TOKYO, DELIVERED OCTOBER 6 BUT DISCLOSED IN WASHINGTON ONLY TODAY, BLUNTLY CALLED ON JAPAN TO OBSERVE THE OPEN DOOR POLICY IN CHINA AND LISTED A LONG SERIES OF VIOLATIONS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS AND PROPERTY RIGHTS. IT MADE THREE SPECIFIC DEMANDS:

1. DISCONTINUANCE OF DISCRIMINATORY EXCHANGE CONTROL AND OTHER MEASURES DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST AMERICAN INTERESTS IN JAPANESE-CONTROLLED AREAS OF CHINA;

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2. DISCONTINUANCE OF ANY MONOPOLY OR OF ANY PREFERENCE ADVERSE TO LEGITIMATE AMERICAN TRADE OR INDUSTRY IN THOSE AREAS;

3. DISCONTINUANCE OF INTERFERENCE BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN CHINA WITH AMERICAN PROPERTY AND OTHER RIGHTS.

THE NOTE WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN TOKYO AND, OCT 28 1938 EXPLICIT REQUEST FOR AN EARLY REPLY, A JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID NO DATE HAD BEEN SET FOR RESPONDING.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT, REGARDED BY MANY AS A SLAP AT DICTATORS, WAS CONSIDERED IN LONDON TO HAVE GIVEN CRITICS OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY NEW AMMUNITION.

THE PRESIDENT'S REFERENCE TO JEWISH PROBLEMS UNDERSCORED BRITAIN'S TOUCHY PROBLEM IN PALESTINE. POLITICAL QUARTERS ATTACHED SIGNIFICANCE--MINDFUL OF THE MUNICH PEACE--TO HIS STATEMENT THAT "PEACE BY FEAR HAS NO HIGHER VALUE OR MORE ENDURING QUALITY THAN PEACE BY THE SWORD."

DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, GAVE THE ADDRESS SIX LINES UNDER THE CAPTION "ELECTION SPEECH BY ROOSEVELT AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES."

LITTLE ATTENTION WAS PAID IT IN ROME, WHERE UNITED STATES REARMAMENT PLANS HAVE BEEN UNDER EDITORIAL FIRE FOR A WEEK.

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN PM'S OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26)

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

OCT 27 1938

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

(ADVANCE) BUDAPEST, OCT. 26--COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WHICH LIE IN THE PATH OF FUEHRER HITLER'S POLITICO-ECONOMIC MARCH TO THE BLACK SEA ARE IN A SHOCKING STATE OF NERVES AND IN SOME INSTANCES ACTUAL DREAD.

HAVING SEEN GERMAN TROOPS GOOSESTEPPING ACROSS DISMEMBERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA THESE SMALL STATES ARE FEARFUL LEST THEIR OWN SOVEREIGNTY MAY BE IN DANGER ULTIMATELY, NOT THROUGH ANNEXATION BUT BECAUSE OF FIERCE POLITICAL CONTROL WHICH WOULD IN EFFECT MAKE THEM VASSALS OF THE REICH.

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THIS PANICKY FEELING IS DUE LARGELY TO THE FACT NO GREAT POWER HAS ANNOUNCED ITS CHAMPIONSHIP OF LITTLE FELLOWS LIVING ON THE SUNRISE SIDE OF GERMANY. FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAVE WITHDRAWN BEHIND THE RHINE SO TO SPEAK, AND THE RUSSIAN BEAR IS QUIET.

THIS BEING THE CASE THERE IS NO BIG NATION TO STAND IN THE WAY OF HITLER'S DRIVE TO THE EAST TO ESTABLISH GERMAN DOMINATION. HE CAN PRETTY WELL PLANT HIS FLAG WHERE HE PLEASES.

IT ISN'T THAT SMALL COUNTRIES ARE HOSTILE TO GERMANY. THEY ARE FRIENDLY ENOUGH, SPEAKING IN GENERAL TERMS, BUT THEY NATURALLY DON'T WANT TO LOSE THEIR INDEPENDENCE. THE FATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA CASTS A HEAVY SHADOW ACROSS LANDS FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA.

SO FAR AS THE ECONOMIC ANGLE IS CONCERNED ALL THESE NATIONS WANT TO TRADE EXTENSIVELY WITH GERMANY. AS A MATTER OF FACT THEY WOULD HAVE TO EVEN IF THEY DID NOT WANT TO. THEY ARE TOO SMALL TO BUY EACH OTHER'S PRODUCTS WHICH ARE LARGELY AGRICULTURAL AND THEIR ONLY BIG CUSTOMER IS THE FATHERLAND ON WHICH THEY DEPEND FOR ABSORPTION OF A GREAT PERCENTAGE OF THEIR OUTPUT.

THE QUID PRO QUO IS THAT THEY BUY GERMAN GOODS. ACTUALLY, NAZILAND TRADES A GREAT DEAL ON THE BARTER SYSTEM--I WILL SWAP MY MOTORCARS FOR YOUR WHEAT.

THIS WHOLE SETUP GIVES RISE TO THE GENERAL EXPECTATION THAT HITLER WILL TRY TO FORM CUSTOMS UNIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES IN QUESTION. THAT IS, THERE WOULD BE TRADE PACTS PROVIDING FOR FAVORED NATION TREATMENT TO THE VIRTUAL EXCLUSION OF OUTSIDE COUNTRIES.

THIS QOULD HIT AMERICAN TRADE, AMONG OTHERS, A FAIRLY SHARP BLOW, ESPECIALLY IN SUCH ITEMS AS MOTORCARS AND TYPEWRITERS. FOR

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EXAMPLE, VIRTUALLY EVERY AUTOMOBILE I SAW IN RUMANIA RECENTLY WAS OF AMERICAN MAKE.

IT IS BUT A STEP FROM SUCH SWEEPING ECONOMIC CONTROL TO POLITICAL OVERLORDSHIP, AND THAT IS WHAT SMALL COUNTRIES ARE SHIVERING OVER. THEY REALIZE HITLER CAN APPLY TREMENDOUS PRESSURE IF HE SEES FIT. HUNGARY IS PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS, LYING AS SHE DOES UP AGAINST THE REICH.

HUNGARY SELLS THE BULK OF ITS EXPORTS TO GERMANY. THE LATTER COUNTRY, IF IT CHOSE, FOR ANY REASON, EASILY COULD APPLY PRESSURE BY CUTTING OFF SUCH IMPORTS, AND, EXPERTS HERE TELL ME, SUCH A CESSATION OF TRADE WOULD BANKRUPT THIS COUNTRY.

BECAUSE OF ALL SUCH POTENTIALITIES IN THIS HISTORIC UPHEAVAL, SMALL COUNTRIES ARE RUSHING AGAINST TIME TO TRY AND CREATE SOME SORT OF BOMBPROOF SHELTER FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE. THIS DOESN'T REPRESENT A MOVE HOSTILE TO GERMANY BUT MERELY PROTECTIVE ACTION.

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AT THIS WRITING EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO FORM A DEFENSIVE CHAIN OF COUNTRIES FROM THE BALTIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. THIS ENTENTE, AS PROJECTED, WOULD INCLUDE AT LEAST POLAND, RUMANIA, HUNGARY, AND YUGOSLAVIA AND EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SECURE MUSSOLINI'S ADHESION TO THE BLOC OR AT LEAST HIS MORAL SUPPORT SINCE THE SCHEME IS NOT INTENDED TO CHALLENGE THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS IN ANY WAY.

THIS PLAN EXPLAINS IN PART THE DESIRE OF HUNGARY TO SECURE RUTHENIA FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IT ALSO IS SAID TO EXPLAIN POLAND'S SUPPORT OF HUNGARIAN CLAIMS. HUNGARIAN POSSESSION OF RUTHENIA WOULD CREATE A COMMON FRONTIER BETWEEN POLAND AND HUNGARY WHEREAS NOW THESE TWO COUNTRIES ARE SEPARATED BY THIS NARROW STRIP OF THE CARPATHIANS, CUT ACROSS RUTHENIA. IT'S ALMOST AXIOMATIC THAT HE WHO HOLDS THE CARPATHIANS CONTROLS AGGRESSION.

(END ADVANCE FOR PM'S OF WEDNESDAY OCT. 26)

HW10A7AES

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN PM'S OF THURSDAY OCT. 27)

30.24

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

(-8;-,13) WARSAW

OCT 28 1938

(ADVANCE) WARSAW, OCT. 27--THERE IS FAR MORE THAN THE MINORITY ISSUE INVOLVED IN THE HUNGARIAN CLAIM TO BADLY BADGERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S RUTHENIA.

THE CHIEF REASON FOR THIS CLAIM IS THE DESIRE OF HUNGARY AND POLAND, WHO ARE GREAT FRIENDS, TO MAKE A COMMON FRONTIER FOR THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH NOW ARE SEPARATED BY THIS NARROW CZECHOSLOVAK TAIL.

THAT WOULD CREATE A BARRIER OF DEFENSE AGAINST POSSIBLE GERMAN AGGRESSION. IN OTHER WORDS, CRUSHING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY GERMANY HAS SENT THE REST OF THE COUNTRIES IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD SCURRYING ABOUT TO SEE HOW THEY CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES IF HERR HITLER TRIES SIMILIAR TACTICS ON ANY OF THEM.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY DON'T INTEND TO COOPERATE WITH THE FUEHRER ECONOMICALLY THEY CERTAINLY DO, AND ONE VERY GOOD REASON--AS HAS BEEN FRANKLY TOLD ME IN WELL INFORMED QUARTERS NOT ONLY IN POLAND AND HUNGARY BUT ELSEWHERE--IS THAT IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO EVADE COOPERATION WITH THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN EVEN IF THEY WANTED TO. HE IS ADMITTEDLY THE BIG MAN IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

HOWEVER, WHILE ALL ARE SIGNIFYING INTENTION OF PLAYING BALL WITH HITLER THEY ALSO ARE SHOWING A DISPOSITION TO HAVE A HAND IN MAKING THE RULES OF THE GAME. THIS MUTUAL DESIRE AMONG SMALL COUNTRIES TO SAFEGUARD THEIR INDEPENDENCE IS UNDERSTOOD TO EXPLAIN LARGELY THE VISIT OF POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER BECK TO RUMANIA AND THAT OF HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT COUNT MICHAEL LUBIENSKY TO BUDAPEST.

(MORE) JH1113AES

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WARSAW--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S BALKAN ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY OCT.27 X X X TO BUDAPEST.

IN SPEAKING OF SUCH DEFENSIVE MEASURES AS ARE INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON POLISH HUNGARIAN FRONTIER IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THESE ARE PURELY PRECAUTIONARY THUS FAR AND RELATE TO THE FUTURE. THEY DO NOT MEAN A DISPLAY OF ANTAGONISM TO GERMANY AT THIS TIME. INDEED, POLAND IS FRIENDLY TO GERMANY NOW BUT IS BENT ON PLAYING SAFE.

JUNCTION BETWEEN POLAND AND HUNGARY WOULD SERVE ANOTHER [redacted] PURPOSE. IT WOULD GREATLY INCREASE POLAND'S ACCESS TO THE BALKANS FOR TRADE PURPOSES AND WOULD GIVE HUNGARY A DIRECT NORTHERN TRADE ROUTE NOT PASSING THROUGH GERMAN DOMINATED TERRITORY.

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AS REGARDS BUDAPEST'S CLAIMS AGAINST PRAGUE, UNDERSTAND THE HUNGARIAN ARMY AND A LARGE SECTION OF THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN DISSATISFIED BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT OCCUPY THE TERRITORY IN QUESTION INSTEAD OF NEGOTIATING. THIS FEELING IN EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG FORM ACCOUNTED FOR THE AMAZING INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY AN HUNGARIAN ARMY CAPTAIN AND SOME 200 MEN WHO ENGAGED IN COMBAT WITH CZECHS AND LOST SEVENTEEN KILLED. THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD TO GET THESE WILDMEN OUT CZECHOSLOVAKIA POST HASTE AND THE CAPTAIN IS SAID TO BE AWAITING A VERDICT ON HIS ESCAPADE.

DESPITE STRONG SENTIMENT FOR EXTREME ACTION, REGENT ADMIRAL HORTHY HAS INSISTED ON HANDLING CLAIMS BY NEGOTIATION RATHER THAN BY FORCE.

I DID HEAR SOME UNOFFICIAL TALK IN BUDAPEST THAT HUNGARY AND POLAND MIGHT MAKE A JOINT MOVE, SENDING TROOPS INTO RUTHENIA TO PRESERVE ORDER. SEVERAL THOUSAND HUNGARIANS HAVE GONE INTO RUTHENIA AND HAVE BEEN MAKING TROUBLE. THESE FOLK, WHOSE ACTION IS DISCLAIMED BY THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT, MAINTAIN HUNGARY SHOULD HAVE OCCUPIED RUTHENIA WITH TROOPS AND ARE TRYING TO FORCE INTERVENTION.

THERE IS STILL ANOTHER REASON WHY WARSAW AND BUDAPEST HAVE A COMMON DESIRE FOR RUTHENIA TO COME UNDER HUNGARIAN CONTROL. THERE ARE MANY UKRAINIANS IN RUTHENIA. IT MIGHT PROVE HIGHLY EMBARRASSING TO POLAND AND HUNGARY IF THESE UKRAINIANS GOT SOME FORM OF AUTONOMY UNDER CZECHOSLOVAKIA SINCE THEY BOTH HAVE IN THEIR ADJOINING TERRITORIES CONSIDERABLE UKRAINIAN POPULATIONS WHO MIGHT WISH TO JOIN THEIR BROTHERS IN AUTONOMY.

FOREIGN MINISTER BECK'S VISIT TO RUMANIA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AT LEAST IN PART TO TRY TO HELP ADJUST THE TRANSYLVANIAN MINORITY QUESTION BETWEEN RUMANIA AND HUNGARY. THE LATTER NATION LOST THIS GREAT AREA TO RUMANIA AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR. NOW HUNGARY WISHES SOME SORT OF READJUSTMENT SINCE MINORITY CLAIMS SEEM BE ALL THE RAGE.

POLAND IS ANXIOUS TO REMOVE ANY FRICTION WHICH MIGHT IMPAIR A COMMON FRONT AMONG EASTERN EUROPEAN BALKAN NATIONS. POLAND IS IN A FAVORABLE POSITION FOR MEDIATION SINCE SHE NOT ONLY IS A FRIEND OF HUNGARY BUT ALSO OF RUMANIA.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN PM'S OF THURSDAY OCT. 27)

JH1131AES

LONDON,OCT.27-(AP)-MRS.NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF CONSERVATIVES TODAY THAT THOUSANDS OF LETTERS FROM MANY NATIONS BOTH TO HERSELF AND HER HUSBAND, THE PRIME MINISTER, SINCE THE SEPTEMBER CRISIS SHOWED "HOW IMMEASURABLY HIGH THE PRESTIGE OF GREAT BRITAIN HAS BECOME IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."

30.24

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THE LETTERS REFLECTED, SHE SAID, THE WAY "MANKIND LOOKED INTO THAT SAME ABYSS THAT WE LOOKED INTO DURING THOSE TERRIBLE DAYS WHICH I STILL HARDLY DARE TO LOOK BACK UPON."

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1938

Nazis Deport Polish Jews, Rush Thousands Home To Foil Warsaw Deadline

OCT 29 1938

OCT 29 1938

Men Torn From Families in Wholesale Roundup; Reich Fears New Laws Might Bar Their Exodus

Warsaw Says It's Misunderstanding

OCT 29 1938

Berlin Ready to Revoke Order if Negotiations Today Are Successful; 4,000–6,000 Affected

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Germany acted swiftly today to deport several thousand male Polish Jews to their homeland before the tightening of Polish citizenship laws might block their re-entry.

[In Warsaw an informed source said that, "in all probability," the German action would be held up, and that it apparently had resulted from "a misunderstanding" of Poland's new citizenship law requiring revalidation of Polish passports held abroad.]

In Berlin alone several hundred Polish Jews were rounded up in the early morning. From Vienna, Cologne, Braunschweig and other cities came reports of new measures against Jews.

Authoritative sources said several thousand men were taken to the Polish border today and others were expected to be moved there within the next few days. Women relatives said they were not told whether they would be able to follow their kin.

At Schneudemuehl, on the Polish border, it was said an undetermined number of Polish Jews had been sent into their homeland, but other border reports indicated the Jews were being detained on the German side of the line.

Negotiations Still Going On

A government spokesman here said negotiations still were in progress with Warsaw in an effort to persuade Poland to rescind the citizenship law. He said deportations of Jews would be halted automatically if the effort succeeded.

Jews with Polish citizenship have been a thorn in the side of the anti-Semitic movement in Germany, for Nazi measures failed to reach them as completely as German Jews. The government estimates that 150,000 Poles are living in Germany, but only a fraction of these are Jews.

A new Polish law, effective next Sunday, provides that Poles living abroad must have their passports certified by consular officers or lose their right to re-enter Poland.

The measure was interpreted in Polish Jewish circles as an attempt to deprive Polish Jews abroad of their passports. Jewish circles estimated that the law applied to between 4,000 and 6,000 Jews in Germany.

The German government was represented in informed quarters as fearful that many Poles would not receive a revalidation stamp by tomorrow and would become public charges in Germany.

Families Stand By, Weeping

Weeping women and children, who saw their husbands, sons and fathers seized by Berlin police in the early morning hours, milled excitedly outside the police barracks where the men were held during the day. The women carried battered suitcases, blankets, food and cigarettes for the deportees. They were not permitted to see the men or say good by and were not told the plans for their removal.

In Vienna police were assisted by black-uniformed Elite Guards in a systematic search of the Jewish section. The number of Polish Jews taken into custody at Vienna was not revealed, but it was estimated to exceed 2,000. About five hundred of those arrested were Hungarian or Rumanian Jews, and they were released later.

The number of Polish Jews in Vienna was estimated at 8,000, and it was considered likely there that those not repatriated might be taken to a new concentration camp at Mauthausen, in Upper Austria.

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Wholesale Deportations Begun to Offset New Warsaw Law.

DRIVE IS NATIONWIDE ONE

Many Are Routed Out of Beds by Berlin Police—Noted Vienna Museum Is Seized.

OCT 29 1938

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Authoritative informants said today that the Nazi authorities already had sent several thousand Polish Jews living in Germany back into Poland following a nation-wide roundup.

30-29

In Berlin alone several hundred Polish Jews were routed from their beds in early morning raids semi-officially explained as intended to forestall application of a new Polish law that might deprive thousands of Jews in Germany of Polish citizenship.

A Government spokesman said that negotiations still were in progress with Warsaw in an effort to persuade Poland to rescind the citizenship law. He said the deportations of Jews automatically would be halted if the effort succeeded.

Preparations continued, however, to go on sending Polish Jews to their homeland. About 700 were held in Munich facing probable deportation by train tomorrow unless an agreement is reached.

Would Be Barred From Poland.

The German Government estimated that 150,000 residents of Germany are Polish citizens. According to a Polish law coming into effect on October 30 all these by that date must have their passports revalidated by Polish consulates. Jewish circles estimated that the law applied to between 4,000 and 6,000 Jews in Germany. Failure to obtain such revalidation will mean that the passport holder never again can enter Poland.

Semi-official German sources said it was feared that those who did not receive revalidation might become public charges. After midnight tomorrow they could not be sent back to Poland.

Failure to reach an agreement with Poland until now, these sources said, "compelled German authorities to take measures for reducing the number of those who, in all likelihood, will not receive the revalidation stamp."

Give Jews First Attention.

Germany gave Jews first attention in keeping with her anti-Semitic policies.

The new Polish regulations were said in Warsaw to have been planned to make possible cancellation of the passports of Polish citizens who have lived away from Poland for more than five years. Polish Jews interpreted the measure as directed primarily against them.

The Polish Government issued regulations this month requiring all Poles living permanently abroad to submit their passports to Polish consular offices. Since then, Polish citizens have been refused re-entry without a note on their passports that they have been certified by Polish consular authorities in the country of their residence. Citizens who do not present their passports automatically will lose their rights to re-enter Poland.

Polish Embassy Consults Police.

The Polish embassy in Berlin immediately consulted police authorities regarding the raids. Polish authorities explained that the new Polish law requires examination of all cases of Poles living abroad to determine to what extent they still should be considered Polish citizens.

Only men were held. Hundreds of Jewish women lined up outside two Berlin police barracks, hoping to see their relatives. The women were permitted to leave battered suitcases, blankets, food and cigarettes for the prisoners, but were not allowed to see them.

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Nazis Put Hundreds Of Polish Jews In Jail, May Oust Them

Sudden Raids Believed Prelude To Expulsion Before Warsaw Applies New Law Affecting Their Citizenship

OCT 29 1938

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Jewish Museum Seized

Vienna, Oct. 28 (AP)—Nazi party officials today seized Vienna's famous Jewish Museum, which contains exhibits of the history of Vienna Jews and contains many costly Jewis temple relics and a large library and portraits.

Jewish tenants in all houses and streets bordering upon Morzinplatz, a square downtown, were ordered to leave within a fortnight. The Hotel Metropole, where former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg is held, is situated there.

[*By the Asso*

Berlin, Oct. 28—Police routed hundreds of Polish Jews from their beds in a nation-wide roundup early today and hustled them to police barracks for detention, possibly a prelude to deportation.

The roundup was believed ordered because German authorities feared Polish Jews, especially those who have lived in Germany for many years, would be declared by the Polish Government to be Poles no longer under a law which is to become effective October 30. Thus Germany seized this last minute to dump them on Polish soil.

Raids Believed Nationwide

The Polish Embassy in Berlin immediately consulted police authorities regarding the raids. Polish authorities said the new Polish law requires examination of all cases of Poles living abroad to determine to what extent they still should be considered Polish citizens.

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Berlin authorities were silent regarding the sudden raids, but it was indicated similar sorties were carried out in many German cities. No estimate of the number of Jews involved was given. It was believed they numbered several hundred in Berlin alone.

Men Held, Can't See Women

Jewish circles estimated that some 4,000 to 6,000 individuals would be affected.

Only men were held. Hundreds of Jewish women lined up outside two Berlin police barracks, hoping to see their relatives. The women were permitted to leave battered suitcases, blankets, food and cigarettes for the prisoners, but were not allowed to see them.

Large transport trucks used in the roundup were visible inside the gates of the barracks. Crowds gathered outside, but were ordered by police to keep moving.

May Be Expelled Tonight

Some women wating at the gates said they understood the men would be transported tonight to the German-Polish border for deportation to Poland. The women, they said, would be sent to Poland later.

Today's raids brought intensified attempts on the part of Jews to flee Germany. At the American Consulate, Jews on the waiting lists for immigration visas crowded for quick action on their applications.

Cologne Reports Roundup

From Cologne came news that Polish Jews there had been ordered to report to police stations and would be shipped out of the country tonight.

Jewish meetings, except at the Jewish theater today, were forbidden for a month. The order included all classes in schools where Jews are learning trades before emigrating to Palestine and elsewhere. Also included were foreign-language courses for which Jews come from all parts of Germany.

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SOME WOMEN WAITING AT THE GATES SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD THE MEN WOULD BE TRANSPORTED TONIGHT TO THE GERMAN-POLISH BORDER FOR DEPORTATION TO POLAND.—THE WOMEN, THEY SAID, WOULD BE SENT TO POLAND LATER.

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THEY WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE PERMITTED OUT OF THE COUNTRY TONIGHT AND WOULD BE ALLOWED TO TAKE ONLY FOOD AND CLOTHING WITH THEM.

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"Energetic" Action by Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 28 (AP).—Poland tonight announced "energetic Polish intervention" in Berlin against Germany's deportation of Polish Jews. 30.24

It was reported here that negotiations were under way by which Poland hoped to get Germany to rescind deportation measures taken against Polish Jews and to permit those actually expelled from Germany to take their property with them.

An authoritative informant declared that the drive against Polish Jews had resulted from "a misunderstanding" of Poland's new citizenship law which requires revalidation of all Polish passports held by residents abroad.

temperament between Frenchmen and Germans appeared to German diplomats tonight to be the only barrier to a French-German understanding.

Hopes ran unusually high in Foreign Office circles that an early accord would be reached with France along the general lines of the Hitler-Chamberlain declaration at Munich on September 30.

As seen through German eyes, the only difficulty standing in the way of signing of a Franco-German declaration centered about the contrasting native characteristics of the French and the Germans.

French Want Detailed Program

The French, with their love of precision, want every contingency envisaged and set forth in clear language.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, on the other hand, has broad principles in mind which, if accepted, would regulate all details, Foreign Office commentators say.

However, it is only a matter of time short time, they said, before Chancellor Hitler and Premier Edouard Daladier will come to terms. Some super-optimists even conceived the possibility President Albert Lebrun might come to Munich to put his signature on the expected agreement.

Nazi Editor Is Optimistic

"Things have advanced much farther than even high governmental officials imagine," said one Nazi editor in close touch with events. "Even Ribbentrop probably doesn't know what Hitler, Daladier and Francois-Poncet already have worked out.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister now in Rome, was present during only the first half of a three-and-a-half-hour farewell conference Chancellor Hitler held with Andre Francois-Poncet, retiring French Ambassador, at Berchtesgaden.

Nazi Press Praises Daladier

Later the French envoy, who reached Paris today on the way to his new post in Rome, received the highest decoration the Nazi Government ever has given a departing Ambassador.

Meanwhile the German press praised Premier Daladier for his speech yesterday at Marseille, in which he said France could reach agreement with Germany and Italy which would insure peace.

German declaration) against war would be somewhat fuller than the British-German statement.

However, after receiving the report brought from Germany by the retiring French Ambassador to Berlin, the spokesman announced there would be some delay in signing a French-German accord.

The Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, arrived in Paris this morning, preparatory to taking up his new assignment as Ambassador to Italy.

A RAIL CORRIDOR

Will Shorten Train Trip to Southeast Germany by 360 Miles

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP).—Germany and Czechoslovakia it was disclosed today, have signed an agreement whereby Germany is granted a "railway corridor" across Czechoslovakia from Silesia to Austria without passport or customs control.

This will shorten the railway distance between northeastern Germany and southeastern Germany—which almost enclose dwindling Czechoslovakia—by 360 miles.

The service will begin October 31, when international railway traffic across Czechoslovakia from more than fifty border points will be resumed.

Passenger and freight trains will be run through the "corridor" much as German trains now cross the Polish corridor to East Prussia. They will not halt on Czechoslovak soil.

The agreement was hailed here as another step toward closer economic collaboration between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

WARSAW, OCT 28-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT "IN ALL PROBABILITY" GERMAN MEASURES AGAINST POLISH JEWS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN.

(EARLY TODAY POLISH JEWS WERE ROUNDED UP THROUGHOUT GERMANY AND AN INFORMED SOURCE IN BERLIN SAID SEVERAL THOUSAND ALREADY HAD BEEN THRUST ACROSS THE BORDER).

THE AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANT HERE SAID THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION PRESUMABLY RESULTED FROM "A MISUNDERSTANDING" OF POLAND'S NEW CITIZENSHIP LAW REQUIRING REVALIDATION OF ALL POLISH PASSPORTS HELD BY RESIDENTS ABROAD.

IN OFFICIAL POLISH QUARTERS, HOWEVER, NO DETAILS CONCERNING POSSIBLE RESCINDING OF GERMAN ACTION COULD BE OBTAINED.

THE SPEECH HAD A TONE OF HUMAN UNDERSTANDING FOR GERMANY, THE PRESS SAID, IN SHARP CONTRAST TO REMARKS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, THE DAY BEFORE. THESE TWO STATESMEN, IN THE OPINION OF THE GERMAN PRESS, MEDDLED IN INTERNAL GERMAN POLITICS WITHOUT BEING ASKED. TO.

GERMANY'S NEW RELATIONSHIPS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA ADVANCED A STEP FURTHER TODAY WITH AN AGREEMENT BY WHICH GERMANY IS GRANTED A "RAILWAY CORRIDOR" ACROSS CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM SILESIA TO AUSTRIA.

WITHOUT PASSPORT OR CUSTOMS CONTROL, THE NEW CORRIDOR WILL CUT 360 MILES FROM THE OLD CIRCUITUOUS ROUTE BETWEEN NORTHEASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY. THE AGREEMENT IS EFFECTIVE OCT. 31.

NAZIS FORECAST PACT WITH FRANCE

Editor Says Negotiations Have Advanced Further Than Imagined

Foreign Office Organ Says U. S. Hinders Conciliation Efforts

30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 28—The differences in

Paris Foreign Office Says Move Is In Progress

Paris, Oct. 28 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today that France and Germany were considering a declaration renouncing war with each other similar to that signed by Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain at Munich.

Such a declaration was said to be only one of several projects being discussed in diplomatic negotiations, Premier Edouard Daladier said yesterday he hoped would lead to a French-German understanding.

Usually well informed circles expected that the proposed French-

CZECHS SIGN PACT GRANTING HITLER

closed today, have signed an agreement whereby Germany is granted a "railway corridor" across Czechoslovakia from Silesia to Austria without passport or customs control.

This will shorten the railway distance between northeastern Germany and southeastern Germany—which almost enclose dwindling

The agreement was hailed here as another step toward closer economic collaboration between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

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BERLIN, OCT 28-(AP)-STRONG HOPES WERE EXPRESSED IN QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT GERMANY AND FRANCE WOULD REACH AN EARLY ACCORD ALONG THE GENERAL LINES OF THE ANGLO-GERMAN ANTI-WAR DECLARATION SIGNED BY REICHSFUEHRER HITLER AND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AT MUNICH SEPT.30.

"THINGS HAVE ADVANCED MUCH FURTHER THAN EVEN HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IMAGINE," SAID A PROMINENT NAZI EDITOR IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH EVENTS.

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"EVEN VON RIBBENTROP (JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, NOW VISITING ROME) PROBABLY DOES NOT KNOW WHAT HITLER, DALADIER (PREMIER OF FRANCE) AND FRANCOIS-PONCET (RETIRING FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY) ALREADY HAVE WORKED OUT."

THIS MAN POINTED OUT THAT JUST BEFORE LEAVING GERMANY FRANCOIS-PONCET SPENT THREE AND A HALF HOURS IN A FAREWELL CONFERENCE WITH HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN AND THAT DURING THE LAST HALF HOUR THE TWO WERE ALONE. VON RIBBENTROP HAD BEEN PRESENT DURING THE REST OF THE CONFERENCE.

LATER FRANCOIS-PONCET, WHO REACHED PARIS TODAY EN ROUTE TO ROME, WHERE HE IS TO BE AMBASSADOR, WAS AWARDED THE HIGHEST DECORATION THE NAZI GOVERNMENT EVER HAS GIVEN A DEPARTING AMBASSADOR.

WY1ASPES

SCHNEIDEMUEHL, GERMANY OCT 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE SAID TONIGHT THAT AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF POLISH JEWS HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND THROUGH THIS FRONTIER TOWN.

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AT NEU-BENTSCHEN, ANOTHER IMPORTANT POLISH BORDER STATION, AN UNESTIMATED NUMBER OF POLISH JEWS, ACCORDING TO SECRET POLICE HEADQUARTERS, WERE DETAINED PENDING OUTCOME OF LAST MINUTE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN WARSAW AND BERLIN.

THE NEU-BENTSCHEN GESTAPO OFFICE SAID OTHERS WERE "POURING IN TONIGHT."

AN EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO STRAIGHTEN OUT WHAT POLISH SOURCES IN WARSAW SAID APPEARED TO BE A "MISUNDERSTANDING" OVER A NEW POLISH CITIZENSHIP LAW. A GERMAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE LIKELY TO CONTINUE TOMORROW.

POLISH JEWS WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE BORDER THROUGHOUT THE DAY AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY SECRET POLICE AS A MEASURE TO COUNTERACT THE NEW POLISH LAW.

AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION EARLIER IN BERLIN WAS THAT THOUSANDS HAD BEEN SENT ACROSS THE BORDER, BUT APPARENTLY MOST OF THEM WERE HELD ON THE GERMAN SIDE PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

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Add-Budapest Oct 29

OFFICERS COMMANDING THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS SAID THE TROOPS WOULD OBEY AN ORDER TO WITHDRAW FROM AGREED-UPON AREAS DESPITE THEIR RESTLESSNESS AND DESIRE TO FIGHT.

(ANDREW BRODY, WHO RESIGNED WEDNESDAY AS PREMIER OF AUTONOMOUS RUTHENIA AFTER HOLDING THE POST TWO WEEKS, WAS ARRESTED ON A TREASON CHARGE AFTER POLICE SAID THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ACCUSED HIM OF NEGOTIATING SECRETLY WITH HUNGARY FOR SECESSION OF RUTHENIA.)

RESCAES

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BUDAPEST, OCT 28-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOTIFIED HUNGARY TONIGHT SHE WAS GIVING CONSIDERATION TO A HUNGARIAN DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF UNDISPUTED AREAS OF THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLIC.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK NOTE, THE ELEVENTH DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR MINORITY DISPUTE, SAID THE HUNGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE AT PRAGUE HAD BEEN CALLED IN TO DISCUSS TECHNICAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN THE OCCUPATION.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS EXPRESSED ANNOYANCE AT THE DELAY IN WHAT THEY CALLED "THE FRUITLESS WASTE OF TIME" BY THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT IN DELAYING OCCUPATION OF 3,860 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY WHICH IT ALREADY HAS AGREED TO HAND OVER.

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DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS ASSERTED CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS PLAYING FOR TIME IN ORDER TO EVACUATE VALUABLE EQUIPMENT FROM THE TERRITORY BEFORE PUTTING A FINAL STAMP OF APPROVAL ON THE HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION.

HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED EXPECTATIONS OF OCCUPYING THE UNDISPUTED AREA EARLY NEXT WEEK. THEY ALSO ANTICIPATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GERMAN-ITALIAN ARBITRATION BOARD TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES ARISING FROM EIGHT DISPUTED DISTRICTS.

30.24-1037

Troops Ready At Bridge

Hungarian troops on the Komarno side of the Danube were ready to cross the bridge. There was no indication, however, that they would make any attempt to cross into Komarno until the two Governments agreed.

The main Danube bridge was heavily mined for instant destruction if necessary to halt any invaders.

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Czechs Request Italy And Reich To Act Quickly

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28—Czechoslovakia sought quick decisions from Germany and Italy tonight on proposals that they serve as arbitrators in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian minority dispute.

30.2a

The Czechoslovak Government suggested in a new note to Hungary that both Prague and Budapest sound out the two powers within twenty-four hours on their willingness to accept the role of peacemakers.

This suggestion was made in response to Hungary's latest note in which she agreed to German-Italian arbitration provided Czechoslovakia approved of certain methods of procedure.

The Budapest Government accepted the Czechoslovak offer to cede to Hungary 3,860 square miles of territory with predominantly Hungarian population, but said that arbitration should be confined to eight disputed areas.

In No Mood To Celebrate

The Hungarian issue and problems left since Munich accord took away her Sudetenland found Czechoslovakia in no mood for celebration of her twentieth birthday today.

A brief radio speech in which Premier General Jan Syrovy told the nation to refrain from "wasting your time talking politics" was the only anniversary event, in contrast with the big manifestations of previous years.

From the border came reports of approximately 500,000 men still under arms, chiefly along the Hungarian frontier.

The general staff reported additional minor skirmishes along the frontier. The flareups were charged to Hungarian terrorists.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS WERE DETERMINED TO
THE TIRED AND DISILLUSIONED CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY COMMANDERS SAY
HOLD UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE THE BIG SLICES OF TERRITORY THAT HUNGARY
WANTS.
THAT HUNGARY DID NOT TAKE ANY TERRITORY UNTIL FORMALLY AGREED UPON
BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.
BESIOPES THE TROOPS INTENDED ONLY TO SEE

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POLITICAL SKY CLEARING, DUCE TELLS FASCISTS

Italy's Horizon Steadily Growing And Brightening, He Declares

Says He'll Go On Pressing Land's Interests With "Inflexible Energy"

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30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Oct. 28—Premier Mussolini told Fascists celebrating the sixteenth anniversary of the march on Rome today that "the political horizon is clearing" and that there is promise of further improvement.

"The clearing of the political horizon is becoming accentuated and is continually becoming more vast and promising," he declared before crowds under his balcony in the Piazza di Venezia.

"But we Fascists will continue to march with the same inflexible energy with which we marched on the eve of that never-to-be-forgotten October."

Interpretation Of Munich

Foreign hearers regarded Mussolini's words as his interpretation of the European situation since the four-power Munich accord on Czechoslovak partition, which was followed by the French recognition of Italian domination of Ethiopia, the withdrawal of 10,000 Italian troops from the Spanish civil war and the reported British decision to reestablish normal relations with Italy.

As Mussolini spoke his Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, was conferring with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on their joint attitude toward the outstanding European problems, including Hungary's territorial claims on Czechoslovakia.

Ceremonies throughout Italy honored

guards of postage stamps commemorating 20th anniversary of Italy's Ethiopian empire went on sale.

solini received party membership card No. 1 for the seventeenth year of Fascism.

Veterans of the Fascist revolution, the march on Rome, and the Ethiopian and Spanish wars formed honor

HUNGARY READY TO TAKE CEDED CZECH AREAS

Two Nations Agree That Army Experts Shall Organize Shift

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German-Italian Board To Deal With Eight Disputed Zones

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 28—Hungary and Czechoslovakia appeared today to be on the way to a peaceful settlement of their territorial dispute.

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The Budapest Government in a new note last night accepted the Czechoslovak offer to cede to Hungary about 3,860 square miles of land with predominantly Hungarian population.

Hungary also agreed that military experts should meet to organize Czech evacuation and Hungarian occupation of the area and that a German-Italian arbitration commission should deal with eight disputed districts.

Sticks To First Demand

Czechoslovakia had demanded that the mediators settle the entire dispute and fix a time for the occupation of the area.

Diplomatic circles believed, however, that this would be no major obstacle because German and Italian mediators were likely to permit Hungary to occupy the undisputed regions as soon as the arbitration committee was formed.

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Hungary has adhered to the demand that plebiscites be conducted in Slovakia and Ruthenia, but it was understood the Government felt the request necessary to satisfy Hungarians.

Soldiers Guard Entrances

Border reports, meanwhile, said residents of Komarno, directly across the Danube in Czechoslovakia, were awaiting the next move.

Czechoslovak soldiers continued guarding entrances to main roads and bridges into Hungary. Thousands of troops were concentrated there.

Residents of Komarno, described as a pure Hungarian community of 24,000 people, were prohibited from staging demonstrations or displaying Hungarian flags.

HUNGARY ALSO DEMANDED IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF UNDISPUTED AREAS BY HUNGARIAN TROOPS AND A FUTURE PLEBISCITE IN REGIONS WITH MIXED POPULATIONS, BUT THE CZECHOSLOVAK NOTE TODAY MADE NO MENTION OF THESE POINTS.

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Thousands crowded into the Piazza di Venezia to see Premier Mussolini receive party membership card No. 1, for the seventeenth year of Fascism, from Achille Starage, Fascist party secretary.

Crippled veterans of the Fascist revolution, survivors of the march on Rome, veterans of the Ethiopian and Spanish wars and various Fascist organizations formed honor guards for the many ceremonies.

A special series of sixteen postage stamps commemorating the proclamation of Italy's Ethiopian empire went on sale. The designs depicted Roman history from the legendary founding of Rome by Romulus to what Fascists call the present "reconquest of the Roman Empire."

Il Duce Is Optimistic Over Appeasement Outlook

Rome, Oct. 28 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini expressed today unusual optimism on prospects for appeasement in Europe before a crowd celebrating the sixteenth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome while conversations were started between the partners in the Rome-Berlin axis.

"The clearing of the political horizon is becoming accentuated and is continually becoming more vast and promising," he said in a brief address from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia.

"But we Fascists continue and will continue to march with the same inflexible energy with which we marched in the eve of that never-to-be-forgotten October."

Hungary's Claims Discussed

While he spoke, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop conferred with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, on the joint attitude of the Rome-Berlin partnership on outstanding European problems.

Hungary's claim on Czechoslovakia for Ruthenia was among the subjects discussed and usually well-informed circles expected Rome and Berlin would agree on a settlement of the question by plebiscites.

Von Ribbentrop spent nearly two hours with Count Ciano in Chigi Palace in the morning, spent an hour with Mussolini and then received the Hungarian Minister.

Hitler's Views Expected To Prevail

There was no official announcement of the morning's conference, but private sources said it was devoted almost exclusively to the latest Czechoslovak problem—how to grant Hungary's demands for territory, which demands Mussolini has been supporting.

The impression prevailed in foreign circles that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's reported opposition to creation of a joint Hungarian-Polish frontier by Hungarian annexation of Ruthenia would prevail. An official statement accepting the principle of plebiscites was issued October 17.

Ceremonies were held throughout Italy to honor Fascist party heroes on the anniversary of the March on Rome.

Il Duce received party membership card No. 1 for the seventeenth year of Fascism from Achille Starace, the party secretary.

CZECHS GLUM ON BIRTHDAY

Nation's 20th Anniversary Not a Festive One.

PRAGUE, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia came today to her twentieth birthday with little spirit or time for celebration. Instead her efforts to cut her political and industrial life to the pattern of her new, diminished size continued without pause.

The Czechoslovak state, now dismembered by the Munich conference and reduced in wealth and power, came into existence on October 28, 1918, when the national council took over the territory which had belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Premier Gen. Jan Syrovy, the only anniversary speaker, told the nation not to "waste your time talking politics" but to work for reconstruction. He appealed in a dull, hesitant voice for the nation to dismiss any thought of revenge for the events of the past month.

The Government of autonomous Ruthenia issued a decree prohibiting all activity of political parties although not immediately dissolving them. Party property was ordered held for future determination of its use and all headquarters were closed.

Anti-Semitic Moves.

Rising anti-Semitic sentiment appeared in a series of minor demonstrations, mostly impromptu street processions led by youths who handed out typewritten anti-Jewish statements. Heavily re-enforced police patrols prevented any damage and took some marchers into temporary custody.

Members of various professional organizations also were disclosed to have taken steps to regulate the influx of Jews from Sudetenland. Both the Prague Medical Society and Bar Association urged control of members by their professions who have come to the capital since October 1. Their resolutions will be submitted to the Government.

(ADVANCE) WARSAW, OCT.28--THE ILL WIND WHICH BLASTED CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS AIDED THE POLITICAL FORTUNES OF COLONEL JOSEPH BECK, POLAND'S TWO-FISTED FOREIGN MINISTER.

IT'S WIDELY HELD IN POLAND THAT THE COLONEL DEFIED THE MIGHT OF RUSSIA DURING CZECHOSLOVAK'S HOUR OF TRIAL AND GOT AWAY WITH IT ALTHOUGH MOSCOW UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD GIVE QUITE A DIFFERENT VERSION. THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STOCK HAS GONE UP NO END.

BECK'S ADMIRERS PROCLAIM THAT HE IS THE STRONG MAN OF POLAND AND PREDICT THIS COMPARATIVELY YOUNG STATESMAN--HE IS FORTY-FOUR--WILL ONE DAY BE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT. THAT WOULD MEAN HE WOULD BE VIRTUAL DICTATOR.

BECK BECAME A SORT OF NATIONAL HERO OVERNIGHT DURING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS. THAT REPRESENTED A RATHER SHARP CHANGE IN HIS STATUS, FOR WHILE HE HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH BEING A STRONG MAN HE HAD NOT BEEN PARTICULARLY POPULAR IN SOME QUARTERS WHICH ACCUSED HIM OF PRO-GERMANISM.

THE COLONEL IS TALL AND THIN--A LEAN HORSE FOR THE LONG HARD RACE HE MAY HAVE TO RUN IF HE ASPIRES TO A SEAT OF MIGHT IN POLAND.

BECK WAS WITH THE LATE MARSHAL PILSUDSKI A GREAT DEAL IN THE LATTER YEARS OF POLAND'S BENEVOLENT DICTATOR. HE WORKS LIKE THE MASTER.

THAT IS TO SAY BECK WORKS BY HIMSELF. HE'S CLOSE MOUTHED ANF HIS HELPERS RARELY KNOW HIS MIND IN ADVANCE OF THE TIME WHEN HE'S READY FOR ACTION.

ZHE FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TERRIFIC ENERGY IN HIS THIN BODY. HIS DECISIONS ARE QUICK AND SURE. HIS MIND WORKS SO SWIFTLY AND ACCURATELY THAT, SO THEY SAY, HE RARELY READS A LETTER AFTER HE HAS DICTATED IT.

THE COLONELY MARRIED ASNHIS SECOND WIFE A LADY WHOSE PREVIOUS MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE. AS A RESULT, BECK CLASHED WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER. THAT HAS NOT HELPED HIS PUBLIC CAREER, FOR POLAND IS LARGELY A CATHOLIC COUNTRY. HE'S NOW TRYING TO GET HIS WIFE'S FIRST MARRIAGE ANNULED SO THEY CAN BE MARRIED AGAIN IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

1938

THE COLONEL MARRIED AS HIS SECOND WIFE A LADY WHOSE PREVIOUS MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE. AS A RESULT, BECK CLASHED WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER. THAT HAS NOT HELPED HIS PUBLIC CAREER, FOR POLAND IS LARGELY A CATHOLIC COUNTRY. HE'S NOW TRYING TO GET HIS WIFE'S FIRST MARRIAGE ANNULED SO THEY CAN BE MARRIED AGAIN IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE COLONEL AND HIS WIFE ARE HAPPY TOGETHER FOR THEIR MARRIAGE WAS A REAL LOVE AFFAIR. AND SHE IS HELPING HIM IN HIS CAREER. #

30.24-1039

30.24—1039

NAZIS HALT DRIVE UPON POLISH JEWS

Berlin And Warsaw Reach Agreement Upon Fate Of 20,000

Deportation Trains Are Ordered To Return From Border Points

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 29—German authorities called a halt tonight to the mass expulsion of Polish Jews pending the opening of negotiations Monday to regulate the status of all Polish citizens in Germany.

The action was taken simultaneously with an announcement in Warsaw that Poland had abandoned plans for retaliatory measures against Germans residing there.

More than 20,000 Polish Jews had been herded at the border by Germany in a counter move to a new Polish citizenship law which Berlin authorities feared would leave thousands of these citizens stranded in the Reich without passports.

Trains Directed To Return

The eleventh-hour decision to halt the movement of Polish Jews toward the border came after Polish representatives told German authorities they had misinterpreted the new citizenship regulations of the neighboring republic.

Deportation trains which had carried thousands to the frontier since the sudden roundup started yesterday were directed to return.

The German announcement said merely that an agreement had been reached between Berlin and Warsaw on the fate of those marked for deportation. Details of the accord were expected to be worked out in the negotiations starting Monday.

Weather Adds To Discomfort

Of the more than 20,000 Polish Jews at the border, some 12,000 already had been deposited on their home soil when the cessation order was issued.

Conditions were deplorable among the deported, especially those at the Silesian border, where bitter weather added to the discomforts of weary train riders.

They were permitted to take only 10 marks ($4) each from the country and many men had to leave their wives and families behind, uncertain what was to become of them.

Polish Red Cross nurses hurried to the frontier to give assistance to local authorities trying to care for women and children.

Distressing Scenes Presented

Berlin and Vienna presented distressing scenes during the methodical roundup.

In the former Austrian capital S. A. troopers in groups of six raided homes, loaded foreign Jews, including Czechoslovaks and Rumanians, into trucks and hauled them off to police stations. Most of the non-Polish Jews were released after investigation.

Some women became hysterical and fainted. Even sick people were routed from their homes, among them two children whose limbs were in plaster casts.

Eventually 1,400 of the 6,000 arrested in Vienna had to be sent home because all places of detention were filled.

2,000 Sent To Concentration Camp

One train from Vienna carried 2,000 persons to the new Mauthausen concentration camp on the upper Danube.

Eight American Jewish students studying medicine in Vienna were among those who came in conflict with the Nazis.

These students, who normally would pass their final examinations next month, were not molested, but were told they must leave at once. Their names were not disclosed immediately.

The American consul-general at Vienna intervened in their behalf. He was referred to Berlin for an ultimate decision.

Although the Polish Embassy spokesman estimated the number of Polish Jews already deported as "tens of thousands," he added that the exact number was unknown.

German sources made no estimate, but the first time since the roundup started yesterday the controlled Berlin press published short accounts, stating that "several thousand" Polish Jews had been expelled.

At Munich secret police officials loaded 700 Jews, including eleven women with babies in their arms and more than a hundred children, on trains headed for the border.

NAZIS END EVICTION OF POLISH JEWS

Crowded Trains Sent Back Under New Agreement.

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The German authorities at the eleventh hour today halted the transportation of Polish Jews ordered deported across the Polish border.

The order was issued with a simultaneous announcement in Berlin and Warsaw late tonight that an agreement had been reached between Germany and Poland on the fate of 20,000 Polish Jews herded on both sides of the border as a result of the sudden deportation orders.

Germany had sought to counter a new Polish citizenship law which she feared would leave thousands of Polish Jews stranded in her territory without passports.

The deportation trains were ordered to return.

It was announced that negotiations would begin on Monday to regulate the status of all Polish citizens in Germany.

"Energetic Polish intervention" against the deportations was announced by Poland. Warsaw reported negotiations were under way to stop the deportations from Germany and to allow those already expelled to take their property with them. The Nazi drive was called a misunderstanding in authoritative Warsaw circles.

The thousands of male Jews who had been routed from their homes in the night throughout Germany and confined to barracks and border stations, pinned their hopes to the negotiations, scheduled to continue today.

Nazi spokesmen, however, kept the strictest silence about details and the possible results of the negotiations, the failure of which would set the deportation machine in full motion, with the deadline at midnight tonight.

Roundups in Vienna.

Roundups continued in Vienna where black-uniformed guards, as the executive organ of the secret police (Gestapo), resumed combing the city's Jewish districts. The Polish police estimated that 1,100 Jews, rounded up in swift night raids, had already been shipped to Poland through Schneidemuehl. An unrevealed number was kept at Neu-Bentschen, another border town, by the secret police. Additional thousands in secret police custody elsewhere were to be evicted if Polish-German negotiations should fail.

Poland has ordered that nationals living abroad must have their passports certified by consular offices or lose their right to re-enter Poland. Polish Jews believed the law, effective tomorrow, might be an attempt to deprive Polish Jews abroad of their passports. Informed quarters said Germany feared many Poles would become public charges if refused revalidation stamps.

Called a Misunderstanding.

The Government estimated that 150,000 Poles live in Germany, of whom only a fraction are Jews.

Samuel Wolpowitch, relief committee chairman, reported that telephoned advices from border points indicated 12,000 Jews had crossed the border into Poland by midmorning. Other thousands were being massed in trains and concentration points at German border stations.

Red Cross nurses and shipments of food were sent to the Polish Silesia border zone, where the situation was most acute. Women and children were among the refugees entering Silesia. Children were taken to orphanages and schools to protect them from a heavy rain.

The Polish government, attempting to keep the situation quiet, allowed newspapers to publish only short accounts. One paper was suppressed for publishing a foreign dispatch on the deportations from Germany.

The Polish government maintained that the new Polish law requiring examination of passports of Polish citizens abroad had been adopted merely because it suspected many persons had no right to the passports.

The relief committee said it had the assurance of the Polish government that Polish Jews in Germany would be defended "energetically."

Frantic Jews Await Deadline

Thousands Held Ready for Eviction if Reich and Poland Fail to Agree.

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Thousands of frantic Polish Jews were held at German concentration points awaiting possible deportation to their homeland today while the Warsaw and Berlin governments debated the meaning of a new Polish citizenship law.

The Polish police estimated that 1,100 Jews, rounded up in swift night raids, had already been shipped to Poland through Schneidemuehl. An unrevealed number was kept at Neu-Bentschen, another border town, by the secret police. Additional thousands in secret police custody elsewhere were to be evicted if Polish-German negotiations should fail.

Poland has ordered that nationals living abroad must have their passports certified by consular offices or lose their right to re-enter Poland. Polish Jews believed the law, effective tomorrow, might be an attempt to deprive Polish Jews abroad of their passports. Informed quarters said Germany feared many Poles would become public charges if refused revalidation stamps.

Called a Misunderstanding.

The Government estimated that 150,000 Poles live in Germany, of whom only a fraction are Jews.

number taken into custody was estimated to exceed 2,000, about 500 of whom were Hungarian and Rumanian Jews. They were released later.

About 8,000 Polish Jews were estimated to live in Vienna, and it was held likely that those not repatriated might be taken to the Mauthausen concentration camp lately established in upper Austria.

Women relatives said they were not told whether they would be allowed to follow their menfolk to Poland.

Poland Arrests 1,000 Germans

WARSAW, Oct. 29 (AP).—Poland arrested about 1,000 Germans in retaliatory raids tonight, but orders for their deportation to Germany were rescinded hastily when Germany halted its mass expulsion of Polish Jews pending negotiations concerning the status of all Polish citizens in Germany.

The Polish government, in the midst of attempts to persuade Germany to halt the mass expulsion, asked local officials to give Red Cross nurses and the Polish Refugee Relief Committee all possible assistance in obtaining food and shelter for the deportees.

REPORTS REACHING WARSAW SAID 2,000 POLISH JEWS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TRUDGED OVER THE FRONTIER FROM BEUTHEN TO RADIONSKI.

THOSE WITH PAPERS IN ORDER WERE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE INLAND, BUT OTHERS WERE HOUSED IN MINERS' QUARTERS AND RESTAURANTS PENDING EXAMINATION OF PASSPORTS.

THE BORDER REPORTS SAID THE ENTIRE 2,000 WALKED THE FEW MILES FROM GERMANY TO POLAND.

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EARLIER THE POLISH JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE ESTIMATED 6,000 POLISH JEWS WERE ON THE BORDER AWAITING THE RESULTS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, HALF OF THE NUMBER ON THE GERMAN SIDE AND THE OTHER HALF ALREADY IN POLAND.

TO THE STATEMENT OF GERMAN OFFICIALS THAT THE ROUNDUP OF POLISH JEWS WAS THE RESULT OF THE NEW POLISH CITIZENSHIP LAW REQUIRING REVALIDATION OF POLISH PASSPORTS HELD ABROAD, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED THAT THE MEASURE WAS ADOPTED ONLY BECAUSE IT SUSPECTED MANY PERSONS HAD NO RIGHT TO THEM. OCT 30 1938

GERMAN AUTHORITIES, IT WAS SAID, HAD TAKEN THE MEASURE TO MEAN POLAND WAS TRYING TO RID HERSELF OF POLISH JEWS LIVING ABROAD.

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CZECHS CONTINUE PRO-NAZI SWING

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Submit Dispute With Hungary To Berlin And Rome For Arbitration

Government Lifts Restrictions On German Papers And Hitler's Book

OCT 30 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 29—Czechoslovakia swung closer to Germany tonight with a decision to submit the Hungarian territorial dispute to Berlin and Rome and with a series of new pro-Nazi measures affecting everyday life.

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary turned over their argument to foreign arbitration, apparently ending the controversy as far as they themselves are concerned. Hungary already has accepted a Czechoslovak offer to cede 3,860 square miles of territory of predominantly Hungarian population, and the arbitration will apply to other disputed regions.

Newspapers, publishing houses, semi-military formations and private organizations in Slovakia were affected by new decrees, which were reported authoritatively to have been dictated by representatives of the Berlin Government.

Lifts Ban On Nazi Organs

The Prague Government, which long has forbidden circulation of Nazi party organs in Czechoslovakia, reversed its decision and ruled eight German newspapers could be sold in Czechoslovakia.

The papers included the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, official organ of the Nazi party, and *Der Angriff*, Berlin newspaper of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister.

In addition Czechoslovakia ended its ban on "Mein Kampf," Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's autobiography, which can now be sold and read without fear of prosecution.

The Prague Government announced it had asked Germany and Italy to arbitrate its territorial dispute with Hungary, and about the same time the Hungarian Minister informed the Foreign Office that Hungary had invited "the great powers" to arbitrate the controversy.

Poland May Be Included

The Hungarian note did not specify which powers had been invited, but Czechoslovak circles took it to mean Germany and Italy, and perhaps Poland had been asked. All were proposed as arbitrators by Hungary in recent negotiations.

Answers from Rome and Berlin were awaited impatiently.

A Slovak trend toward German National Socialism began with prohibition of semi-military organizations except the Fascist-inclined "Iron Guard" of the People's party. All other armed party formations were instructed to turn in their weapons to the authorities.

Shortly afterward the Slovak Government published decrees taking over the assets of private organizations such as automobile associations and charitable societies and other semi-public groups.

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slovak and Hungarian diplomats here following consultations with Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Germany.

Fascist comment that "complete identity of views was reached on all subjects considered" was interpreted in informed quarters to mean that Rome and Berlin would recommend some settlement of Hungary's claims.

Whether they had decided for or against a joint Polish-Hungarian frontier at Czechoslovakia's expense was not known. No formal communique was issued.

Von Ribbentrop entrained for Berlin after two days of discussions on Europe's manifold problems with Premier Benito Mussolini, with whom he spent more than an hour this afternoon, and Count Ciano.

Some German sources were inclined to believe that central European questions were considered virtually settled in the consultations and that more attention was paid to British and French rearmament.

Officials said "all contemporary problems" had been discussed in a general "tour of the horizon."

They did not specify any of the problems, however.

MUST TURN IN ARMS

Order Issued to Slovak Semi-Military Bodies.

PRAGUE, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The Slovak Government ordered today the disarming of all semi-military organizations in the autonomous State of Slovakia, except the officially constituted "Iron Guard" of the Hlinka People's party.

The organizations were allowed by terms of the Government decree to continue their existence, but were instructed to hand over their arms and ammunition to the authorities.

The Hlinka party guard, given the ranking of the "police and security organ of all authorities in Slovakia," will receive orders directly from the Slovak Government and maintain national headquarters in Bratislava.

Organizations forced to disarm included the National Guard of the Nationalist party, patriotic organizations known as sokols, several Catholic organizations and an agrarian group known as the "Peasants' Cavalry."

GERMAN BEHEADED AS SUDETEN TRAITOR

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP).—Hugo Zappe, thirty-four, of Dresden, was beheaded today for treason.

He was convicted August 12 on testimony that he posed as a Sudeten refugee and thereby got important German secrets which he conveyed to the Czechs.

Even Weiner Schnitzel Can't Stop Austrian Nazi

STUTTGART, Germany (By Mail) (A. P.).—Nothing can stop the complete Nazification of Austria, not even the Wiener (Vienna) Schnitzel, according to Joseph Buerckel.

Commenting on allegations that the Austrian veal was becoming scarce and that the world-renowned outlet known as Weiner Schnitzel would soon be a thing of the past, the Nazi commissioner said:

"If higher interests demand the disappearance of the Weiner Schnitzel then what I say is—let the Weiner Schnitzel go to the devil."

WILL REPORT ON MEMEL

German Minister Goes to Berlin —Martial Law to Be Lifted

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 29 (AP).—The German Minister to Lithuania left for Berlin tonight to report on the situation of Germans in Memel, semi-autonomous territory of Lithuania which belonged to Germany before the war.

Earlier in the day the government propaganda bureau announced that twelve years of martial law in Lithuania and Memel would end on Tuesday.

The Kaunas Government's action was believed to be a direct result of representations by the German Minister.

Informed persons intimated that a wider settlement of all Lithuanian-German and Lithuanian-Memel issues would be discussed later—probably upon return of the German envoy from Berlin.

The martial law now to be ended will be replaced by civilian law in force prior to establishment of the Nationalist dictatorship in 1926. Authorities weer silent regarding proposed security bills originally intended to replace the martial law but shelved after protests by citizens.

LITHUANIA TO EASE RULE

Will End 12 Years Of Martial Law November 1

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Government Propaganda Bureau announced today that twelve years of martial law in Lithuania and Memel would end November 1. The government's security bills, intended to replace martial law, are being protested by the Memel Diet despite conciliatory revisions.

GERMANY DEMANDS 'ALL' LOST COLONIES

She Will Not 'Beg' for Them, von Epp Warns, but He Rules

Out a Solution by Force

By The Associated Press.

LADEBURG, Germany, Oct. 29.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's deputy for colonial affairs said today that Germany claimed all her pre-war colonies.

Germany, however, may not demand outright return of all of them, he indicated. But he added that in that event "we shall demand compensation for whatever we do not claim."

The colonial deputy, General Franz Ritter von Epp, who also is Governor of Bavaria, said that "we will never attempt to solve the colonial problem by military force" and that "Germany will never beg for colonies."

"She expects those who seized them to take the initiative for restoration," he declared, "and Germany claims colonies only from those who deprived her of them. The present mandatories of German colonies should come and tell us what their attitude is on the question of restoration—then we will decided our future attitude toward them."

Germany's pre-war colonial empire totaled about 1,130,000 square miles, more than 1,000,000 square miles of it in Africa. The colonies now are held or mandated to Britain and her Dominions and to France, Portugal, Japan and Belgium. Their total area is five times as large as that of Great Germany's 224,000 square miles.

Constant Propaganda Urged

General von Epp spoke at the opening of a new colonial school here, the third devoted to furtherance of "the colonial idea." He made it plain that Germany constantly must spread propaganda among Germans and natives living in the former German colonies so that "their yearning for return to the Fatherland may ever remain uppermost with them."

As for other powers' coming to Germany to settle the problem, General von Epp said he felt convinced that favorable action would result soon. He pointed to discussion of the question at a recent session of the British Cabinet and to journeys of various Dominion Ministers as showing the matter was being favorably discussed.

Matter For Negation

"Our claim," said General von Epp, "is to all our former colonies. Whether, when the actual bargaining for them comes, we shall show restraint is for the future to decide.

"If we do," then we shall demand compensation for whatever we don't claim.

"We will never attempt to solve the colonial problem by military force. Austria and Czechoslovakia were contiguous, while the colonies lie overseas. It will have to be a matter of negotiation and compensation.

"When Hitler told Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden and again at Godesberg that the colonial question remained as a problem, he officially opened negotiations."

In this connection he mentioned the visit of Oscar Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, to Lisbon, Portugal, and his projected trip to London. South Africa holds a mandate over German Southwest Africa, a 322-400-square-mile territory second in size only to Tanganyika, of 370,000 square miles, in the old German colonial empire.

"We will never attempt to solve the colonial problem by military force," General von Epp said. "Austria and Czechoslovakia were contiguous, while the colonies lie overseas. It will have to be a matter of negotiation and compensation.

"When Hitler told Chamberlain [Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain] at Berchtesgaden and again at Godesberg that the colonial question remained as a problem, he officially opened negotiations."

"Belong to Us by Right"

After this declaration that Germany expected those nations now holding German colonies to come to her, General von Epp continued:

"Those who think they can tell Hitler when and how to solve this problem are mistaken. Race questions or strategic problems or the indispensability of any former colonies to their present mandatories do not concern us. We simply say they belong to us by right.

"We must put behind our demands the unbending will of a strong nation. That is more important than armaments.

"The whole nation must be imbued with the colonial idea. Courses in colonial administratin and practical schooling in colonial farming must be so pushed that Germany has an able staff to take care of her colonies at any moment."

In the new school in Ladeburg there will be year in and year out fifty men who have had preliminary training in colonial policy. They will be here for fourteen days of final instruction in colonial lore.

They will then return to their various districts in Germany as apostles of "the cololial idea" and give guidance to the 1,000,000 members already enrolled in a Colonial Bund headed by General von Epp, ready for the day when Germany may reenter her former overseas possessions.

Would Win Over Natives

General von Epp declared that "we must look after our fellow-Germans overseas in our former colonies" and that "we must work on the natives, for it would never do to have these against us when we claim their retirn."

"We must look after the children of colonial Germans who come here either for reasons of health or to receive German education," he added. "Homes at Blankenburg in the Harz Mountains and at Wuppertal are hopeful beginnings in this direction.

General von Epp disclosed that already to 3,000 German families in the former German colonies were being supplied reading matter and radio outfits. Fifteen colonies in the colonies are centrally maintained by Germany and twelve others partly supported by her.

In addition to the new Ladenburg school, Germany has one at Witzenhausen for men and another at Rendsburg for women to train young Nazis for colonial work as planters, farmers and craftsmen.

CHAMBERLAIN SOON TO TACKLE COLONIES ISSUE

Question Brought To Fore By Statement Of Hitler Aide

LONDON—Prime Minister Chamberlain's next step expected to be move to satisfy Germany's demand for return of colonies.

LADEBURG—Germany lays claim to all her war-lost colonies, and may demand compensation for those not returned, Hitler aide says.

MARSEILLE—French Radical-Socialist Congress adopts resolution urging Government to oppose colonial claims of a territorial nature.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 29—An attempt to satisfy Germany's renewed colonial demands was said tonight to be the next step Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain plans for expanding the framework of the month-old peace of Munich after putting the Anglo-Italian Easter friendship pact into force.

Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Adolf Hitler's deputy for colonial matters, made it clear in a speech in Ladeburg, Germany, that the initiative for settling the colonial question lay with the powers holding the territories taken from Germany after the World War.

Great Britain and France are the chief of these powers.

Parliament To Meet Tuesday

After a brief holiday following the Munich peace of a month ago which broke up Czechoslovakia, Mr. Chamberlain will face Parliament again next week.

The legislators will reassemble Tuesday for the last week of the present session. They were expected to devote it to debating ramifications of foreign affairs.

Mr. Chamberlain was believed to be planning to announce on Wednesday that he plans to bring the Anglo-Italian pact for settling Spanish, Mediterranean and other differences into force, perhaps in mid-November, as a result of the withdrawal of part of Italy's forces from the Spanish Insurgent armies.

Opposition To Raise Issue

The opposition in the House of Commons plans to attack the Government for unpreparedness for war disclosed during the crisis over Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain in answering may show how the rearmament program is to be speeded up and whether any new Cabinet Ministries are planned for this purpose.

After the closing of the present session and the opening of a new one on November 8 Mr. Chamberlain is expected to plunge actively into the colonial problem.

Priow Visit Pushes Issue

The arrival here early next week of Oscar Priow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, after talks with Portuguese officials will give impetus to consideration of the colonial question.

His plans to visit Belgium also before going to Germany were seen as significant in view of reports Britain might seek to make a deal for Angola, Portuguese West Africa, and part of the Belgian Congo to give Germany in place of the African colonies taken from her after the war.

These reports brought an indignant press reaction in Portugal.

GERMANY'S WAR-LOST COLONIES

REPEATED PROTESTS AGAINST RETURNING GERMANS IN THE TERRITORIES INVOLVED.

TO HER HAVE BEEN MADE RECENTLY BY CITIZENS IN A MASS MEETING

NATIVES OF TANGANYIKA MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF

DAR-ES-SALAAM ON OCT. 12 IN A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ANY TRANSFER OF

A WEEK LATER, IN DURBAN, NATAL, THE BRITISH MANDATE TO GERMANY. ANY EFFORT TO RETURN

PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO STRENUOUSLY RESIST ANY

TANGANYIKA, WHICH BEFORE THE WORLD WAR WAS GERMAN EAST AFRICA AND

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AFTER THE WAR WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND BELGIANS, TO GERMANY.

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA PARLIAMENT ON OCT. 19 URGED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SUMMON A MEETING OF THE HEADS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES TO FORM A POSITIVE POLICY TOWARD GERMANY'S COLONIAL DEMANDS.

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Portuguese Aid Reported

LISBON, Oct. 29 (AP).—Oscar Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, after discussing African defense with Portuguese officials, declared today that he and the Portuguese Premier, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, saw "eye to eye." Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a common border with British South Africa.

The newspaper "Seculo," which is close to the government, quoted Pirow as having said, in a toast, that "in case of any conflict in Africa the armies of our two nations will not be separated."

Pirow plans to visit London and then Belgium, which also has African interests in the Belgian Congo, and also [illegible], to learn details of Chanc[illegible]'s claims for African [illegible]

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IN EUROPE.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE SWIFTLY AND STEADFASTLY GOING AFTER "REALISTIC" FRIENDSHIPS WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

SPAIN HAS BEEN RID OF AT LEAST SOME OF THE FOREIGN FIGHTERS WHO HAVE MADE ITS CIVIL WAR A MENACE TO EUROPEAN PEACE.

NOW PUT THESE ITEMS DOWN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LEDGER;

DANGERS THAT LIE IN HITLER'S DEMANDS FOR COLONIES LOST BY GERMANY TO THE ALL[illegible]OWERS DURING THE WORLD WAR—ALTHOUGH HITLER TOLD CHAMBERLAI[illegible]SE DANGERS WERE NOT A MATTER TO WAR.

MEMEL [illegible]THER GERMAN P[illegible] WERE APPL[illegible] CRYING "ONE REICH, ONE FUEHRER."

EMBITTERED AND LARGE SOVIET RUSSIA, HATING GERMANY AND ITALY AND DISGUSTED WITH THE DEMOCRACIES.

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THE RACE TO MAKE GUNS.

AT THE END OF 20 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIES UNDER THE SHADOW OF GERMANY. CZECHOSLOVAKIA KNOWS HER EXISTENCE DEPENDS UPON COLLABORATION WITH NAZI GERMANY.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SURVEY OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION IS BASED UPON INFORMATION SUPPLIES BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE MAJOR CAPITALS)

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30.24

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

LONDON, OCT 29-(AP)-THERE IS PEACE ONE MONTH AFTER THE HISTORIC MUNICH CONFERENCE, BUT IT IS A PEACE OF BITTERNESS.

IS IT NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S "PEACE IN OUR TIME?" IS IT DAVID LLOYD GEORGE'S "BAD PEACE?" IS IT THE "PEACE OF FEAR" WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS TALKED ABOUT?

THESE ITEMS CAN GO DOWN IN THE LEDGER ON THE SIDE OF "PEACE IN OUR TIME":

WHATEVER IT COST, WAR WAS AVERTED, AND CHAMBERLAIN SHOWED MILLIONS THAT WAR IS NEVER INEVITABLE UNTIL IT STARTS.

ONE REASON FOR ADOLF HITLER TO FIGHT HAS BEEN WIPED OUT. HE SAID HIS DEMANDS FOR SUDETENLAND WERE HIS LAST BIDS FOR TERRITORY

THE POST-WAR EUROPE CREATED AT VERSAILLES HAS CRUMBLED. EUROPE NOW PLEADS ITS CAUSE AT HITLER'S COURT INSTEAD OF AT GENEVA, LONDON OR PARIS.

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IN TERRITORY THIS PEACE HAS MEANT FOR GERMANY THE ANNEXATION OF 10,8[illegible] SQUARE MILES OF LAND. IN POPULATION IT HAS ADDED 3,000,000 TO GREATER GERMANY.

ECONOMICALLY IT HAS OPENED UP TO GERMAN INDUSTRY ONE OF THE MOST HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED REGIONS OF EUROPE. SINCE MUNICH, GERMANY HAS LOST NO TIME IN STARTING TO INTEGRATE SUDETENLAND'S GLASS, PORCELAIN, TEXTILE AND MINING INDUSTRIES INTO THE GERMAN STATE.

THE PRESTIGE OF HITLER'S GERMANY HAS RISEN IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. THAT OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN HAS DECLINED. ALREADY BALKAN TRADE WITH GERMANY HAS HIT NEW HIGHS.

POLAND AND HUNGARY HAVE TAKEN OR ARE ABOUT TO GET SHARES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS HAVE GLARED AT EACH OTHER FOR WEEKS ACROSS

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THE CZECHOSLOVAK-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER. HUNGARY, HOWEVER, AT FIRST DEMANDED TERRITORY WHICH WOULD HAVE GIVEN HER A COMMON FRONTIER WITH POLAND ACROSS GERMANY'S PATH TO THE EAST, BUT NOW IS WILLING TO LET GERMANY AND ITALY CUT OUT HER SLICE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAKE.

IN A BRITISH ATMOSPHERE OF MINGLED THANKS AND REPROACH, CHAMBERLAIN HAS LAID PLANS FOR COMPLETING THE EASTER FRIENDSHIP ACCORD WITH ITALY AND MAKING ONE WITH GERMANY. OCT 30 1938

THE FORMER INVOLVES RECOGNIZING MUSSOLINI'S CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA AGAINST WHICH BRITAIN ONCE LED THE SANCTIONS MARCH OF HALF A HUNDRED NATIONS. MUSSOLINI HAS MADE THIS COMPARATIVELY EASY BY CALLING 10,000 ITALIAN TROOPS HOME FROM SPAIN.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MAY FOLLOW THIS UP BY TRYING TO BUILD A CONCRETE ANGLO-GERMAN HOUSE OF FRIENDSHIP ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE "NO MORE WAR" DECLARATION WHICH HE AND HITLER SIGNED AT MUNICH SEPT. 30.

ANY DEAL WITH HITLER MAY INVOLVE GERMANY'S WAR-LOST COLONIES AND IT MAY CONCEIVABLY WIND UP IN AN ANGLO-GERMAN ARMS PACT.

BUT THE BRITISH NATION IS DEMANDING THAT DEFENSE GAPS SO GLARINGLY REVEALED IN SEPTEMBER BE QUICKLY PLUGGED. CHAMBERLAIN IS TRYING TO SATISFY HIS PEOPLE ON THAT SCORE WITHOUT INFURIATING THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

FRANCE LIKEWISE IS PUBLICLY COMMITTED BY PREMIER DALADIER TO COOPERATION WITH GERMANY AND ITALY--IN FEAR OF WHOM SHE SPENT MANY YEARS BUILDING UP ALLIANCES, WHICH NOW ARE GONE OR GOING FAST.

BOTH CHAMBERLAIN AND DALADIER HAVE TO SQUARE THESE NEW COURSES WITH THEIR PARLIAMENTS. WHAT THE PARLIAMENTS WILL SAY MAY NOT BE VERY PLEASANT FOR EITHER PREMIER. IT WILL BE HARDEST OF ALL FOR DALADIER BECAUSE HE IS NOT YET SO SURE OF HIS SUPPORTERS.

THE SOVIET RUSSIAN PRESS, REFLECTING THE GOVERNMENT'S UNDISGUISED DISAPPROVAL, HAS CONSISTENTLY ATTACKED CHAMBERLAIN SINCE MUNICH AS "HITLER'S HELPER." MOSCOW HAS CHARGED THAT NO GOOD COULD COME FROM A POLICY OF FATTENING HITLER WITH TERRITORY AND HAS POINTED TO GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR THE RETURN OF HER LOST COLONIES AS SUBSTANTIATION OF HER PREDICTION THAT HITLER'S APPETITE WOULD ONLY BE INCREASED BY THE MUNICH CONCESSIONS.

THE NEW JAPANESE CONQUESTS IN SOUTH CHINA ARE VIEWED BY RUSSIA AS A LOGICAL OUTCOME OF MUNICH--THREATENING FRENCH AS WELL AS BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE ORIENT.

COLLECTIVE ACTION STILL IS SEEN BY THE SOVIET UNION AS THE ONLY HOPE OF RESCUING PEACE. OCT 30 1938

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BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, OCT 29-(AP)-LEADERS OF GERMAN POLITICAL AND CULTURAL GROUPS REPRESENTING MOST OF YUGOSLAVIA'S 460,000 GERMAN MINORITY VOTED TONIGHT TO SUPPORT PREMIER MILAN STOYADINOVICH IN THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS DEC.11.

THE JOINT ACTION CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED THE PREMIER'S POSITION AND FOR THE FIRST TIME THE GERMAN MINORITY HAD FORMED A UNITED FRONT ON A POLITICAL QUESTION. OCT 30 1938

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ADD BELGRADE Oct 29.

HERETOFORE, GERMANS OF BANAT, A DISTRICT BORDERING ON RUMANIA, HAVE DIFFERED FROM THE GERMANS OF SLOVENIA. BOTH DISTRICTS FORMERLY WERE A PART OF HUNGARY.

THE "GERMAN REFORM PARTY", LEAD BY AMOS AWENDER, WHO HAS SHOWN A TENDENCY TOWARD NAZI METHODS, [illegible] THE ONLY IMPORTANT

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POLITICAL GROUP REPRESENTED IN THE UNITED FRONT, BUT GERMAN CULTURAL SOCIETIES WHO PARTICIPATED HAVE SHOWN AN INCREASING INTEREST IN POLITICS.

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ADD BELGRADE Oct 29 STOYADINOVICH'S

THE VOTE WAS REGARDED AS APPROVING HIS FRIENDLY POLICIES TOWARD GERMANY.

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APL BELGRADE 2015

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

OCT 30 1938

BUDAPEST, OCT. 29—HUNGARY'S ROCK OF GIBRALTAR, TO WHICH SHE IS CLINGING IN THE CRITICAL SITUATION CREATED BY REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S DRIVE FOR DOMINATION OF THIS PART OF EUROPE AND THE BALKANS, IS ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, THE REGENT.

TO THIS DOUGHTY OLD JACKTAR, WHO IS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN AS WELL AS SAILOR, THE NATION LOOKS MORE THAN TO ANY OTHER TO PRESERVE THE SOVEREIGNTY WHICH IT IS TERRIFIED OF LOSING, IN EFFECT, TO THE EXPANDING REICH.

BECAUSE OF THIS CRISIS AND BECAUSE OF THE IMPATIENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND THE ARMY OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO INVADE CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO ENFORCE THE HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IT IS SAID TO BE POSSIBLE THAT THE NEW SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, NOW BEGINNING, MAY GRANT THE ADMIRAL DICTATORIAL POWERS AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

WHETHER THIS IS DONE WILL DEPEND ON HOW WELL THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE GONE AND ON THE DEGREE OF FEAR THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOR THE GERMAN STEAMROLLER.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A RATHER WIDESPREAD BELIEF ABROAD THAT THE ADMIRAL ALREADY IS A DICTATOR BUT HE IS NOT. AS A REGENT HE IS ACTING KING OF THIS CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY. PARLIAMENT IS THE BIG BOSS.

IT IS TRUE THAT HORTHY HAS GREAT INFLUENCE BUT THAT IS BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT TRUSTS HIS JUDGMENT AND NOT BECAUSE HE HAS POWER TO ENFORCE HIS WILL. HE HAS ABOUT THE SAME PREROGATIVES AS THE LAST EMPEROR.

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WHEN THINGS GET OUT OF HAND HE JUMPS IN AND OFFERS HIS ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE. UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES HE IS A HARD WORKER AND IS CONSTANTLY CONSULTING WITH HIS MINISTERS. IN THE PRESENT CRISIS HE HAS BEEN EXTREMELY ACTIVE.

HORTHY IS ONE OF THE STRIKING PERSONALITIES OF HIS TIME. HE IS A YOUTHFUL AND VIGOROUS SEVENTY WITH HAIR JUST BEGINNING TO SILVER ALTHOUGH HE HAS GONE THROUGH MORE FIRE AND WATER THAN MOST MEN. HIS MIND IS KEEN AND HE HAS A GREAT FUND OF HORSE SENSE.

THE ADMIRAL LOOKS LIKE WHAT THE STORY BOOKS LEAD US TO THINK A KING OUGHT TO BE. HE IS SIX FEET TALL, AS STRAIGHT AS A YOUNG POPLAR TREE AND HANDSOME. HE CARRIES HIS HEAD WITH AN IMPERIAL AIR ALTHOUGH HE IS FAR FROM UPSTAGE AND IS A DELIGHTFUL MAN TO MEET.

HORTHY HAS ONE TRAIT WHICH MAKES HIM A BIT DIFFICULT TO HANDLE AT TIMES. HE CANNOT BREAK AWAY FROM HIS DAYS OF COMMAND ON THE BRIDGE AND IS INCLINED TO RESENT OPPOSITION. PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT CAUTIOUS WITH THEIR SUGGESTIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE TOLD TO GO TO THE DEVIL IN JUST SO MANY WORDS. THE REGENT'S BLUNTNESS, WHICH IS RATHER CELEBRATED IN ITSELF, FREQUENTLY HAS THE SALTY TANG OF THE SEA.

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HORTHY'S CHIEF OUTDOOR RELAXATION IS HORSEBACK RIDING. FOR INDOOR RELAXATION HE TURNS TO CONTRACT BRIDGE. HE IS ONE OF THOSE ADDICTS WHO ARE UNEASY UNTIL THEY GET PLAY STARTED.

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THIS GAME BRINGS OUT A PLEASING BUT ANOMALOUS SIDE OF HIS CHARACTER. UNDERNEATH HIS IMPERIAL BEARING AND DIRECT LANGUAGE HE IS A GOOD DEAL OF A SMALL BOY. WHEN HE WINS HE BUBBLES WITH NAIVE DELIGHT LIKE A SIX-YEAR-OLD. TO GIVE HIM CREDIT, WHEN HE LOSES HE TAKES IT LIKE A SPORT.

AND HOW DOES IT COME THAT HE HAS THE RANK OF ADMIRAL IN A LAND-LOCKED COUNTRY? I ALMOST FORGOT TO ANSWER THAT POINT. HE WAS THE LAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FLEET OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

THE HORTHY PICTURE WOULD BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT A MENTION OF HIS WIFE WHO IS A BIT YOUNGER THAN HE. SHE IS ALTOGETHER CHARMING AND VERY BEAUTIFUL WITH A WEALTH OF SNOW WHITE HAIR.

SHE IS A FINE MATCH FOR HER REGAL APPEARING SPOUSE FOR SHE LOOKS EVERY INCH A QUEEN.

THE TWO ARE VERY HAPPY IN THEIR MARRIAGE. THEY LIVE IN THE GREAT ROYAL PALACE--OR, AT LEAST, IN A SECTION OF IT--OVERLOOKING THE ROLLING DANUBE AND HAVE A SUMMER HOME IN THE COUNTRY. THERE ARE THREE GROWN-UP CHILDREN, TWO BOYS AND A GIRL.

AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER I HAVE READ THAT HORTHY ASPIRED TO BE KING OF HUNGARY BUT I AM TOLD IN A WELL-INFORMED QUARTER THAT HE HAS NO SUCH AMBPNLONM AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE PEOPLE DO NOT WANT ANOTHER KING--AT LEAST, NOT NOW.

IN ANY EVENT, THERE HAS BEEN MUCH OPPOSITION TO BRINGING YOUNG ARCHDUKE OTTO BACK FROM BELGIUM AND PLACING HIM ON THE THRONE OF ANCESTORS. MANY HUNGARIANS ARE AFRAID OF THE HAPSBURGS. ALSO, BUDAPEST PLAYED SECOND FIDDLE TO VIENNA WHEN THE OLD ROYAL FAMILY WAS IN POWER AND BUDAPEST ALWAYS RESENTED THAT.

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BALTIMORE, OCT 29-(AP)-WILLIAM E. DODD, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY SAID TODAY TRADE BARRIERS ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES AGAINST POST-WAR GERMANY HAD MORE INFLUENCE IN PLACING HITLER IN CONTROL THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE FORCE.

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HITLER, HE SAID, WAS ENABLED BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS' ATTITUDE TO TELL GERMANS THEY WERE BEING DOWNTRODDEN BY FOREIGN POWERS.

WARNING 4,000 MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION THAT MODERN CIVILIZATION IS ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE UNLESS THE TRUTHS OF HISTORY IS MADE CLEAR TO STUDENTS, HE SAID:

"LACK OF APPRECIATION OF THE TRUTHS OF HISTORY AND DENIAL OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY IN THE SCHOOLS LED TO THE RISE OF HITLER."

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PARLEY CALLED ON DEMANDS OF HUNGARY

Foreign Ministers Of Four Nations To Meet In Vienna Wednesday

Will Take Up Question Of Areas To Be Surrendered By Czechs

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 30 (AP)—An official announcement today said the Foreign Ministers of Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary would meet in Vienna Wednesday to find a solution for the Czechoslovak - Hungarian border problem.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, during his two-day visit in Rome last week informed the Italian Government of Germany's readiness to join in arbitrating Hungary's minority and territorial demands upon Czechoslovakia, as suggested by the Prague and Budapest governments.

Original Plan Changed

After Italy and Germany had agreed to the suggestions of Prague and Budapest, it was decided von Ribbentrop and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, should meet in Vienna and invite the representatives of the other two governments.

Instead of the four Munich powers—Germany, Italy, Britain and France—settling the dispute, as was planned in the Munich accord, Germany and Italy will settle it.

Fate Of Four Cities Involved

The chief issue at stake appears to be the question of who shall possess Bratislava, Nitra, Kassa and Nitra, four border cities now on the Czechoslovak side of the line.

Arbitration will apply primarily to regions still in dispute, Czechoslovakia already having offered—and Hungary having accepted—outright cession of 3,860 square miles with a preponderantly Hungarian population.

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Hungary Will Accept Any Decision Reached

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 30 (AP)—Hungary has agreed to accept any decision reached by Italy and Germany in arbitrating their minority dispute with Czechoslovakia, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

The decision of the Budapest Government was regarded as clearing the way for early settlement of the controversy which has been marked by unsuccessful direct negotiations between the two capitals.

Hope was expressed in Government circles here that the arbitrators would act promptly to permit Hungarian troops to occupy undisputed areas which Czechoslovakia has agreed to hand over.

An informed source said the Italian-German arbitration committee would meet Wednesday at an undisclosed place. Technical experts of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak armies also were scheduled to meet tomorrow at Bratislava to discuss details of the Hungarian occupation.

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Calls 180,000 More To Colors

Hungary was reported meanwhile to have called to duty the remaining three classes of the original five mobilized October 15. These additional troops would add 180,000 men to the estimated 500,000 soldiers Hungary already has under arms.

It was expected the recruits would be needed to maintain garrisons within Hungary after the anticipated movement of troops into Czechoslovakia to occupy areas that may be agreed upon by the arbitrators.

Virtually the entire 500,000 men already under arms have been drawn up for weeks along the frontier, separated by only narrow strips of land from similarly formidable concentrations of Czechoslovak troops.

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The Hungarian troops moved up to the border when the breakup of negotiations brought a threat of force,

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are expected to be used largely as an army of occupation.

Gayda Says Hungary Will Be Fully Protected

Rome, Oct. 30 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, said today Italy and Germany had agreed to settle the Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial dispute in accordance with "the realistic interests" of the Rome-Berlin axis.

He disclosed no terms, but said the agreement reached here during the visit of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, had three essentials:

1. The dispute should be settled speedily.
2. A settlement should involve "maximum sympathy with and active solidarity for the legitimate interests of Hungary."
3. A settlement also should involve "cordiality for the notable restoration efforts of the new regime of the present Czechoslovak Government."

Gayda, in saying Italy and Germany would act in accordance with "the realistic interests" of the Rome-Berlin axis, added:

"Beyond this there presently is nothing to be said."

Il Messaggero, after outlining briefly the divergencies between the Prague and Budapest governments, said: "Neither Germany nor Italy have their own private ends in this question, although clothed with the mandate which others (Czechoslovakia and Hungary) reserved for them."

BULGARIA TO SEEK WAR-LOST AREAS

President Of National Assembly Makes Announcement

Yugoslavia, Rumania And Greece Not Expected To Oppose Demand

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 30 — Stoicho Moshanoff, president of the National Assembly, in a speech today said Bulgaria would demand the return of some territories lost in the World War.

"We want a peaceful revision of the peace treaty," Moshanoff said. "Let this not frighten our neighbors. It is our right and we will never relinquish our claims."

Moshanoff's statement was believed here to be opportune inasmuch as this seems to be the appointed time for settling minorities questions in southeastern Europe, now that the Czechoslovak settlement has set the pace.

Speech May Prove Sensation

His speech may prove to be a sensation to the public of the neighboring countries concerned, but it may not surprise their governments.

It has been rumored for two weeks here that Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece had agreed to revision of their frontiers to satisfy Bulgarian claims for territories lost as a result of her choice of the losing side in the World War.

Bulgaria long has insisted upon revision of her borders, but Moshanoff's utterance was the first public statement of the kind in Bulgaria for several years.

Now the numerous minority claims that have grown out of the Sudeten German crisis have spurred Bulgaria to renewed efforts.

One reason why Bulgaria has not joined the Balkan Entente of Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey is because she did not wish to subscribe to a pact that might be interpreted as meaning she had abandoned her territorial claims.

Lost Territory In 1913

Bulgaria lost territory in the second Balkan War of 1913, fought when the Balkan allies fell out over the spoils of their successful fight against Turkey in the first Balkan War of 1912.

In the World War she lost more—southern Dobruja to Rumania, Caribrod and Strumica to Yugoslavia, her conquests in Macedonia which went to Greece and her Aegean coastline which first was assigned to the Allied Powers and eventually by them to Greece.

The Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919, also limited her defensive forces.

The Balkan Entente on July 31 this year abrogated the military clauses. As a result Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek troops on August 28 occupied demilitarized zones along the Turkish-Greek and Bulgarian-Greek frontiers that had been demilitarized since the peace treaties.

Greek King in London on Visit

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—King George II of Greece arrived in London today on a private visit. He is expected to discuss with British leaders Greece's position in the Balkans in the light of the four-power Munich agreement and the German trade drive into Southeastern Europe.

POLISH JEWS BEGIN RETURN TO REICH

Berlin And Warsaw To Try To Unravel Situation This Week

Atmosphere Is Apparently Cleared By Cessation Of Deportation Move

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 30—Some of Germany's suddenly deported Polish Jews were understood tonight to have started back as a legal tangle between Berlin and Warsaw showed signs of unraveling.

Official quarters predicted that the situation, which looked like the beginning of a serious quarrel when German secret police began rounding up Jews Friday, would be settled amicably during the week.

The hurried deportation of Polish Jews residing in Germany had become urgent, German sources said, because of the possibility that Germany might be saddled with thousands of persons whom Poland would recognize no longer as Polish citizens.

Misinterpretation Blamed

Warsaw contended that this was a misinterpretation of a Polish citizenship law by which all Polish subjects living abroad were ordered to have their passports revalidated by last midnight or lose their citizenship.

Germany held that such Poles who lost their citizenship could not be ejected by Germany if they were refused entry to Poland and that they might become public charges.

German officials complained that Poland refused to accept their proposal for a mutual understanding, thereby allowing the situation to become much more acute than seemed justified.

Solution Not Yet Found

The victims of the "misunderstanding" were the Polish Jews in Germany, many of whom were hauled from their beds in the middle of the night, herded in frightened masses and rushed to the border.

Although negotiations still had failed to find a solution, the atmosphere apparently had been cleared by a cessation of deportations from Germany and a halt to Polish retaliatory measures pending discussions between German and Polish diplomats to be resumed tomorrow.

Despite reports that a gradual return of deportees from Germany had begun, frontier officials at various border points refused to discuss the situation. They said they had orders from Berlin to give no information.

Trainload Of 700 Jews Returned To Munich

Munich, Oct. 30 (AP)—A tired and bedraggled trainload of 700 Polish Jews returned to Munich late tonight after having been forcibly expelled from their homes early Saturday morning and sent by train to the Polish border for deportation.

About two-thirds were men, while the rest were women, including eleven with babies in their arms, and 150 older children. They had been on the train journey leading nowhere about forty hours.

Caught in the general roundup of Polish Jews whom the German Government feared would be exiled in Germany without Polish passports as the result of a new Polish citizenship law, they reached Bethuen, Silesia. There their police escort learned late last night that German and Polish diplomats had reached an agreement to halt deportations pending negotiations this week.

The train was halted, but the Jewish passengers were not allowed to leave. Then the train was turned around and they began their journey back to Munich.

Officials said as a result of the eleventh-hour Polish-German understanding reached yesterday Polish Jews who have not yet left Germany may remain on German soil. Those who have already been deported into Polish territory will not be allowed to return, however.

Polish Officials Speed Relief Among Deportees

Warsaw, Oct. 30 (AP)—Harassed Polish officials, struggling to bring order out of chaos, tonight had relieved partly the plight of Polish Jews deported by thousands from Germany.

Many had been sent into the interior, but small frontier stations, such as Zbaszyn, still were swamped.

The Jewish Relief Committee here estimated 13,000 deportees from Germany now were on Polish soil. It expressed gratitude that the Polish Government had permitted many of them to join families and friends throughout the country and made full allowances for the great difficulties of officials in coping with the enormous crowds.

Even today about 5,000 deported Jews still were at Zbaszyn. Several cases of illness were reported, particularly among women and children, for whom medical assistance and Red Cross nurses were sent from here.

Vintage Named Peace Wine

Neustadt-on-the-Haardt, Germany, Oct. 30 (AP)—This year's Palatinate vintage is to be called "peace wine" (*Friedenstropfen*) in honor of the Munich four-power agreement settling the German-Czechoslovak controversy over the Sudetenland.

BRITAIN, CAUGHT NAPPING BY HITLER,
NOW PUSHING PREPAREDNESS FOR NEXT
CRISIS, EXPECTED IN SPRING, 1939.

BY JAMES B. RESTON AND FRED VANDERSCHMIDT
(ADVANCE) LONDON—(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)—
BRITAIN, TERRIFIED BY HITLER WILL DEMAND THE RETURN OF HIS WAR-
WORKING WITH FATALISTIC TRANQUILITY TOWARD THE NEXT EUROPEAN CRISIS.
ALREADY THERE IS TALK OF TROUBLE IN THE SPRING.
THEN, SAY THE PROPHETS, HITLER WILL DEMAND THE RETURN OF HIS WAR-
LOST COLONIES OR MOVE ON THE GRANARIES AND REFINERIES OF RUMANIA.
AND THEN, SAY THE BRITISH, BRITAIN MUST BE STRONG.
BRITAIN KNOWS NOW THAT THE THREAT OF WAR IS A FUNDAMENTAL OF NAZI
DIPLOMACY. SHE SUPPORTS THAT MODERN PARADOX: THAT ARMAMENTS MUST
INCREASE IF DISARMAMENT IS TO BE POSSIBLE. AND SHE ADMITS THAT
EVERY MAJOR EUROPEAN POWER MUST BE INVULNERABLE TO ATTACK FROM THE
AIR.
ADMITTING THIS, WHITEHALL OFFICIALS HAVE, FIRST OF ALL, TURNED TO
THE MISTAKES AND REVELATIONS OF THE LAST CRISIS TO PREPARE FOR THE
NEXT.

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IN THAT TRAGIC FINAL WEEK OF SEPTEMBER, IT IS NOW GENERALLY ADMITTED:

THAT BRITAIN'S MODERN FIRST LINE PLANES WERE NUMERICALLY BELOW THE NECESSARY STANDARD;

THAT HER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE DEFICIENT IN QUANTITY AND ANTI-QUATED IN QUALITY;

THAT THE VAST AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SCHEME BOGGED DOWN FOR LACK OF MEN AND ORGANIZATION;

THAT ONLY ONE SEVENTH OF THE AUXILIARY FIRE BRIGADE STAFF WAS AVAILABLE;

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AND THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NEITHER ORGANIZED NOR PREPARED FOR ANYTHING LIKE MODERN WARFARE;

INVESTIGATION SINCE THE CRISIS REVEALED MANY GAPS.

IN THE FIRST PLACE THERE WAS A WIDESPREAD SHORTAGE OF MEDIUM SIZED GAS MASKS.

PARENTS WERE TOLD TO TAKE THEIR BABIES TO THE NEAREST GAS PROOF SHELTERS, BUT THERE WERE NO PUBLIC GAS PROOF SHELTERS.

FOOD HOARDING AND PROFITEERING, IN A SINGLE WEEK, WERE GENERAL.

CARELESSNESS WITH GAS MASKS AFTER THE CRISIS WAS SO EVIDENT THAT HUNDREDS OF MASKS WERE FOUND IN ALLEY DUSTBINS.

A REPORTER VISITED ONE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTER SQUADRONS THE WEEK AFTER THE CRISIS. IN THIS GROUP THERE WERE TWENTY SIX FIRST LINE FIGHTERS. OUT OF THIS ONLY THREE WERE MODERN HAWKER HURRICANES, WHICH HAVE A TOP SPEED OF AROUND 340 MILES AN HOUR. THE REST WERE GAUNTLETS WITH TOP SPEED OF ONLY 230 MILES AN HOUR.

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THE NIGHT BEFORE THE MUNICH PEACE WAS SIGNED, THIS AIRDROME AND EVERY PLANE HAD BEEN CAMOUFLAGED FOR ACTION. IT IS INDICATIVE OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE BRITISH OFFICIAL MIND THAT ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO KEEP THE SQUADRON ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS.

SINCE THE CRISIS THE THIRD PHASE IN THE MODERNIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED, AND IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT THE ARP WILL BE PUT ON A PERMANENT BASIS.

CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT INSIST THAT ARP SHOULD NOT ONLY BE PUT ON A PERMANENT BASIS BUT SHOULD FORM A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERMENT WITH A CABINET MINISTER IN CHARGE.

WHEN PARLIAMENT RECONVENES ON TUESDAY, THERE WILL PROBABLY BE AGITATION FROM THE LEFT AND CENTER FOR A SECRET INVESTIGATION INTO THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSES AND FOR SOME FORM OF NATIONAL SERVICE TO BOLSTER THE ARP.

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PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S REPEATED STATEMENTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS DOING EVERYTHING IT COULD TO MAKE THE NATION SECURE WAS FOLLOWED BY HIS ADMISSION THAT IT WAS NOT SECURE ENOUGH TO MAKE HIS DIPLOMACY AT BERCHTESGADEN EFFECTIVE. HE WILL FACE CRITICISM IN THE COMING SESSION.

EVEN ON HIS OWN SIDE OF THE HOUSE IT IS FELT THAT BRITAIN MUST NOT BE FORCED TO CARRY HITLER'S ULTIMATUMS WHEN THE NEXT CRISIS COMES.

CHAMBERLAIN FACES THE CLEARCUT TASK DURING THE COMING PARLIAMENT OF MOBILIZING A WILLING BUT BEWILDERED NATION FOR DEFENSE.

AT HOME THE PRIME MINISTER'S JOB IS JUST AS COMPLEX AS IT IS ABROAD.

SINCE THE PASSING OF THE CRISIS THE NATION'S LEADERSHIP HAS ANXIOUSLY DEMANDED SOME ENGLISH SUBSTITUTE FOR CONSCRIPTION TO ENABLE THIS COUNTRY TO CATCH UP WITH GERMANY-- THE VERY POWER WHICH CHAMBERLAIN IS DETERMINED TO "APPEASE."

LARGE SECTIONS OF THE PRESS HAVE EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE PRIME MINISTER, IN COMMONS, REITERATED HIS OPPOSITION TO PEACETIME

CONSCRIPTION ITSELF.

WHETHER THE PRESS LORDS' DESIRE FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE IS SHARED BY THE COMMON FOLK WHO READ THEIR PAPERS IS SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN.

HOWEVER, THERE IS NO DOUBT BUT THAT THE MASSES BELIEVE CHAMBERLAIN TOOK THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE AT MUNICH AND THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO FOLLOW HIM IN AT LEAST A MILD FORM OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE GOVERNMENT, ONCE IT HAS PUT ITS OWN HOUSE IN ORDER, IS EXPECTED THEREFORE, TO INTRODUCE SOMETHING IN THE NATURE OF A NATIONAL REGISTER.

THIS WOULD HELP SOLVE THE PROBLEM POISED BY PRECISE SIR JOHN SIMON IN A RECENT SPEECH:

"IF THE WILLING CITIZEN OF A FORTNIGHT AGO HAD KNOWN BEFOREHAND WHERE HE WAS WANTED HE WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RENDER TO HIS COUNTRY AN INDEFINITELY GREATER SERVICE. IF HE HAD HAD HIS ALLOTED TASK, IF HE HAD TRAINED FOR IT, IF HE HAD LEARNED TO KNOW HIS COLLEAGUES, AND IF HE KNEW FROM WHO HE SHOULD TAKE ORDERS, THE EFFICIENCY OF THOSE VOLUNTEERS WOULD BE MULTIPLIED ONE HUNDREDFOLD."

TRAINING OF CIVILIANS IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE ALREADY HAS STARTED WITH ORGANIZATION OF LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE TO PROTECT VITAL FACTORIES. MIDDLE-AGED WORKERS AT THE FACTORIES ARE BEING RECRUITED FOR THE UNITS, ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, OF COURSE.

SIGNIFICANTLY SIR JOHN POINTED OUT; "COMPULSION IS NOT THE SAME THING AS ORGANIZATION."

THIS QUESTION OF MAN POWER IS CONSIDERED THE BASIC PROBLEM IN THE BIG GAPS WHICH MUST BE FILLED.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT OCT. 23)

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NAZI DECLARES FEAR GRIPPED CHAMBERLAIN

Rhineland Governor Says This Alone Led Briton to Aid Sudetens.

30.24

FRENCH PREMIER SCORED TOO

German Official Warns Small Nations Not to Criticize Too Much.

ESSEN, Germany, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Josef Terboven, Nazi district leader and governor of Rhineland province, has made the statement that Neville Chamberlain, British Prinme Minister, brought about the Munich agreement not because he desired justice for the Sudeten Germans, but because he feared the German air force. Herr Terboven also said that Premier Edouard Daladier of France was not actuated by peaceful motives, but took part in the Munich accord because he knew Germany's western front was invincible.

The Rhineland leader made his remarks in a speech yesterday at a national convention of interests connected with the mining industry.

"We know perfectly well," he said, "that if Chamberlain was ready to sign the Munich agreement, he did it not because he had an irresistible desire really to help the Sudetens attain their right to national existence.

"If he was ready to sign, it was due to two simple reasons:

"First—because he realized that the Fuehrer, and with him the entire people of 80,000,000 were determined, if necessary, to attain the rights of our Sudeten German brethern with weapon in fist.

Says British Feared Planes.

"Second—because this will to action was not a will that would have found expression solely in negotiations and words, but because behind this will—this concerned England especially—there stood an air force which under the determined leadership of Field Marshal General Goering would have been ready in a few days to prove to the English people its so-called splendid isolation was ended once and for all.

"If M. Daladier also signed the Munich agreement this was not because he possessed an unquenchable thirst for peace, but because it was made clear to him the German people within a few months had constructed for itself in the west of the Reich, through unheard of and unprecedented community spirit, an armor of fortifications on which the French Army would have been shattered.

"There are the plain, sober facts to which statesmen bowed."

Warns Small Nations.

Herr Terboven then warned small nations that they must not criticize Germany too much lest they share the fate of Czechoslovakia.

"Some people would not listen," he said, "when we gave warning that small States, relying on alliances with stronger nations, were showing an aggressiveness in words and action out of all proportion to their power. Czechoslovakia had to pay the price for not listening.

"We have but one thing to add now: At least certain States should draw a lesson from this bitter experience.

"If, for instance, one looks at certain newspapers here in the west, in Luxembourg or the Netherlands, one is surprised anew at the impudence with which this press meddles in the most private matters of the [illegible], an impudence coupled with ignorance and an attitude of superiority.

"We say to responsible statesmen of these States: Either you take measures soon which are calculated to bring the nations closer to one another or these nations must some day pay for having extended freedom of the press to a small clique of priests lusting for power and to degenerate Jews."

FATE OF POLISH JEWS IN DOUBT

Warsaw-Berlin Conferences to Start Tomorrow.

22,000 PERSONS INVOLVED

Many of Those Deported Said to Be Destitute at Frontier.

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Approximately 22,000 Polish Jews are awaiting details of an agreement between the German and Polish governments which will determine their future residence. Some already have been deported to Poland.

(The Jewish relief committee in Warsaw estimated 13,000 had reached Polish soil).

A large number, all resident in Germany until Friday, still are somewhere in camps, barracks or prisons along the German-Polish border to which they were hastily shipped by Germany after a round-up by police and storm troopers.

Germany started the deportations because of a new Polish citizenship regulation, requiring certification of all Polish passports issued abroad. Germany feared, officials said, that the thousands of Polish Jews residing in Germany were about to lose their Polish citizenship under this regulation and thus become persons without a country.

Negotiations Begin Tomorrow.

Polish-German negotiations concerning the deported Jews will begin tomorrow, according to Der Angriff, publication of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Der Angriff was the first German newspaper to take cognizance of a mobilization of Polish Jewish deportees from Germany at Neubenschen, near the Polish frontier. It described how the whole town square in front of the railroad station was jammed with Government buses and men, women and children standing silently about.

"Mostly they are Jews," Der Angriff said. "When their names are read it becomes evident that 'Rosenblatt's and 'Tannenbaums' are in the majority. "Nevertheless, the police have shown model politeness. They help old people and women, carry their suitcases and aid them in getting into the buses.

"Six [illegible] with darkened headlights for the frontier. They halt several miles behind Neubentschen. A police officer explains the situation to them politecly but firmly. They are being returned to their homeland. A return to Germany would mean they were making themselves guilty of illegally crossing the frontier. The next Polish frontier village is only about a mile away. The column begins marching in the dead of night.

"Between Friday and Saturday some 5,000 to 6,000 people have been thus deported across the frontier."

Many Are Destitute.

WARSAW, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Jewish Relief Committee for Refugees from Germany was confronted with a serious situation today in trying to provide sustenance, living quarters, jobs and even beds for the men, women and children so suddenly [illegible] on Polish soil.

The committee appealed to the Jewish public for funds, food and clothing, saying that the immigration from Germany was so vast and unexpected that available relief measures were inadequate. One outstanding difficulty was that many of the refugees have been away from Poland so long

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that they no longer have relatives or friends able to look after them temporarily. As they were permitted to leave Germany with only ten marks (about $4.00) each, virtually all of these reputed Polish Jews were public charges.

Polish officials were permitting the refugees to settle wherever they desired, but because of their destitution most of them were unable to leave the border stations.

Poles and Nazis Negotiate Fate Of 9,000 Jews

Victims on Border Await Passport Decision While Reich Bars Re-entry of 13,000 Already Deported

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP).—About 9,000 Polish Jews were huddled in temporary quarters tonight on the German side of the Polish frontier, anxiously awaiting the outcome of negotiations at Warsaw tomorrow between Germany and Poland. They hoped their lot might be more favorable than that of the estimated 13,000 Poles, mostly Jews, who were hustled across the border into Poland up to last Saturday midnight.

It appeared that these 13,000 would not be permitted to return to Germany. Having been conveyed across the frontier they were regarded as "checked out," and re-entry would be considered illegal return of undesirable, deported aliens.

Unless Poland has powerful arguments to advance for those already returned to their homeland it seemed likely the diplomatic conversations would center on those who were quartered at the border, but had not yet been taken across when a truce was called in the movement. The estimated 9,000 awaiting determination of their fate were mostly men.

Germany has been represented as fearing thousands of Poles living in the Reich were about to lose their citizenship under a Polish regulation requiring revalidation by last Saturday at midnight of all Polish passports held abroad.

GERMANY SAYS TRIANON PACT FACES REVISION

Berlin Announces Treaty Will Figure in Talks Over Hungary.

POWERS CONFER WEDNESDAY

Bulgarians Launch Drive to Regain Territory—Poles Are Accused by Czechs.

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Office organ declared today that revision of the Trianon treaty, which fixed Hungary's post-war boundaries, would play an "essential role" in the Vienna conference Wednesday in which Italy and Germany will arbitrate Hungary's territorial claims on Czechoslovakia.

The Deutsche Politisch-Diplomatische Korrespondenz declared that the Trianon treaty had violated Woodrow Wilson's principles and that now "it is a question of correcting these injustices and returning to the Magyar (Hungarian) people what was stolen from them in flagrant violation of ethnological principles."

Meanwhile German circles emphasized that Germany and Italy would settle the Hungarian-Czechoslovak problem without help from the two other Munich Powers, Britain and France.

The Trianon treaty of 1920, in which Hungary accepted terms dictated by the victorious allied Powers, gave slices of Hungarian territory to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Wide Appeasement Planned.

Rumania and Yugoslavia, on the allied side, received much larger areas than did Czechoslovakia, but no mention was made of those two nations in the Foreign Office organ's broad statement of German policy. Officially neither of them—Czechoslovakia's neighbors and allies in the Little Entente—have been named as likely to come under the arbitrator's knife at Vienna. But the Korrespondenz indicated that questions to be settled went far beyond the limited question of the new boundary of the Hungarian-Slovakian border and that appeasement must be brought to the whole Danubian area.

"Two major Powers (Germany and Italy) have a manifest interest in a stable, fruitful solution of the situation in Central Europe," the publication said. "One must expect therefore an equitable arbitration decision which will carry all elements for the harmonious development of the Danubian basin."

The settlement will not be easy, the organ said, adding that nationality must be the basis of settlement as it was in the transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany. It continued:

"The example given by the Reich in not putting extensive interpretations on ethnological [illegible] although it would manifestly have been justified in doing so, gives the Reich the right to suppose that the two parties in question will give proof of the same wisdom."

Czechoslovak and Hungary, unabel by themselves to resolve Hungarian claims to Czechoslovak territory because of predominant Hungarian population, accepted invitations to meet with representatives of the Fascist powers in Vienna on Wednesday. The two disputants asked the arbitration last week.

The Hungarian claims grew from circumstances of the Munich accord of October 1, by which Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany agreed that Czechoslovakia should give to Germany Czechoslovak Sudeten areas. The Munich accord provided also that if Hungary did not reach an agreement with Czechoslovakia on similar claims to territory within three months, the four Powers should confer again.

An official announcement here yesterday, however, said only the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy would meet with the Foreign Ministers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The chief issue appeared to be who should possess Bratislava, Munkacs, Kassa and Nitra, border cities now on the Czechoslovak side of the line.

cuss the situation created by the Munich accord," it was reported officially.

Yugoslav diplomatic circles interpreted this to mean that both Premiers were determined to assure continued friendly relations of their countries despite Bulgarian demands for territorial revision.

Hungary Expects Early Gains.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The foreign office spokesman today said Hungary definitely expected to begin occupation of Slovak territory in Czechoslovakia within one week.

Hungarians hoped the mixed arbitration commission, to meet in Vienna Wednesday, would order immediate occupation by Hungarian troops.

Hungarian and Czechoslovak experts are to meet at Bratislava tomorrow to discuss evacuation and occupation details.

Czechs Accuse Poles.

PRAGUE, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak General Staff today accused Poland of provoking disorders in Ruthenia, easternmost section of the dwindling republic, by sending organized bands of terrorists across the northern frontiers.

A statement from military headquarters asserted that Polish Army officers were directing the activities of these bands. Officials said that the information came from men captured in fighting between Czechoslovak frontier guards and Polish legionnaires.

Previously Prague officials had charged that large bands of Hungarian terrorists had been sent across Ruthenia's southern border to create a situation favorable to foreign intervention and possibly annexation of Ruthenia by Hungary. That would give Poland and Hungary a common frontier.

A Government communique reported that during fighting Saturday at Botowo near Berehovo, in western Ruthenia near the Hungarian border, six Czechoslovak State policemen were wounded seriously by Hungarian terrorists. The communique said the invaders were repulsed. Last Saturday, Prague officials reported a number of Hungarians killed in a battle in the Berehovo neighborhood.

Bulgaria to Demand Territory

Campaign Seen to Regain Regions Lost in World War—Premier Meets Yugoslav.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Bulgaria apparently is ready today with a campaign to regain territories lost in the world war.

Stoicho Moshanoff, President of the National Assembly, said in an address yesterday that Bulgaria would demand the territories, and added:

"We want a peaceful revision of the peace treaty. Let this not frighten our neighbors. It is our right and we will never relinquish our claims."

Bulgaria lost territory to Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece. There have been recent rumors of an agreement among the three countries to revise frontiers in favor of Bulgaria.

Premiers In Conference.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Premiers Dr. Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia and George Kioseivanoff of Bulgaria met today in the Serbian city of Nis to "dis-

MEMEL WILL BALLOT

Election of Diet Is Called for December 11.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Government publication Lietuvos Aidass said today elections would be held December 11 for a new Diet with semi-autonomous former German Memel.

An order ending twelve years of martial law in Lithuania and Memel tomorrow, with a resulting relaxation of tension between Lithuanians and Germans, made possible the election call. Memel belonged to Germany before the world war.

BARS GIVING UP COLONIES

Belgian Minister Rebuffs Idea of Contributing to Reich

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 31 (AP).—Belgium returned a flat "no" today to suggestions that she might contribute in a general redistribution of colonial territory to meet Germany's demands.

Albert de Vleeschauwer, Minister of Colonies, declared "we did not steal" the Belgian Congo and "nobody will steal it from us * * * The Belgian Congo will remain Belgian."

The treaty, negotiated between the victorious Allies and Hungary after the World War, stripped Hungary of about seventy per cent. of her territory, reducing her from a country of approximately 109,000 square miles to one of about 35,000 square miles.

Czechoslovakia acquired only about 24,300 square miles from Hungary, whereas Rumania obtained about 38,600 square miles, Yugoslavia about 8,100 square miles and Austria about 1,900 square miles.

Germany and Italy, the Foreign Office organ said, are "going to work as honest brokers to help end this conflict (between Czechoslovakia and Hungary) and thereby lay the groundwork for a good-neighbor relationship among the peoples in the Danube region."

Refers To Wilson's Principles

The Trianon treaty, said the organ, violated Woodrow Wilson's principles, and now "it is a question of correcting these injustices and returning to the Magyar people what was stolen from them in flagrant violation of ethnological principles."

Germany and Italy "have a manifest interest in a stable, fruitful solution of the situation in central Europe," the paper said. "One must expect, therefore, an equitable arbitration decision which will carry all elements for the harmonious development of the Danubian basin."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Budapest, along with pushing the Hungarian claims, was given support to press a campaign launched by Bulgaria to regain territories lost by that country in the World War to Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece.]

Bound To Accept Decision

At Wednesday's conference in Vienna will be Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany, Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, Kolomon Kanya of Hungary, and Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czechoslovakia, and numerous aides.

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary are bound to accept the decision of Germany and Italy, to whom they agreed to turn for arbitration when their own efforts to reach a settlement failed.

Common Frontier Banned

Indications in informed quarters were:

A common frontier between Hungary and Poland, desired by both, but not by Germany, already has been settled against Hungary and Poland.

Hungary will get additional territory including between 500,000 and 600,000 inhabitants.

Fate Of Over 600,000 Involved

Hungary's last demand on Slovakia was for about 1,000,000 inhabitants. Czechoslovakia's final offer before negotiations were broken off was to give about 340,000 inhabitants.

Vienna Parley To Undertake Wide Territorial Revision

Germany And Italy Expected To Go Beyond Czech-Hungarian Border Area Dispute

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 31—Germany and Italy are striving for a new order in southeastern Europe based on racial nationalism.

The two totalitarian states in arbitrating the territorial dispute between Czechoslovakia and Hungary this week may go far beyond this issue itself, it was indicated today, and revise the Trianon treaty in an effort to appease the entire Danubian area.

The German Foreign Office mouthpiece, *Deutsche Politisch-Diplomatische Korrespondenz*, said flatly that "injustices" done to Hungary by the Trianon treaty in 1920 would play "an essential role" in negotiations opening at Vienna Wednesday among the foreign Ministers of Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

What was "stolen" from the Magyars by this treaty, the organ said, must be returned to Hungary.

Hungary Lost 70 Per Cent. Of Area

which will carry all elements for the harmonious development of the Danubian basin."

1938

BERLIN-BUT-

THE VIEW WAS TAKEN HERE THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE TRIANON TREATY NEGOTIATIONS IN 1920 ORIGINALLY CLAIMED MUCH LESS TERRITORY THAN SHE FINALLY GOT AND HENCE NOW IS READY TO LET GO SOME OF WHAT SHE DID NOT THEN CLAIM.

IT WAS INDICATED HUNGARY WOULD NOT GET ALL THE LARGE TOWNS SHE DEMANDED SUCH AS BRATISLAVA AND NEUTRA AND THAT ALL PARTIES HAVE AGREED NOT TO INCLUDE JEWS IN COUNTING THE INHABITANTS INVOLVED.

-NIGHT LEAD ARBITRATION--WITH BERLIN

BUDAPEST,OCT 31-(AP)-PEACEFUL RETURN OF LANDS LOST TO ENEMIES IN THE WORLD WAR WAS ANTICIPATED FEVERISHLY IN HUNGARY AND BULGARIA TODAY IN THE TERRITORIAL REVISION CAMPAIGN GROWING OUT OF THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER PACT.

HUNGARY WAS CONFIDENT THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN REFEREES WOULD GIVE HER A LARGE SLICE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT THE VIENNA CONFERENCE OPENING WEDNESDAY AND FELT THEY WERE WELL ON THE WAY TO A PEACEFUL REWRITING OF TREATIES CONCLUDED AT THE END OF THE WAR.

BULGARIA, HAVING OPENED A CAMPAIGN FOR A SIMILAR RETURN OF SOME OF THE TERRITORY LOST TO RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, WAS UNDERSTOOD IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TO BE DEMANDING MOST URGENTLY LANDS WHICH WOULD GIVE HER AN OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN SEA.

THE BULGARIAN CLAIMS ARE RECEIVING ENTHUSIASTIC DIPLOMATIC AND MORAL SUPPORT FROM HUNGARY.

WITH GERMANY AND ITALY INCREASINGLY INFLUENTIAL IN THE SOUTHEAST, BOTH HUNGARY AND BULGARIA WERE BRINGING ALL POSSIBLE PRESSURE TO KEEP THE REVISIONIST MOVEMENT GOING.

PREMIER GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOFF OF BULGARIA CONFERRED TODAY AT NIS, IN EASTERN YUGOSLAVIA, WITH PREMIER MILAN STOYADINOVITCH OF YUGOSLAVIA TO "DISCUSS THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE MUNICH ACCORD."

THE TWO STATESMEN CONFERRED FOR HOURS AND STILL WERE IN CONFERENCE TONIGHT, REPORTEDLY DISCUSSING THE NEW SET OF FACTS BROUGHT ABOUT BY GERMANY'S PUSH INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AT THE EXPENSE OF FRENCH AND BRITISH INFLUENCE.

THE IMPRESSION HERE WAS THAT BULGARIA WOULD BE MOST PLEASED, IN CONNECTION WITH HER DEMAND FOR AN OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN SEA, BY THE CEDING TO HER OF THE MARITZA RIVER (THE BORDER BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE) AND A NARROW STRIP ALONG EACH BANK SO THAT SHE WOULD HAVE A WATERWAY AND A LAND CORRIDOR TO THE AEGEAN.

ONE BULGARIAN PLAN WAS REPORTED TO BE TO DEVELOP THE CITY OF -EDE AGATCH, ON THE AEGEAN NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MARITZA, AS AN AEGEAN PORT. BULGARIA WAS REPRESENTED AS BEING DISSATISFIED WITH THE GRANTING OF LIMITED RIGHTS TO USE THE GREEK PORT OF SALONIKA WITHOUT CUSTOMS RESTRICTION.

OTHER BULGARIAN DESIRES ARE THE RETURN OF THE RICH DOBRUJA FARMLAND BY RUMANIA AND A SECTION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA BY YUGOSLAVIA.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS SAY THAT RESTORATION OF THE MACEDONIA DISTRICTS "CANNOT BE ENTERTAINED AS A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION."

AS FOR HUNGARY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT SHE EXPECTS DEFINITELY TO BEGIN OCCUPATION OF SLOVAKIAN TERRITORY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHIN ONE WEEK AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ARBITRATION IN VIENNA.

BUENOS AIRES, OCT.31-(AP)-MARIO MARIANA, WIDELY QUOTED POLITICAL WRITER FOR THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER CRITICA, SAID TODAY IN COMMENT UPON THE POSSIBILITY ADOLF HITLER MAY WIN A RETURN OF GERMANY'S COLONIES THAT IT WAS "AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS MATTER."

IT SHOULD "NOT BE THE BUSINESS ONLY OF LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN BUT ALARM FOR WASHINGTON, RIO DE JANEIRO AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE RIO DE LE PLATA," HE SAID. "AMERICA IS INTERESTED MUCH MORE IN THIS BUSINESS THAN IS BELIEVED. IF HITLER WISHES THEM (COLONIES) IT IS ONLY TO DOMINATE THE ATLANTIC. UNTIL NOW NOBODY COULD IMAGINE HOW